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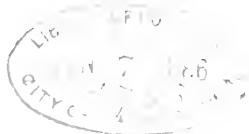
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THE
INDUSTRIES
OF
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
AND OF
NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.



Their Natural, Mercantile, Manufacturing, Financial and
Commercial Resources and Facilities.

TOGETHER WITH
A SERIES OF COMPREHENSIVE SKETCHES
OF THEIR
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS HOUSES.



LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
J. M. ELSTNER & Co., PUBLISHERS.
1886.

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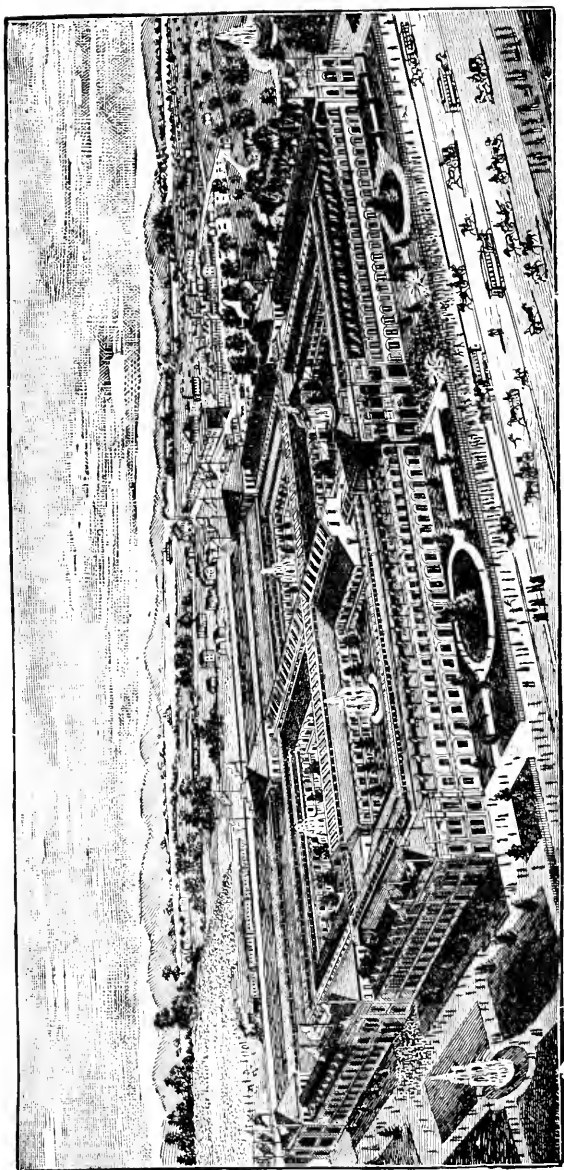
PREFACE.

THE usual purpose of a preface is to call attention to and apologize for shortcomings in the body of the work. We shall do neither, taking it for granted that the intelligent reader will discover and make allowances for whatever faults exist. We hope and believe they are few, and, like Midshipman Easy's nurse's baby, very little ones, and that therefore they will be overlooked in the general excellence of the performance, which has been faithful and conscientious throughout.

Some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining statistical data with reference to certain branches of manufactures and commerce, and we have also met with some degree of indifference on the part of a few business men; but on the whole our venture has been well and cordially received, and we are under obligations for both moral and material aid at the hands of the progressive class represented by such houses as the Merchants' National Bank, J. G. Mattigly & Sons, Bamberger, Bloom & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., the Lithgow Manufacturing Company, the Falls City Jeans and Woolen Company, John E. Geen, Esq., president of the Board of Trade, D. Frantz & Sons, Meguiar, Helm & Co., W. H. Thomas & Son, Washington C. DePauw, and other leading establishments of Louisville and New Albany.

Everything possible has been done to present in inviting form the many and important advantages possessed by the two cities named as manufacturing, financial and commercial centers, as well as places of residence. The success that has attended our efforts in this behalf must be judged by the result as contained in these pages. If it shall prove that our labors eventually aid in bringing hither an augmented volume of enterprising immigration, and the increased development of Louisville and New Albany's resources, industries and general welfare, we shall feel amply repaid for the outlay of time, toil and money.

With renewed thanks to those who have so generously supported and patronized our venture, and the expression of a hope that prosperity may ever attend them, we herewith submit our volume to the criticism of an indulgent public.



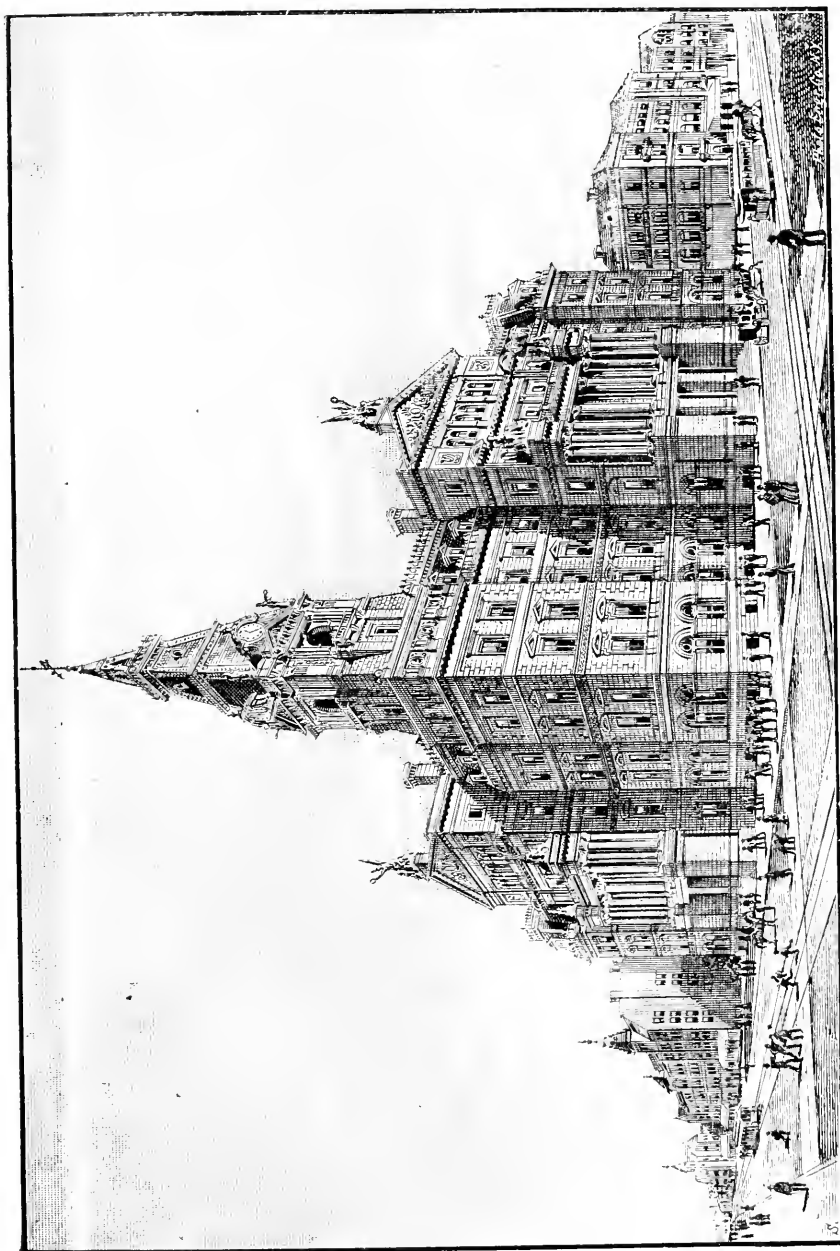
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NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE PAST.

ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT CAREER.—THE STATE AND HER METROPOLIS.

MAN is a social being. It is his nature to gather together in communities for mutual protection and support, for cheerful companionship, for participation in physical and mental profit and pleasure, and all and several the gratifications and advantages that arise from intellectual, mercantile, manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural intercourse. Consequently mankind, or at least that portion of mankind whose vocations permit of it, gravitate toward each other in obedience to the eternal law of homogeneity, build villages, towns and cities, buy and sell, construct great public works, found temples of worship, of learning, and of amusement, encourage a love of the beautiful and the useful, and foster the arts and sciences, stimulating industry and research, arousing invention, and imparting to progress an impetus which makes the history of each generation a record of triumphs undreamed of by its predecessors. It is this continual striving after some hitherto unattained good, this spirit of unrest, this discontent with his surroundings, this divinely-inspired ambition for better and more perfect things, that has wrought all the mighty marvels of the past, and still points the way to greater glories yet to come when the immortal soul shall have illumined its perishing casket, when the accumulated darkness of all the ages since the morning stars sang together shall have been forever dispelled, and man stands forth disenthralled amid the sons of light, the recognized child of the Creator and the co-heir of universal knowledge and everlasting happiness. For ages the way was beset by apparently insurmountable difficulties, environed with the dangers and enshrouded in the gloom of mental night, but, in later times, the obstacles to advancement have become less and less formidable, the rifts in the clouds broader and more frequent, and, like the traveler in the desert, the race sees in the distance the

green oasis that tells of rest, refreshment, renewed strength, and the final haven, the end of the weary journey, just beyond, and with renewed courage and revived hope it presses forward to the goal of its destiny.

As the world is now constituted, the building of great trade and manufacturing centers, hives of industry and commerce, vast aggregations of capital, enterprise and labor, seem a human necessity, from the operation of which, even if it were desirable, there is no avenue of escape. The concentration of power, capacity, mental force and ingenuity in cities is as inevitable as the laws of gravitation, and as certain in its operation.

This, however, is not intended as an apology for the planting or growth of cities, but as a mere prelude to what we shall have to say further along concerning the origin, development, present status and future prospects of Louisville. For much of the matter which follows we are indebted to that able and exhaustive work, Collins' History of Kentucky, a volume creditable alike to the industry and talents of the author, and to the public spirit and liberality of his publishers. Our statistics are based upon reports of the various city departments, municipal, educational and health; census reports, cotton exchange reports, railroad and transportation exhibits, and such other reliable sources of information as were accessible. The State itself, of which Louisville is the great entrepot and metropolis, is comparatively a *terra incognita*, even to many of its own citizens, and, therefore, a brief *resume* of its extent, climate, natural resources, population, products and claims to consideration will not be considered out of place here.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

In point of population, the census of 1880 made her eighth in the Union, the seven highest being New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. At the present rate of increase she will stand fifth at the beginning of the next century. The extreme length of her territory from east to west is 458 miles; greatest width from north to south, 171 miles, covering an area of 40,000 square miles, and embracing within her boundaries much of the richest agricultural lands on the continent. The Bluegrass region alone comprises over 10,000 square miles of unapproachably fertile country, yielding vast harvests of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and tobacco of the finest grades. These lands are practically inexhaustible because of the underlying stratum of blue limestone, which, gradually decomposing, supplies a superior phosphate, containing other valuable fertilizing elements. Of the State at large and its capabilities, natural advantages and attractions for immigrants, a writer in the *Courier-Journal*, who has devoted much time and research to the subject, says:

"Climate, soil, everything in the State combine to make it one of the finest for farmers in the Union. Sorghum, fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc., grow as easily as anywhere else on the continent. Malaria is a thing almost unknown.

"The climate is mild and salubrious, and never interferes with out-door labor. The average mean temperature is 55° Fahrenheit. The rainfall averages from

50 to 55 inches. Cattle remain upon pasture the year around. The vigor and strength of the population are unsurpassed, and the annual death rate is but eleven (11) in each 1,000 inhabitants.

"Sheep, cattle, horses, mules and hogs can be raised with little or no trouble, and at small expense, and transportation facilities for getting stock into the markets are ample. As a stock-raising State Kentucky has no equal. For speed and endurance the Kentucky horse stands unrivaled.

"Kentucky has a river boundary of 813 miles of navigable streams, as follows: On the north, the Ohio river, 643 miles; on the east, the Big Sandy, 120 miles; and on the west, the Mississippi, fifty miles. Then there are the Tennessee, Kentucky, Cumberland, Licking, Salt, Red, Green, Barren, and other rivers running in and through the State, furnishing many miles of interior river navigation, and which may be largely extended at a moderate cost. Continuous water transportation is afforded via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Gulf of Mexico to every quarter of the globe.

"The following table of the production of Kentucky cereals for the year 1880 may not be uninteresting: Barley, 20,124 acres, 487,031 bushels; buckwheat, 1,396 acres, 14,940 bushels; Indian corn, 3,017,043 acres, 73,856,629 bushels; oats, 402,859 acres, 4,576,405 bushels; rye, 89,563 acres, 676,154 bushels; wheat, 1,158,514 acres, 11,341,264 bushels.

"The cotton and tobacco statistics for 1880 were: Cotton, 3,030 acres, 1,472 bales; tobacco, 225,049 acres, 170,246,369 pounds.

"Total value of all taxable property in State for 1880 was \$350,563,971.

"Total population, 1880, white, 1,377,077; colored, 271,522—1,648,599. Percentage, white, 83.54; colored, 16.46. Males, 832,616; females, 815,983. Percentage, males, 50.50; females, 49.50.

"Of the fourteen Southern States Kentucky ranks second in the line of education. According to the United States census of 1880, the percentage of persons of ten years of age and upward returned as unable to read was 22.2, and unable to write as 29.9, Maryland leading by 16.0 and 19.3.

"But it is to her grand aggregation of mineral wealth that Kentucky can point with pardonable pride. She contains more square miles of coal lands than any single country on the face of the earth. She has 14,000 square miles; Pennsylvania has only 12,630, and Great Britain, entire, 11,859. England has only 6,039. And the coal fields of the Old World have been pretty well robbed of their contents, while those of Kentucky have scarcely been touched. As an example of this, London, alone, consumes annually 5,500,000 tons of coal. Remember this is annually. In the past two years the city of London, England, has used up more coal than has been taken out of the State of Kentucky since the day it was created. This immense body of coal lies in two separate fields, called the Eastern and the Western, the former containing 10,000, the latter 4,000 square miles; and the best thing connected with these fields of coal is the ease and cheapness with which they may be mined. They are accessible from above ground. In England, in some instances, over half a million of dol-

lars have been spent in preparing the mine for operation. In Kentucky, a half million dollars would open a thousand mines or more.

“And the coal in these valuable hills is equal to any in the universe for all purposes for which coal is used. In the eastern field is a coal, the ‘Elkhorn,’ which is equal, if not superior, to the famous ‘Connellsville’ coking-coal of Pennsylvania. Also some superior cannel coal. I merely mention these two at present. Of course, there are most excellent steam, blacksmith, and domestic coals in both fields. In the western field, in Hancock county, is a cannel coal, known as the ‘Breckinridge cannel coal,’ which has been declared to be the superior of any cannel coal in the world for gas production. It burns easily, has but 7 per cent. of ash, 63.52 per cent of volatile matter or gas, and 26.16 per cent. of carbon, and it bears transportation equally as well as iron ore. Hancock county fronts on the Ohio river, and Cloverport is but nine miles from the mines, and there is a railroad built this distance.

“In addition to coal there are iron and limestone in Kentucky, and in abundance, so that, with coal, ore and limestone, furnaces erected upon the modern principle, and with all the modern appliances, can be established and made to pay royal dividends. There is no reason why such furnaces can not lay the best of iron on the bank of the Ohio river at \$12 per ton and make a handsome profit.”

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

The original survey of the present site of Louisville embraced 4,000 acres of land, extending from Beargrass creek to the foot of the falls, and was made by order of Lord Dunmore, then the royal governor of Virginia, who subsequently deeded the entire tract to John Campbell and Dr. John Connally. The latter gentleman, however, having been suspected of leaning toward the throne during the revolutionary period, the Virginia Legislature, in 1780, passed “An act for establishing the town of Louisville at the falls of the Ohio.” Said act, confiscating Campbell and Connally’s property, by the terms of the same act confiscated it to the Commonwealth, and a board of trustees was appointed to undertake a new survey, make a plat of the proposed town, and to sell the lots to whomsoever would buy. The plat then completed is not now known to be in existence, the oldest one at present in the city archives having been drawn in 1812, but the actual life of Louisville began in the spring of 1780, with a population of about 600.

The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, up to 1776, had been all down stream, the vessels employed consisting of batteaux, flatboats, and similar frail craft, but in the year named a keelboat passed the falls from New Orleans for Fort Pitt, with a small cargo of gunpowder. This was the inauguration of up-stream navigation and the first demonstration of the practicability of ascending the falls with a loaded vessel, and from that laborious voyage grew the tremendous commerce of the western rivers. It was also a godsend to Louisville, providing employment for much of its hardy pioneer population, and later on causing the government to undertake and carry out great schemes of improve-

ment, which have resulted in rendering harmless the once dangerous reefs, rocks, and eddies of the falls by the construction of a canal around them. It also brought hither many enterprising business men and capitalists, who sought in the then far West scope for their energies and employment for their money. About 1780 a new fort was erected at the falls, and the arrival of a large invoice of young girls to some extent met the demand for wives which so often arises in all new countries. In 1782 the garrison stationed here to protect the settlement from Indian forays erected Fort Nelson, a rather imposing stronghold, on ground lying north of Main and between Sixth and Eighth streets. For many years the guns of this celebrated fortress commanded all approach to the city, and it was regarded as a formidable agent in the pacification of the aborigines and the opening of the country on both banks of the river.

Up to this time, owing to the oppressive and unwise administration of affairs by the town trustees, the progress of Louisville had been very slow indeed, some of the original settlers actually removing to the Indiana side and establishing the village of Jeffersonville, which, notwithstanding its disadvantages of location, bade fair for a time to outstrip its older rival. The recent close of the revolution, however, and the release from military duty and prison of large numbers of daring and adventurous spirits, brought to the falls a new element and a grand influx of people and business. Schools, factories and courts were soon in full operation; navigation and commerce received a new impetus, a spirit of progress became visible in every direction. The people had grown weary of, and restive under, the domination of Virginia, and in 1785 a petition was presented asking for a separate State government, or rather independence, with the object of becoming a member of the Union. Intercourse between the East and West was very slow in those days, and it was not until 1790 that Virginia's consent was obtained and a petition presented to Congress for Kentucky's admission, an act which was consummated in 1792, and Kentucky assumed her place in the constellation, the favorite child of old Virginia and the eldest daughter of the Union.

And now commenced in earnest the career of Louisville—a career full of incident and interest, but which we have neither time nor space to narrate in this place. A new board of trustees was appointed, a code of municipal law formulated, and with the capital of the State within easy reach and favorable legislation for all of her material interests assured, the town began a substantial and steady growth which has continued in ever-increasing volume to the present. The first check occurred in 1781—1795, occasioned by the embargo laid by Spain upon the navigation of the Mississippi; by the complications consequent thereupon—among others the Burr conspiracy; and by the constant strain and threats to which commerce was subjected. In the latter year the matter was settled by treaty, the river and the port of New Orleans being ceded to the United States; but this treaty was set aside in 1802 by the transfer of Louisiana to the French government, at the head of which stood the great Napoleon, who, in consideration of \$15,000,000, abandoned all claim to the river and territory

in 1803. The consummation of this transaction opened the way to the gulf and the world, and Louisville was not slow to avail herself of the opportunities presented to render herself mistress of the Ohio river and its trade; her commercial greatness may be said to date from and take its rise in the acquisition of Louisiana. Shippingport, Louisville's only rival on the Kentucky shore, which had sprung into a busy town, was snuffed out by the construction of the falls canal, which at the same time rendered navigation at this point safe and certain at all seasons and stages of water. In 1810 the population had swelled to over 1,300, and the first police force, consisting of two officers, was organized. The first court-house was erected in 1811, and on the 13th of October of the same year the first steamboat that ever plowed the Ohio was launched at Pittsburgh and reached Louisville three days later, bound for New Orleans, in honor of which city she was named. It were a thrice-told and familiar tale to follow up the development of the steamboat interest, which in these days of railroads is of comparatively small importance and declines visibly day by day—a fate that may in the course of time overtake its destroyer, the iron horse.

The progress of Louisville has partaken at all times of the character of her people, and particularly of her mercantile, manufacturing, and commercial classes; it has ever been conservative, deliberate, yet substantial and lasting. Every public building and institution of the city bears the impress of solidity and permanence, and whatever has been sacrificed in appearance has been more than gained in real worth. In short, our architects, both material and moral, have built, like those of ancient Egypt, “for all time”

Louisville's first financial institution—a branch of the Bank of Kentucky—was opened in 1812, and the same year saw the establishment of the pioneer iron foundry of Paul Skidmore, the *Western Courier* and *Louisville Correspondent* newspapers. A series of severe earthquakes occurred in this locality, extending from December, 1812, to March, 1813, doing, however, no serious damage to property, though the alarm and excitement were general.

The town of Portland was laid out by Wm. Lytle in 1814, chartered in 1834, and annexed to Louisville in 1837. New Albany, Ind., was also organized in 1814, and for many years prospered exceedingly as a steamboat-building and manufacturing town.

The imports and exports of Louisville for 1814 were quite considerable, embracing cargoes of cotton, sugar, molasses, cotton, pig copper, and miscellaneous merchandise, and the first paper-mill was erected by Jacob & Hikes.

In 1815 Louisville boasted 122 factories and stores, one church, one theater, and two newspapers, and July 3d launched her first steamboat, the “Governor Shelby,” 122 tons, designed for the New Orleans and Louisville trade.

Much inconvenience and dissatisfaction existed at this time, arising out of the circulation of “wildcat” money—bills issued by corporations and private parties upon the intangible basis of personal credit. Hence the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank in 1817 was hailed as a blessing—a blessing, however, which conferred none of the benefits expected, and which led to

the establishment in the following year of the Commercial Bank of Louisville, capital, \$1,000,000. General George Rogers Clark, the founder of this city, died this year, and a third newspaper, the *Public Advertiser*, was started.

The population in 1820 was 4,000; value of town lots, \$3,500,000; stores and factories, 207.

The year 1825 was marked by the visit of Lafayette and the organization of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, work upon which important improvement began in March of the succeeding year and was completed and opened for use December 5, 1830, at a cost of \$750,000. *The Focus*, a political newspaper assailant of General Jackson, also began its erratic career in 1826.

Louisville was incorporated as a city February 13, 1828, and at the municipal election held March 4th succeeding J. C. Bucklin was chosen mayor.

The aggregate value of business transactions for 1829 footed up \$15,000,000, and the first public-school edifice was erected the same year.

The beginning of 1830 found here a population of over 10,000; the hum of industrial and commercial activity was heard everywhere. The same year also marked the appearance here of Geo. D. Prentice and his association with a Mr. Buxton in the establishment of the afterward famous *Daily Journal*—a newspaper that for a period of nearly forty years was the acknowledged leader of the Western and Southern press.

The Bank of Louisville was opened for business in 1831, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

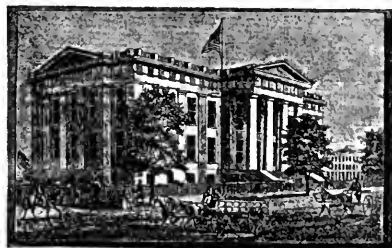
The Government deposits were removed in 1833, which caused a slight flutter in business circles.

In 1835 the Frankfort railroad and the original Galt House were completed; a move was made to light the city with gas, and the population was estimated at 20,000. One hundred new business houses were erected; the shipments of salt meats reached 4,000,000 pounds, and of whisky 26,000 barrels; a police court was established; the daily *City Gazette* and monthly *Western Messenger* issued.

An effort was made in 1836 to build a bridge from the foot of Twelfth street to the Indiana shore, but was abandoned for lack of means.

All of the banks suspended April 19, 1837, in common with similar institutions elsewhere, and panic prevailed—the natural result of an unlimited credit system, which thus received its death-blow to the eternal good of the country's material interests. Recovery was slow, but it came, and with it a more substantial prosperity than ever.

In 1840 the population was 21,210; capital invested in manufactures, \$713,675; newspapers, 16—five dailies, three semi-weeklies, seven weeklies, and one monthly. The city was first lighted with gas this year, and the so-called "great fire" occurred. Manufactures and trade were again on their feet, and



JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

the wreck of the past cleared away, so that, established upon a firm basis of fair values and sound currency, there was no reason to apprehend further disaster to business interests. And so the Falls City moved onward in the march of progress without halt or interruption for many years, gradually extending her connections and influence throughout the vast and immensely productive Ohio and Mississippi valleys, adding to her prestige and population and growing with a healthy growth. The Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company was chartered; a railroad was constructed from Jeffersonville to Columbus, Indiana, another from New Albany to Salem, and the initial steps taken toward the building of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which enterprise was chartered March 2, 1850, and work begun in 1851.

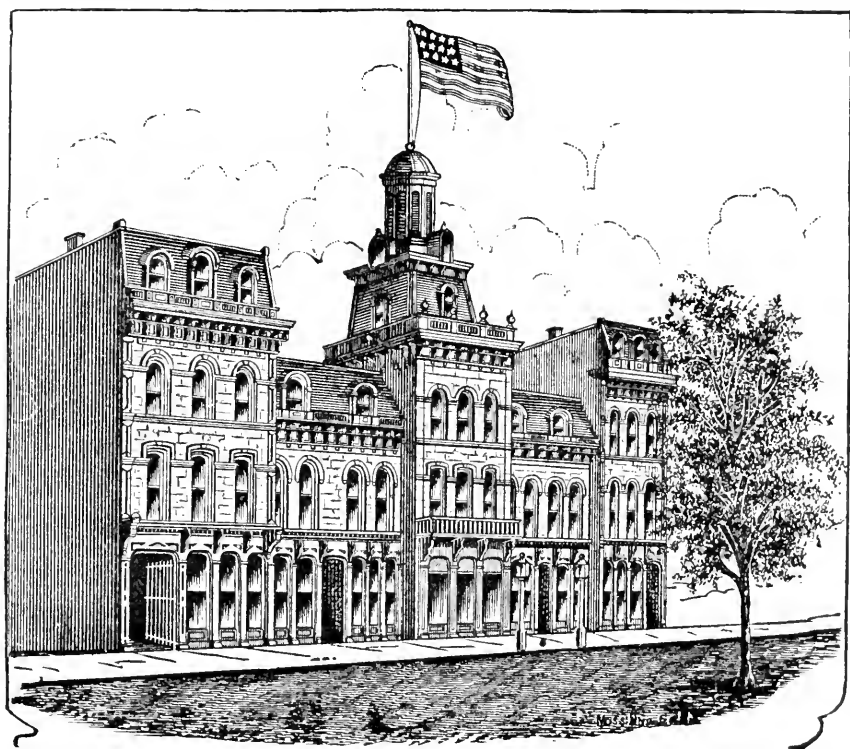
The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, chartered in 1847, was opened for traffic. The Jeffersonville & Indianapolis railroad began operations in 1853, thus affording direct outlets north and west for Louisville enterprise.

The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, in 1857, brought with it another national financial disaster from which Louisville suffered severely, but not to the extent felt elsewhere, though the general resulting inactivity which ensued affected the banks and other fiduciary institutions somewhat, and trade was dull, though not for long, for in 1859 the city was as busy and prosperous as ever. In 1860 her population numbered 68,000, and she was in a more flourishing condition than ever before; but her interests were with the South; most of her trade was with that section; and the beginning of the great civil war at once tied up her commerce, closed her factories, stopped every industry, and with fitful intervals bound up and paralyzed her energies during four long and gloomy years. The banks were wrecked, and the strongest of them all, the Southern Bank of Kentucky, canceled its stock at \$2.00 for \$1.00 in gold and closed its doors forever. The corporate State banks were taxed out of existence in 1863, and were succeeded by representatives of the National banking system.

The close of the fratricidal struggle between the States in 1865 again opened to the Southern States the markets along the border, and Louisville again became the center of trade and commerce. But the South was impoverished, and it required much encouragement in word and deed to prevail upon her broken-spirited children to again take up the implements of peace and resume their place among the nations. Louisville contributed generously of both encouragement and substantial aid in those dark days, and has ever since the restoration of prosperity continued to reap her reward in the love and confidence and material patronage of that people.

Northern and Eastern men were not slow to see the advantages that must accrue to Louisville from the altered condition of the South, socially and politically, and flocked hither by hundreds, investing their capital and energy in enterprises of all kinds that have added vastly to the city's wealth and importance. Trade and industry took a new start, more vigorous and successful than ever, and the growth of the city in all that goes to constitute a prosperous and

happy community has been wonderful. New railroads, the extension of old ones, the bridging of the Ohio, the improvement of the canal and of river navigation, the introduction of modern methods in every department of business life, the erection of magnificent buildings devoted to commerce, manufactures, and domestic purposes, the extension and emendation of the school system, and a thousand other indications point the lesson that, whatever her immediate losses, Louisville was ultimately an immense gainer by the war and the changed conditions which have since obtained. The Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad was built in 1867; the Cincinnati Short Line (now a portion of the Louisville & Nashville system) was opened, and the Ohio & Mississippi connection made in 1869. The *Courier and Journal* consolidated in 1868, and the *Commercial* was established in 1869. The same year witnessed the be-



PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

ginning of work on the Ohio river bridge and the laying of the City Hall cornerstone.

The census of 1870 showed a population of 100,753; valuation of real and personal property, \$70,715,620; taxes, \$1,386,012.49.

The event of 1871 was the completion of the canal enlargement. The bridge and City Hall were completed in 1872, and the first Exposition building erected in the same year. The prospect never appeared brighter than at the

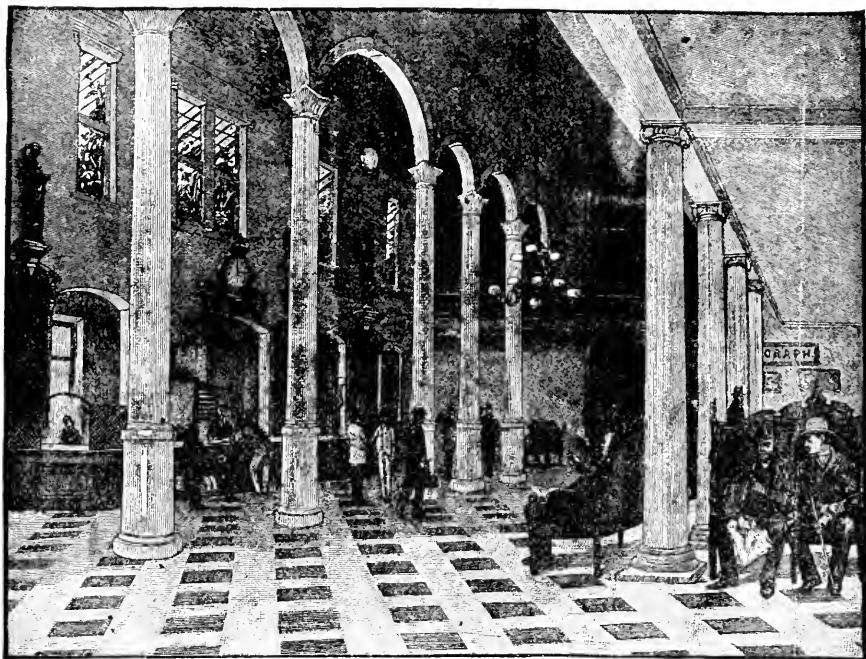
opening of 1873, a prospect that was doomed to end in a sad disappointment, the panic of that year and the long train of resulting evils brought about by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the effects of which have never yet been entirely obliterated in some portions of the country. As before, however, Louisville weathered the storm comparatively unharmed in herself, though the depression that followed naturally reacted upon her trade. She went her way, as usual, and repaired damages as best she might, continuing to build up her connections and prosecute her business enterprises as of yore, and prospering accordingly.

Up to the beginning of the depression inaugurated at the East in 1882, and which, for several years, has swept slowly, yet irresistibly, across the continent, Louisville had made extraordinary progress, and, even despite the general inactivity of manufactures elsewhere, had considerably increased her annual sales, but the wave of depression referred to seriously crippled her enterprise and retarded her operations in the field of commerce, and it is questionable if even the most violent of the financial storms of the past ever so woefully affected her. It is pleasant, however, to know that the light is breaking at last, that industry, enterprise and pluck are preparing for another season of prosperity, and that Louisville stands ready to avail herself of the many and mighty advantages she possesses to join again in the race for mercantile and industrial pre-eminence.

THE PRESENT.

A GLANCE AT THE CITY'S STATUS—ADVANTAGES SUMMED UP.

Geographically, Louisville bears the same commercial relation to the New South that Chicago bears to the New North-west, with this important difference: In addition to her extensive railroad connections she has an advantage that can not be over-estimated in the noble river that, flowing at her feet and capable of bearing the traffic of a nation, mingles its waters with those of the majestic Mississippi, and thus, through that great artery and its tributaries, brings to our doors the rich products of the vast regions that border the Upper and Lower Mississippi, the St. Francis, the White, Black, Arkansas, Yazoo, Ouachita, Red, and many other navigable water courses. It is true, the steamboat interest has sadly declined of late years, but who shall say that under proper conditions, the denser peopling of the great Mississippi basin and its proper improved cultivation, the adoption of more economical methods of transportation, and the application of a new motor that shall propel the craft of the future at a speed to rival that of the iron horse—who so bold as to assert that the day of prosperity upon these great natural channels shall never again dawn? In the matter of railroads, however, Louisville is specially favored, having quick, easy, and cheap communication with all important points on the continent, while other lines are steadily pushing toward her gates, each opening up new avenues for the enterprise of her sons. For, notwithstanding the conservative “old fogysm” that still wraps the souls of many of our citizens in drowsy content, there can be no question that much of the modern spirit of progress, energy, enterprise and vim that pushes the world along exists here, and is becoming more powerful year by year, though it has at present a fearful load to carry in the old fogysm aforesaid. Louisville has another important advantage in the immense productive capacity and good will of the country to the southward. She proved herself their friend in times past, and they cling to her despite every inducement offered by rivals for their trade and favor. Let Louisville see to it that by no fault of hers are they ever alienated. Let her continue to construct railroads by which they may reach her with as little trouble, expense and loss of time as possible, make them welcome when they come, and offer them as great induce-



LOBBY OF LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

ments in goods and prices as they can secure elsewhere, and there is no danger that they will ever abandon her for her rivals. "Blood is thicker than water," and fair dealing and courtesy only make stronger the ties of consanguinity and personal intimacy.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The city government is composed of a mayor (who is chief executive), board of aldermen, and board of councilmen, each ward having one representative in each board, and thus placing all city legislation in the hands of twenty-four men, whose action, however, may be vetoed by the mayor.

The police department is under control of a chief, whose salary is \$3,000 per annum, and who is assisted by a strong staff of lieutenants and sergeants.

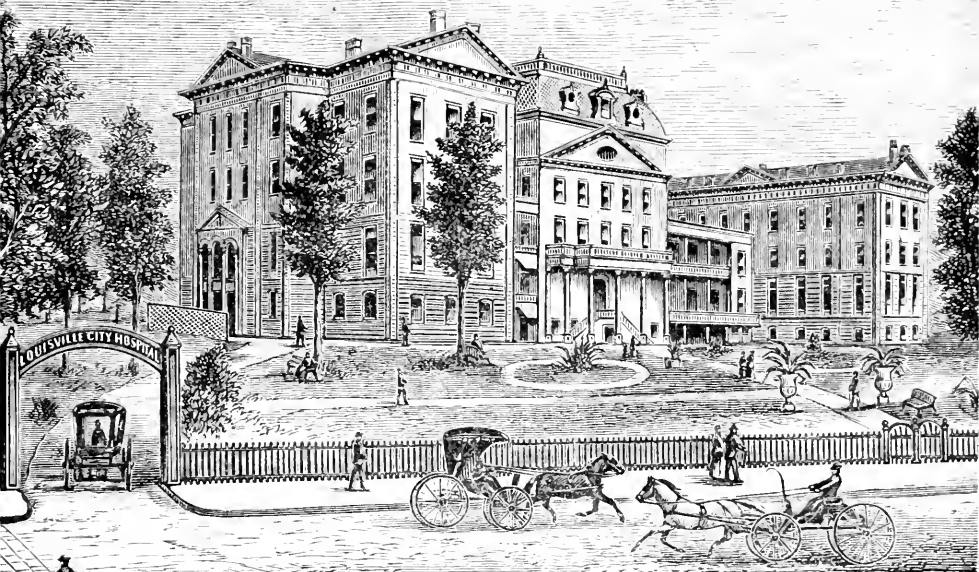
The fire department is directed by a chief, salary \$2,500 a year, and two assistants at \$1,095 each, every company having a captain and full complement of daring and skillful firemen. A complete telegraphic and telephonic apparatus is made a part of the police and fire equipment, and both branches of the service are well-managed, prompt and efficient. The engines and other apparatus are of the latest improved makes; the best discipline obtains, and, through the co-operation of police and firemen, destructive conflagrations are very rare.

POPULATION, SCHOOLS, ETC.

According to a close approximate estimate made by Mr. C. K. Caron (to whose excellent Directory we acknowledge our obligation for much valuable in-

formation), the population of Louisville proper, January 1, 1886, was 161,022, and increasing at a healthy and gratifying rate. The city is a remarkably salubrious one, and the public health for many years has been as good as that of any city in the country. In proof of this assertion the mortality tables exhibit the pleasing fact that Louisville stands first in the list of cities of over 60,000 population in point of light death-rate. Much of Louisville's immunity from disease of a general and fatal character is doubtless due to her splendidly-paved and well-cleaned streets, the pride and glory of her citizens.

During the year 1885 there were erected and completed within the corporate limits 906 buildings of all classes, valued at \$2,552,812—a most gratifying increase over any previous year, and a convincing proof that Louisville's



LOUISVILLE CITY HOSPITAL.

claims as a place of residence and business are recognized by increasing hosts of new-comers year by year. Included in the above statement are embraced some of the most costly and elegant public and private edifices in the West or South—buildings that would adorn any city in the world.

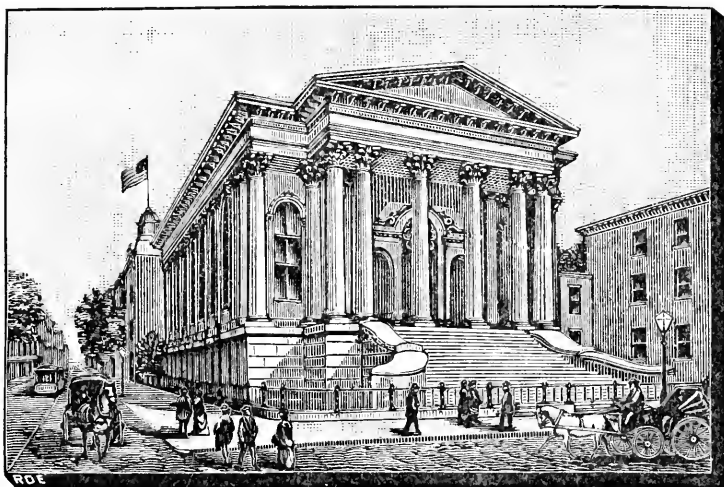
The public schools consist of one male and one female high school and thirty-one common schools, with an average daily attendance, last year, of 12,226 white and 2,283 colored children. The city also maintains six night schools, which swell the aggregate cost of public instruction for the past year to \$284,015. Higher education is represented by two theological seminaries—the Southern Baptist and Colored State University; the University of Louisville, the Louisville Medical College, the Hospital College of Medicine, the State

Board of Pharmacy, the Louisville School of Pharmacy for women, the Louisville College of Pharmacy, the Louisville Educational Association, the Kentucky Institute for the blind, and printing house for the blind are also located here.

Of Libraries there are three—the Louisville Law Library, library of the Louisville Library Association, and the Polytechnic Institute Public Library, the latter containing 30,000 volumes. The institute itself is divided into academies of medicine and surgery, law, geology, art, etc.

COURTS.

The Federal, United States Circuit and District Courts sit in the Government building. The Jefferson Circuit Court, Court of Common Pleas, County Court, and Chancery Court sit in the County Court-house. The City Court sits in the City Hall building.



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

[By courtesy of Salem Stone and Limestone Company.]

CHURCHES, ETC.

Louisville has a large percentage of moral and religious people among its residents, as is attested by the numerous handsome and spacious houses of worship, embracing nine white and sixteen colored Baptist churches, seven white and three colored Christian, fourteen Episcopal, four German Evangelical, four German Reformed churches, three Hebrew synagogues, four Lutheran, twelve Methodist Episcopal South, five Methodist Episcopal North, one Primitive Methodist, thirteen colored Methodist, nine Presbyterian North, seven Presbyterian South, one Associated Reformed Presbyterian, one Unitarian, one Gospel Mission, eighteen Roman Catholic.

Secret societies of a fraternal and benevolent character have a very heavy membership. Indeed, it almost seems that every respectable citizen is a

member of one or more of them; and they wield a most wholesome and beneficent influence.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

The banking facilities of this city are ample and of the highest order as regards character and management, embracing the Louisville Clearing House, the Bank of Commerce, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Falls City Bank, Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Franklin Bank of Kentucky, German Bank, German Insurance Bank, German Security Bank, Louisville Banking Company's Bank, Masonic Savings Bank, People's Bank of Kentucky, Western, and First, Second, Fourth, Citizens, German, Kentucky, Louisville City, and Merchants' National Banks.

The local insurance companies are : Life—The Louisville Mutual of Kentucky; the Presbyterian Mutual Insurance Fund of Louisville, Ky.; the People's Mutual Assurance and Endowment Association of Louisville, Ky.; the American Mutual Aid Society; the Methodist Mutual Aid Association of Kentucky; the National Mutual Benefit Association, and the Kentucky Mutual Security Fund Company. Fire—Board of Fire Underwriters, City Fire and Marine, Falls City Insurance Company of Louisville, Franklin of Louisville, German Insurance Company, German National Insurance Company, Louisville German Security Insurance Company, German Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Association, Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, Kentucky and Tennessee Association of Fire Underwriters, Louisville Germania Insurance Company, Louisville Insurance Company, Louisville Underwriters, Merchants' Insurance Company of Louisville, Union Insurance Company of Louisville, and Western Insurance Company.

Besides these home institutions, every prominent British and American fire and life association is represented here by agencies, and every opportunity is afforded citizens to secure indemnity for loss of life or property.

Of loan and building associations, there are two, the Central Building Association and Westview Building Company, each presenting excellent opportunities for the safe and profitable investment in real estate of thrifty people's savings.

THE PRESS.

The press of Louisville, generally distinguished for ability and enterprise, embraces some thirty-five distinct publications, referred to more at length in another place, as follows :

Daily newspapers—English : The Courier-Journal, morning; The Commercial, morning; The Times, evening; The Post, evening. German : The Anzeiger, morning.

Semi-weekly—German : The Anzeiger.

Weekly newspapers—English : The Courier-Journal, The Commercial, The Sunday Argus, Truth, The Farmers' Home Journal, Town and Country, The Louisville Democrat, The Southern Journal, The Ohio Falls Express, The

Southern Trade Gazette, The Advertiser and Journal of Commerce, The Labor Record, The Central Catholic Advocate, The Christian Observer, The Western Recorder, and The Louisville Medical News. German: The Anzeiger, The Louisville Omnibus, and The Katholischer Glaubensbote

Semi-monthly—English: Home and Farm.

Monthly—English: The Educational Courant, Electra, The Kentucky Colonist, The Louisville Manufacturer and Builder, The Medical Herald, The American Practitioner, The Orphan's Friend, Duncan's Monthly Magazine of Live Stock, and The Southern Bivouac. German: Vereins Gruss (Y. M. C. A.).

Annual—English: The Western Farmers' Almanac.

TRANSPORTATION.

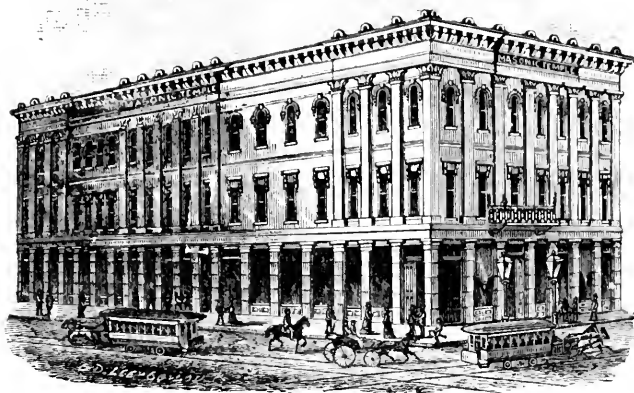
The railroad facilities of Louisville are very complete, connections extending to all points of the compass, and embracing direct lines to all important Northern, Western, Southern, and seaboard cities, while river communication is maintained by several lines of steamers plying up and down the Ohio. Several railroads are projected, and several are in course of construction, besides the following: The Louisville & Nashville, running through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi to New Orleans, with a branch (the Short Line) to Cincinnati; the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington, via Frankfort to Lexington; the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis; the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western; the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific; the Ohio & Mississippi, and the Louisville, Harrod's Creek & Westport (narrow-gauge). The Central Transfer Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company also contribute largely to the comfort of travelers and the convenience of shippers.

The street-car lines, permeating all parts of the city, are under control of the Central Passenger Railroad Company.

The regular steamboat lines are maintained by the Cincinnati & Louisville and Louisville, Evansville & Henderson Mail and Memphis & Ohio River Packet Companies. The two first named send out a boat each every day, and the latter twice a week.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings of Louisville are generally fine structures, creditable alike to their architects and to the liberality of the citizens. The most imposing of these at present is the county court-house, which occupies the half square bounded by Fifth and Sixth streets, Jefferson street and Court Place, a noble pile of pure classic design and imposing appearance. Next in point of simple grandeur is the Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth avenue, Jefferson and Green streets, and the Custom-house and Post-office, corner of Green street and Third avenue. The new Government building now in course of erection at Fourth avenue and Chestnut streets will be, when completed, an ornament to the city,



MASONIC TEMPLE.

and a substantial recognition of her claim to rank with the important business centers of the country. Our second illustration gives a fine view of this elegant building, photographed from the supervising architect's drawing especially for this work. The City Hall, of which also we present a handsome engraving, is another beautiful and exceedingly well-constructed edifice, as are the Board of Trade and some other public edifices. The Exposition building, illustrated on our fourth page, from an original drawing, is one of the most spacious, substantial, conveniently arranged and easy of access from all portions of the city and country that can be found anywhere.

SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Under this head come the hotels, theaters, concert halls, leading business houses, churches, colleges, hospitals, etc., of which Louisville boasts a large number of very fine ones. The Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Courier-Journal building, City Hospital, Public Library building, and others illustrated in these pages present some of the most attractive features of Louisville and support her claim to a high place among those communities which place a proper estimate upon and render due reward to taste and talent as exemplified in the arts and progress of the times. The church architecture of the city is particularly fine, and is the pride of the devout of all denominations.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

There are three handsomely-appointed theaters—the Masonic Temple, Fourth avenue and Jefferson street; Macauley's, Walnut street, near Fourth avenue, and the New Grand, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Harris' Museum, No. 537 Fourth avenue, also affords cheap and rational amusement and is largely patronized by the best class of people, citizens and strangers.

Manufactures, Commerce, and Finance.

In the foregoing pages we have touched more or less briefly upon the natural advantages and acquired facilities of Louisville in its various aspects, and little remains to be said on that head other than to present the figures showing her progress, collated at various times since the introduction, or rather the establishment, of steam navigation upon the Ohio river, and the first appearance in printed form of reliable data—Dr. McMurtrie's "Sketches of Louisville," issued in 1819 :

	1819	1844	1871	1883
Banks	3	6	26	29
Wholesale and retail stores	36	162	276	1,555
Commission stores	14	41	107	60
Book stores	3	6	31	29
Printing offices	3	10	25	39
Drug stores	3	18	77	93
Hotels and Taverns	6	15	34	32
Groceries	28	138	681	786
Mechanics' shops, all kinds	64	314	672	1,169
Steam factories or mills	3	46	129	487
Other factories	11	53	187	515
Lawyers	12	80	205	236
Physicians	22	73	198	328
Churches	3	26	86	129
Schools and Colleges	1	59	. . .	395

It is safe to add to the exhibit for 1883 ten per cent. of gain, since the prosperity of the city during the past three years has been marked in contrast with the depression which has prevailed throughout the North. The latest reliable statistics of manufacturers here, issued in 1883, are as follows :

Number of establishments	1 300
Capital invested	\$22,000,000
Number of employes	22,000
Annual wages	\$6,000,000
Value of raw materials	\$22,500,000
Value of product	\$36,000,000

During 1882 cotton to the amount of 150,000 bales was shipped through here, North and East, which could have been manufactured at this point at a saving of \$350,000 in freights. The waste in this direction becomes greater year by year, and supplies a powerful argument in favor of the establishment of cotton factories around the falls.

The subjoined table presents the financial condition of the various Louisville banks, January 30th, since when there has been no material change:

	PAR VALUE.	CAPITAL.	SURPLUS.	DIVIDENDS.
Bank of Kentucky	100	\$1,645,100	\$800,000	8 per cent.
Bank of Louisville	100	691,100	19,800	Passed.
Bank of Commerce	100	800,000	88,000	6 per cent.
Falls City Bank	100	400,000	. . . .	Passed.
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	305,000	6,023	6 per cent.
German Bank	100	188,400	23,500	8 per cent.
German Insurance Bank	50	249,500	105,700	8 per cent.
German Security Bank	100	179,000	81,323	10 per cent.
Louisville Banking Company	100	229,500	316,700	16 per cent.
Masonic Bank	25	250,000	80,000	8 per cent.
People's Bank	100	150,000	36,000	6 per cent.
Western Bank	100	250,000	42,479	6 per cent.
National Bank, First	100	500,000	250,000	8 per cent.
National Bank, Second	100	300,000	39,000	6 per cent.
National Bank, Third	100	300,000	34,653	7 per cent.
National Bank, Fourth	100	300,000	42,901	6 per cent.
Citizens' National Bank	100	500,000	50,000	7 per cent.
German National Bank	100	251,000	75,000	8 per cent.
Kentucky National Bank	100	500,000	200,000	8 per cent.
Louisville City National Bank	100	400,000	90,000	7 per cent.
Merchants' National Bank	100	500,000	185,000	8 per cent.

Whisky and tobacco are the leading products of Louisville, yet vast quantities of agricultural implements, vehicles of all kinds, leather, textile fabrics, boots and shoes, cement, steam engines, machinery, architectural iron work, stoves, tin and sheet iron ware, sash, furniture, doors and blinds, cooperage, etc., add to the volume of her industries and trade. Under the head of "Transportation" will be found tables that indicate very nearly the extent of these industries by comparing shipments with receipts of manufactured goods. In brief, Louisville is the largest tobacco market in the world; it makes and ships more cement than any city in the United States; it makes more oak-tanned leather than any city in the United States; it makes more plows than any city in the world; it makes more jeans than any other city; and, last, but not least, it handles more fine whisky than any other market in the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS INDICATED.

MONTHS.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
January	\$298,653 19	\$356,874 75	\$381,016 41	\$688,879 92	\$721,948 72	\$127,550 89
February	264,803 01	286,939 70	582,787 72	555,421 95	485,102 05	567,581 87
March	268,809 00	341,676 52	811,195 11	775,650 52	761,395 04	687,408 20
April	322,417 49	397,994 55	989,998 60	873,911 87	562,601 21	
May	341,463 31	512,617 0	900,983 11	846,677 52	505,493 36	
June	279,239 59	448,493 91	663,607 91	915,540 43	34,469 18	
July	271,038 38	397,635 15	606,751 18	684,658 09	490,764 13	
August	342,227 08	482,825 77	645,823 32	629,459 5	458,339 39	
September	373,113 56	567,356 74	669,521 90	564,376 60	614,255 69	
October	418,532 52	634,725 84	699,854 89	569,698 64	734,826 55	
November	369,149 33	625,281 93	701,800 22	609,649 21	503,431 29	
December	346,463 54	533,367 39	625,465 94	582,400 77	907,818 21	

STATEMENT, IN GALLONS, OF WHISKY IN BOND IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, JANUARY 1, 1886, BY MONTHS OF PRODUCTION.

Months.	Year.	Crop of '82.	Year.	Crop of '83.	Year.	Crop of '84.
July	1881		1882	23,230	1883	454
August	"		"		"	
September	"		"		"	
October	"		"	1,226	"	136
November	"		"	54,675	"	100,246
December	"		"	163,986	"	314,843
January	1882		1883	267,161	1884	449,419
February	"	2,073	"	284,506	"	352,618
March	"	86,636	"	444,243	"	555,129
April	"	281,855	"	495,542	"	608,328
May	"	347,150	"	516,626	"	592,878
June	"	240,733	"	119,204	"	160,688

STATEMENT, IN GALLONS, OF WHISKY IN BOND—Continued.

Months.	Year.	Crop of '85.	Year.	Crop of '86.	Crop of '86. Total Production.
July	1884	9,885	1885	24,967	35,182
August	"		"	25,530	52,961
September	"		"	41,582	61,049
October	"	1,640	"	45,367	68,873
November	"	50,828	"	221,551	270,665
December	"	218,703	"	852,834	915,597
January	1885	430,893			
February	"	577,574			
March	"	968,797			
April	"	1,200,807			
May	"	1,166,415			
June	"	546,388			

Of the 28,269,322 gallons in the Kentucky distillery warehouses, March 1st, the Fifth (Louisville) district had 14,139,837.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATISTICS.

Monthly bank clearings through Louisville clearing-house for the years 1881 to 1886 inclusive:

MONTHS.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
January . . .	\$29,988,130	\$33,890,122	\$36,221,057	\$18,244,844 44	\$19,332,133 43
February . . .	29,578,534	30,751,256	28,419,031	17,687,397 61	16,718,872 07
March . . .	33,625,002	32,197,206	34,019,848	20,045,158 19	17,478,579 39
April . . .	30,561,216	31,612,544	32,128,743	19,728,048 95	18,973,488 27
May . . .	31,508,711	33,264,881	36,602,071	22,367,720 27	17,949,378 91
June . . .	33,277,919	32,160,239	35,657,237	18,072,267 27	17,809,736 69
July . . .	37,611,364	34,007,066	36,040,338	15,979,738 81	18,826,184 41
August . . .	33,801,090	29,302,148	33,432,271	14,045,462 11	16,053,562 20
September . .	32,619,062	31,274,495	35,766,057	14,891,627 42	15,797,354 50
October . . .	34,207,944	33,686,346	40,754,287	16,211,381 67	19,467,445 15
November . .	33,811,387	31,074,632	41,625,057	15,445,795 77	18,591,833 86
December . .	35,710,646	34,114,018	38,938,973	18,342,412 28	20,750,406 43
Total . . .	\$396,331,005	\$387,334,983	\$439,604,970	\$211,281,854 79	\$217,748,975 31

RECAPITULATION.

Debits and Credits, 1881	\$396,331,005 00
Debits and Credits, 1882	387,334,983 00
Debits and Credits, 1883	439,604,970 00
Credits only, 1884	211,281,854 79
Credits only, 1885	217,748,975 31

TOBACCO.

Louisville is the natural outlet of the greatest and most productive tobacco-growing district in the world, a fact which for many years has been utilized to her commercial advantage. It is only within a recent period that her most formidable and energetic competitor for supremacy in this trade—Cincinnati—has succeeded in making serious inroads upon the Falls City's territory and drawing from her any considerable share of the annual crop. This was effected chiefly through the agency of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, which, penetrating the heart of the best tobacco-growing counties, offered extraordinary inducements to shippers in the matter of freight rates, etc., while the Cincinnati Tobacco Association, composed for the most part of Kentuckians, have left no stone unturned to divert to their market as much as possible of this great staple. They have been met, however, by equally vigorous methods, the construction of new railroads, liberal concessions in freight rates, commissions, storage, etc., until, as the figures for the past year show, Louisville has more than regained her former ascendancy, handling last year the unprecedented aggregate of 107,670 hogsheads of leaf. Cincinnati's receipts for the same period were 64,357 hogsheads.

The greatest public celebration ever seen in Louisville took place September 17th last, in honor of the one hundred thousandth hogshead received here within eight and a half months. Up to the date named the sales footed up 101,110 hogsheads, as follows:

WAREHOUSES.	HOGSHEADS.
Pickett	7,085
Boone	7,374
Enterprise	3,565
Farmers	13,028
Kentucky	3,824
Planters	6,653
Falls City	11,807
Louisville	15,833
Green River	3,531
Ninth-street	16,809
Gilbert	6,303
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	5,298
Total	101,110

The following exhibit of Louisville's tobacco trade since 1850 will be of interest as showing its growth year by year:

YEARS.	SALES, HHDs.	YEARS.	SALES, HHDs.	YEARS.	SALES, HHDs.
1850	7,500	1862	28,908	1874	72,013
1851	11,200	1863	36,717	1875	27,875
1852	23,200	1864	63,326	1876	60,886
1853	16,600	1865	44,210	1877	56,218
1854	10,154	1866	35,927	1878	71,080
1855	11,594	1867	34,218	1879	58,103
1856	14,975	1868	29,508	1880	65,281
1857	9,012	1869	39,419	1881	67,408
1858	18,974	1870	43,002	1882	61,441
1859	18,452	1871	48,008	1883	88,919
1860	17,505	1872	39,182	1884	81,359
1861	20,823	1873	53,056	1885	107,670

The prospect is that the volume of transactions will continue to grow in augmented ratio for many years. The warehouse accommodations now available are as follows:

- Todd warehouse, Main and Seventh, erected 1835.
- Louisville warehouse, Main, between Floyd and Preston, erected 1844.
- Pickett warehouse, Main and Eighth, erected 1851.
- Farmers' warehouse, Washington and Second, erected 1851.
- Ninth-street warehouse, Main and Ninth, erected 1855.
- Boone warehouse, Main, between Ninth and Tenth, erected 1861.
- Louisville warehouse, Tenth and Main, erected 1863.
- Planters' warehouse, Main and Eleventh, erected 1863; reopened 1874.
- Farmers' warehouse (the new one), Main, between Eighth and Ninth, erected 1870.
- Kentucky Association warehouse, Eleventh street, erected 1871.
- Enterprise warehouse, Rowan and Twelfth, erected 1878.
- Falls City warehouse, Main, between Tenth and Eleventh, erected 1878.
- Gilbert warehouse, east side of Eighth, erected 1879.
- People's warehouse, Main, between Ninth and Tenth, erected 1879.
- Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s warehouse, Main, between Ninth and Tenth, erected 1883.
- Givens & Headley's warehouse, Main, between Eleventh and Twelfth, erected 1885.

Enterprise warehouse No. 2, Main, between Tenth and Eleventh.

The following are the tobacco statistics of this market for the six years past, 1880 to 1885 inclusive, as prepared by William G. Meier & Co., this city:

	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
Offerings in December . .	6,366	7,347	2,949	1,935	3,268	3,166
Receipts in December . .	5,427	7,556	2,978	1,877	2,728	2,111
Deliveries in December . .	6,584	6,555	3,165	2,769	3,228	3,633
Offerings for the year . .	127,123	80,581	88,904	61,441	67,408	65,001
Receipts for the year . .	107,670	70,673	72,068	53,121	54,266	52,536
Deliveries for the year . .	103,718	68,248	73,627	53,091	57,023	58,488
Stock January 1st	9,730	5,778	3,353	4,912	4,882	7,639

Receipts of Western crop in hogsheads at seaboard and in Western markets for same period :

	1835	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
New York	102,438	74,207	79,661	71,258	61,956	84,836
New Orleans	5,500	6,344	7,759	4,692	12,098	5,270
Baltimore	12,641	5,890	5,842	1,753	2,993	3,314
Philadelphia	7,791	5,100	5,364	2,500	2,134	3,809
Richmond	22,500	17,500	15,000	12,500	12,500	11,000
Boston	12,000	13,136	7,095	4,951	6,073	4,036
SEABOARD	162,870	122,177	120,821	97,654	97,754	112,265
Louisville	107,670	70,673	72,068	53,121	54,266	52,536
Cincinnati	64,357	48,954	61,825	50,182	57,197	49,402
St. Louis	12,542	6,704	10,759	8,599	14,492	14,020
Paducah	15,643	13,805	15,261	10,561	9,388	10,444
Clarksville	27,669	17,243	18,097	14,733	12,677	16,566
Hopkinsville	10,464	6,899	9,793	8,085	9,408	10,352
Nashville	5,314	2,274	4,105	2,727	2,707	4,167
Evansville	6,839	5,110	4,467	4,765	5,349	4,550
Mayfield	5,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WESTERN MARKETS	255,587	171,662	196,375	152,773	165,484	162,037

Stocks of Western tobacco, in hogsheads, in Western markets and at seaboard for same period :

	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
Louisville	9,730	5,778	3,353	4,912	4,882	7,639
Cincinnati	12,616	10,201	11,213	12,155	9,369	3,885
St. Louis	6,406	1,578	3,551	3,876	6,847	7,835
Paducah	610	392	476	177	188	211
Clarksville	819	303	798	461	574	569
Hopkinsville	342	246	218	384	797	286
Nashville	234	83	13	30	85	199
Evansville	63	27	99	165	71	344
Mayfield	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Markets	30,906	18,608	19,721	22,160	22,813	20,968
Seaboard	31,465	20,398	15,485	25,913	44,242	49,793
Total, Dec. 31st	62,371	39,006	35,206	480,73	67,055	70,761

Revised estimates of Western tobacco crop, in hogsheads, for same years :

	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
E. Ky. & adj'n. Burley dist.	100,000	115,000	80,000	85,000	65,000	60,000
Ky. & Tenn., dark dist.	120,000	120,000	95,000	100,000	75,000	85,000
Ind. & Ill. district	15,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
Missouri district	15,000	18,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	15,000
Total	250,000	265,000	195,000	210,000	160,000	170,000

TRANSPORTATION.

It is safe to say that no city in the country possesses as many or as peculiar advantages as an inland center of commercial exchanges as are enjoyed by Louisville. She literally sits upon the border, the olive branch of peace in one hand, the cornucopia of plenty in the other, and showers blessings upon North and South alike, for at her door the richest products of both sections meet and pass on their respective ways to consumers separated by distance and climate, each eager for the other's fruits of field or factory. The establishment here of a grand railway center whose lines, stretching East, West, North and South, should bring together and pour into her lap the wealth of the continent became long ago a necessity of her position—a want which could never be filled by the river alone. The awakened spirit of commerce and trade demanded, and enterprise and capital built and are still building, new lines of communication in every direction, and it requires no prophet to foresee that ere many years Louisville will become what nature designed she should be, the great central mercantile, manufacturing, and railroad metropolis of the Ohio valley.

As the leading factor in the new life of the city—one that has more than any other contributed to her prosperity and advancement—

THE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Demands first place in consideration because of its importance. This now great and commanding artery of commerce is the fruition of a plan originating with a few progressive citizens who perceived the necessity of securing a direct southern outlet for Louisville manufacturers and merchants that would secure a portion at least of the trade of South Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, North Alabama and North Georgia. Few of them, indeed, could have foreseen the present vast development of the system of which they were the projectors. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was chartered March 2, 1850, and the first through train ran the entire distance to Nashville (185.23 miles) in November, 1859. It was a great triumph, and one of which Louisville—one of the heaviest stockholders—was justly proud.

The Knoxville branch was opened to Livingston in September, 1870. The Bardstown branch was constructed by the Bardstown & Louisville Railroad Company, and came into the possession of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad

Company by lease, February 24, 1860, and by purchase, in June, 1865. The Richmond branch was opened in November, 1868. The Cecilian branch was purchased January 19, 1877. The Glasgow branch (the Barren County railroad) is operated under temporary lease. The Memphis branch was completed in September, 1860, and was operated in connection with the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville and the Memphis & Ohio railroads; the first leased February 7, 1868, and purchased October 2, 1871, and the latter leased September 1, 1867, and purchased June 30, 1872. The lease of the Nashville & Decatur railroad is dated May 4, 1871, and became operative July 1, 1872. The South & North Alabama railroad was built in the interest, and is under the control, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and was opened October 1, 1872. This company also acquired the middle division of the Cumberland & Ohio railroad, from Lebanon to Greensburg, 31.4 miles, and completed it in 1879. The company also bought the Tennessee Division of the St. Louis & South-eastern railroad, 47 miles, April 6th, and the Kentucky Division of the same, 98.25 miles, May, 1879.

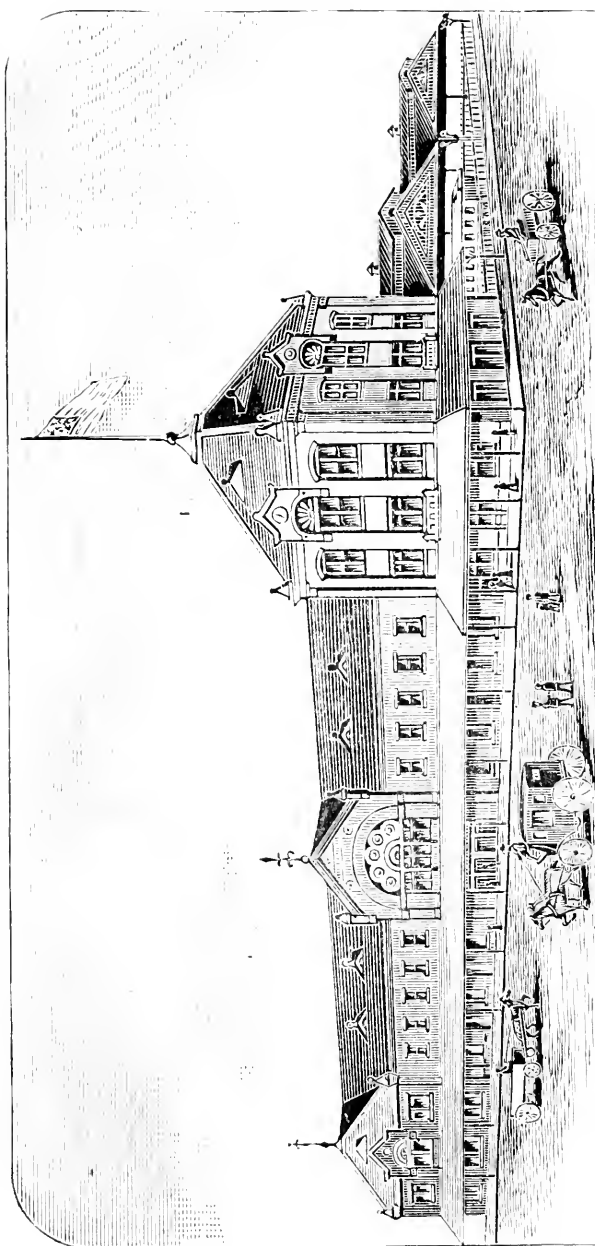
Control has been obtained, through purchase of the majority of their stocks, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway system, 508 miles; the Owensboro & Nashville railroad, 35 miles, and the Mobile & Montgomery railway, 180 miles. By lease: The New Orleans & Mobile railroad, 141 miles, and the Pontchartrain railroad, 5 miles. Also, by lease: The Southern Division of the Cumberland & Ohio railroad, 30½ miles; and, by lease, also, the Indiana and Illinois Divisions of the St. Louis & South-eastern railroad, 208 miles; and, by lease, with the right of purchase of one-half of the Selma Division of the Western railroad of Alabama, 50 miles; and by outright purchase, the Pensacola railroad, 45 miles, and the Pensacola & Selma railroad, 40 miles, now completed, and 30 miles in process of construction.

Miles of road owned (main line)	1,616.35
Miles of road leased and operated	220.54
North & South Alabama Railroad (controlled)	188.88
Total	2,025.97

Rolling stock operated July 1, 1885: Freight cars, 10,218; passenger coaches, 320; engines, 380.

Number of passengers forwarded and received at Louisville stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Station.	Forwarded.	Received.	Total.
Maple Street	112,122	109,506	221,628
Water Street	165,958	172,027	337,985
East Louisville	3,489	13	3,502
South Louisville	2,509	3,525	6,034
Total	284,078	285,071	569,149



Courier Journal Eng.

THE NEW UNION DEPOT.

STATEMENT OF CLASSIFIED COMMODITIES

In Tons Forwarded and Received by Louisville Stations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1885.

CLASSIFICATION.	NINTH AND BROADWAY.			WATER STREET.			TRANSFER STATION.			TOTAL.	
	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	TOTAL.
<i>Agricultural Products—</i>											
Hay and Hemp	9,522	1,233	1,479	1,410	10	4,038	11,011	6,681			
Cotton	64	22,909	15,713	42	12,263	19	28,040	22,970			
Corn	39,033	424	21,021	596	12,205	2,765	72,259	3,785			
Wheat	3,684	10,845	3,183	7,703	12,508	446	19,375	19,054			
Other Grain	13,859	1,437	538	609	2,399	4,348	16,796	6,394			
Fruit and Vegetables	7,439	15,674	3,721	1,666	8,324	901	19,484	18,241			
Potatoes and Onions	11,363	8,658	3,277	2,857	8,663	3,123	23,303	14,638			
Leaf Tobacco	1,546	45,588	16,429	18,416	19,565	22	37,540	64,026			
<i>Animal Products—</i>											
Cattle	1,525	20,362	223	1,407	6,378	894	8,126	22,663			
Horses and Mules	3,182	2,201	222	1,305	1,799	1,469	5,203	4,975			
Hogs	36	22,103	179	8,562	3,313	2	3,528	30,667			
Sheep	96	3,567	140	140	2,555	36	2,651	3,743			
<i>Products of the Forest—</i>											
Logs and Timber	22	11,830	768	156	2,924	78	3,714	12,064			
Lumber	2,541	96,573	4,386	5,232	55,541	586	62,468	102,391			
Staves, Heading, Hoop Poles, Posts	5,341	16,428	320	564	12,924	2,758	18,585	19,730			
Tan Bark and Wood	1	30,449	3,499	3,499	253	37	254	33,985			
<i>Products of Mines—</i>											
Building Rock and Sand	3,288	8,048	586	11,978	3,580	406	7,454	20,432			
Coal and Coke	9,406	53,247	36,423	20,946	11,692	623	57,521	74,816			
Furnace Rock	12	295	18	18	275	12	294	313			
Ore	19	295	18	18	275	12	294	313			
<i>Manufacturers—</i>											
Agricultural Implements	8,423	216	447	381	312	1,931	9,182	2,528			
Brick	3,258	12	111	631	269	3,030	3,638	3,673			
Cement	9,517	1,233	5,362	311	112	151	14,991	1,695			
Cotton Ties and Bagging	2,007	161	5	1,244	22	624	2,034	2,029			

Fertilizers	7,252	3,126	1,681	260	1,820	945	10,353	4,331
Furniture	3,633	235	299	253	18	562	3,950	1,050
Machinery	7,103	675	172	879	352	3,596	7,627	5,150
Manufactured Iron	29,864	861	2,791	11,772	395	12,423	33,050	25,055
Pig Iron	41	110,118	.	2,615	30,462	17	30,503	112,750
Nail	6,077	6	342	2,298	.	2,979	6,419	5,283
<i>Merchandise—</i>								
Bacon and Lard	38,187	296	1,830	126	2,040	2,347	42,057	2,769
Beef and Pork	995	17	20	12	178	186	1,193	215
Beer	11,355	47	1,822	152	12	5,907	13,229	6,106
Coal Oil and Petroleum	19,895	508	510	406	219	1,048	20,624	1,962
Cotton Seed Oil	586	4,500	585	104	4,267	48	5,438	4,632
Flour and Meal	18,563	477	5,107	519	773	3,789	24,473	4,785
Liquor	10,552	15,295	4,325	6,362	15,240	6,084	30,117	27,741
Naval Stores	795	10,872	536	64	3,013	87	4,344	11,023
Salt	22,587	601	1,056	624	.	316	24,243	1,541
Sugar and Molasses	5,510	11,151	2,977	2,845	2,787	1,098	10,374	15,094
Coffee	3,035	740	298	2,286	45	1,006	3,378	4,032
Miscellaneous	209,354	66,057	35,939	49,049	33,032	41,389	278,325	156,495
Total Weight in Tons	530,578	599,075	174,443	170,341	272,539	112,132	977,560	881,548

GROSS EARNINGS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1860-61 to 1884-85 INCLUSIVE.

1860-61 (10 mos.), 268 miles	\$ 807,934 67	1873-74, 920 miles	\$ 5,510,695 45
1861-62, 268 miles	822,998 04	1874-75, 920 "	4,863,873 80
1862-63, 268 "	1,777,983 56	1875-76, 920 "	4,961,490 29
1863-64, 268 "	3,261,689 90	1876-77, 966 "	5,315,326 80
1864-65, 286 "	4,314,540 05	1877-78, 966 "	5,607,598 48
1865-66, 333 "	3,143,189 47	1878-79, 972 "	5,387,595 54
1866-67, 333 "	2,158,874 57	1879-80, 1,839 "	7,432,843 04
1867-68, 561 "	2,228,609 44	1880-81, 1,872 "	10,911,650 63
1868-69, 594 "	2,381,138 55	1881-82, 2,028 "	11,987,744 55
1869-70, 594 "	2,954,658 80	1882-83, 2,032 "	13,234,916 28
1870-71, 615 "	3,153,006 90	1883-84, 2,065 "	14,351,992 81
1871-72, 615 "	3,209,844 53	1884-85, 2,075 "	13,936,346 47
1872-73, 920 "	6,106,051 84		

LIST OF PRESIDENTS.

L. L. Shreve—appointed September 27, 1851, resigned October 2, 1854.

Jno. L. Helm—appointed October 2, 1854, resigned October 2, 1860.

James Guthrie—appointed October 2, 1860, resigned June 11, 1868.

Russell Houston—appointed June 11, 1868, resigned October 8, 1868.

H. D. Newcomb—appointed October 8, 1868, resigned August 18, 1874.

Thos. J. Martin—appointed August 26, 1874, resigned October 6, 1875.

E. D. Standiford—appointed October 6, 1875, resigned March 24, 1880.

H. Victor Newcomb—appointed March 24, 1880, resigned December 1, 1880.

E. H. Green—appointed December 1, 1880, resigned February 26, 1881.

C. C. Baldwin—appointed February 26, 1881, resigned May 19, 1884.

J. S. Rogers—appointed May 19, 1884, resigned June 11, 1884.

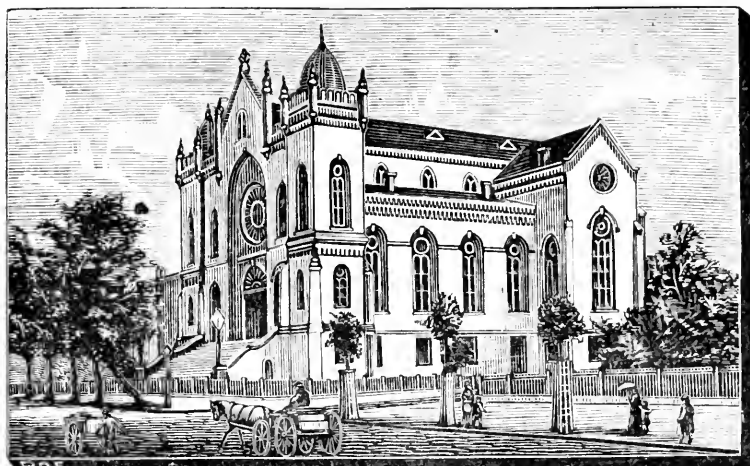
M. H. Smith—appointed June 1, 1884.

The officers of the company at present are: President, M. H. Smith; Vice-President, A. M. Quarrier; General Manager, John T. Harahan; Secretary, Willis Ranney; Assistant Secretary, R. K. Warren; Chief Attorney, Russell Houston; General Freight Agent, J. M. Culp; General Ticket and Passenger Agent, C. P. Atmore; Comptroller and Auditor, Cushman Quarrier; Paymaster and Cashier, W. W. Thompson.

The Board of Directors is composed of the following well-known and capable business men: John A. Carter, Frederick W. Foote, John A. Horsey, John H. Inman, J. H. Lindenberger, Arnold Marcus, Geo. W. Norton, J. D. Protest, Thomas Rutter, J. S. Rogers, Milton H. Smith, John D. Taggart and James B. Wilder.

More than 12,000 men are employed by the company in various capacities, and the payment of wages averages \$416,000 a month. The capital stock is stated at \$30,000,000.

Of the other twenty-four railroad companies in the State the following enter Louisville: The Cincinnati Southern; the Chesapeake & Ohio, and Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western, connecting Louisville with the Atlantic seaboard, and with the Great Southern Trans-Continental Railroad and with the Mexican system; the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis; the Louisville, New Albany



TEMPLE ADAS ISRAEL.

[By courtesy of Salem Stone & Lumber Company.]

& Chicago; the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; the Big Four, or Kan-Ka-Kee line. It has been our endeavor to obtain from all of these companies the statistics of their operations, but for various reasons they have failed to respond to our repeated requests. The same remark applies to the steamboat lines, which are as follows: The Henderson Packet line; the United States Mail line, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Memphis Packet lines. It can be seen at a glance that Louisville's advantages for receiving raw material and distributing freight are unsurpassed.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

The main line of this road, running north a few degrees west, traverses the State of Indiana from New Albany to Michigan City, 288.26 miles, and its branch, Chicago & Indianapolis Air-line, striking in a direct line from Indianapolis to Chicago, 176 miles, connects the two cities by the short line between these points and the conjunction of the main stem and its branch, at Monon, Indiana, forming the only direct line from Louisville to Chicago.

The company was organized as the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, January 25, 1847, and the road opened July 4, 1852. It was sold December 27, 1872, under foreclosure, and purchased in behalf of the first-mortgage bondholders for the sum of \$3,000,000, by whom it was reorganized under its present title.

The freight and passenger traffic in and out of Louisville for the year 1885, and the revenue derived therefrom, is as follows:

	TONS.	REVENUES.
Freight received	120,395	\$253,042.21
Freight forwarded	78,303	166,022.41
		REVENUES.
Passengers received	9,565	\$49,024.74
Passengers forwarded	8,519	35,738.06

The officers of the company are: President, Wm. Dowd, New York; Vice-President and General Manager—John B. Carson, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—W. H. Lewis, Chicago; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Wm. Dulles, Jr., New York; General Superintendent—W. R. Woodward, Chicago; General Freight Agent—W. H. McDoel, Chicago; General Passenger Agent—Wm. S. Baldwin, Chicago; Auditor—Jos. H. Craig, Chicago; General Solicitor—Geo. W. Easley, Chicago; Purchasing Agent—H. O. Nourse, Chicago; Superintendent of Transportation—W. H. Adams, Lafayette; Master Mechanic—A. F. McClatchey, New Albany; Master Car Builder—Charles Callad, New Albany; Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Road—J. Howard Pearson, Chicago.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad runs almost north from the city; crosses the Ohio & Mississippi railway at Seymour, Indiana; forms a junction with its Madison branch at Columbus, and, passing through a rich, densely-populated and productive agricultural country, connects the city with Indianapolis by 110.28 miles of road—the short line. Some idea of the great importance of this road may be gained from the following statement of its affairs, compiled from the books of the Pennsylvania Company, lessees:

Indianapolis to Louisville	110.28 miles.
Madison Division	45.90 "
Shelbyville Branch—Shelbyville to Columbus	23.28 "
New Albany Branch—Jeffersonville to New Albany	6.44 "

Total length of line leased 185.90 miles.

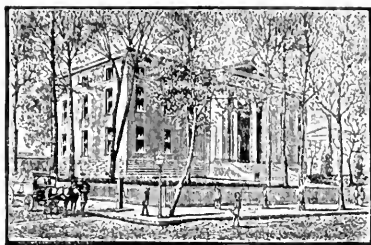
The Pennsylvania Company also operate, in this division, the Shelby and Rush railroad, 18.42 miles, and the Cambridge Extension, 20.80 miles, making a total of 225.12 miles operated.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

By means of this great railway system, which, though not terminating at, or being controlled by, Louisville, is connected with this city by a branch which reaches the main line at North Vernon, Indiana, we are placed in direct communication with St. Louis and the West. The policy of this railroad toward Louisville has been such as to win for it the respect and esteem of the traveling and commercial community, and to its liberal and able management we owe much of our Western trade. The road is thoroughly equipped, having, perhaps, the most elegant passenger accommodations in the West. The line and branches of the road are:

Cincinnati to East St. Louis, Illinois	340.48 miles.
Louisville Branch, North Vernon to Jeffersonville	52.52 "
Springfield Division—Shawneetown to Bard-town, Illinois	222.00 "

Total length of all lines owned and operated 615.00 miles.



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Gauge, 4 feet 9 inches. Rail (steel, 243 m.), 56 and 60 pounds.

Chartered in Indiana, February 12, 1848; in Ohio, March 15, 1849; in Illinois, February 12, 1851. The road was built by two corporations; completed in 1867, and since operated under a sole management—the portion from Cincinnati to the Illinois State line as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division. It had originally a gauge of six feet, and, in connection with the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie lines, made a wide-gauge line between St. Louis and New York. The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in April, 1860. The Western Division was sold, under foreclosure, in June, 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, February 5, 1861.

THE CHESAPEAKE, OHIO & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The main line, starting from tidewater, Richmond, Virginia, holds a general course westward, through a great coal and iron district, to Huntington, West Virginia, 427.79 miles. From Huntington, the line is constructed to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, where, forming a junction with the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, it runs into Louisville over the latter line. The Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western railway, completed 1881, forms the most direct line between the seaboard and the West, and places Louisville within seven hundred miles of the ocean. The grades of this road are much lower than those of any other line running west across the mountains, and the supplies of coal, iron and timber which exist along its course are, in quantity and quality, equal to the best on the continent. The proprietors of the road have purchased the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroad, which, by the addition of less than one hundred miles of rail, establishes a connection with the Iron Mountain railroad, at Cairo, Illinois. By this connection, the entire trade of the great South-west will flow to and from the sea through the city of Louisville.

The proprietors of the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western railroad are also proprietors of the Western Division of the Southern Pacific railroad, and make the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western railroad the Eastern or Atlantic Division of the great inter-oceanic system of the South. This arrangement greatly increases the importance of Louisville as a railroad center.

The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis railway affords the most direct line from this city to the West, and this line, in conjunction with the Missouri Pacific, Union, and Central Pacifics, together with the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern, forms the shortest existing line between the oceans.

THE LOUISVILLE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

This projected new road will, when completed, give Louisville an additional direct Southern outlet, via Danville and the Cincinnati Southern, to Chattanooga, thus placing the city in immediate connection with the Southern Atlantic coast through the superb railroad system centering at, and extending eastward and southward through, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. That the road will contribute vastly to Louisville's future growth and commercial prosperity there is no room for doubt.

The project owes most of its success, so far, to Colonel Bennett Young, whose acknowledged business and financial ability and indomitable energy have conferred so many benefits upon the city, and who also carried to completion the Indiana and Kentucky cantilever bridge, illustrated in this work.

The leading merchants, manufacturers, bankers, tobacco men and capitalists of Louisville recently issued an address to the public, which, after recounting the advantages that must accrue from the early completion of the road, and appealing for subscriptions to the capital stock of \$2,500,000, concludes as follows :

"We firmly believe the material interests of our merchants, manufacturers, and property-holders would be so much advanced through the competition it is afforded by the Louisville Southern railroad that we could well afford to subscribe the amount of \$500,000 to secure the same if we never got back one dollar of this sum. But the facts are very different. Upon the careful and conservative estimate made of \$2,000 net earnings per mile, which really is absurdly low, we can pay \$150,000 as six per cent. interest on the bonds, and have remaining \$16,000 toward a dividend upon the stock. The truth is, within one year after the road is open for business the bonds will be readily salable at par, and the stock will have a considerable value—how much, we can not now say. Whatever that value may be, it will represent a clear profit, which will accrue to those who subscribed for the securities of the road. They will be, at the same time, entitled to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens for this exhibition of their enterprise, by means of which our city will keep abreast of her rivals, and the hundreds of vacant houses which are now placarded 'for rent' will be occupied by a prosperous people."

The officers and directors are: President, J. W. Stine; Vice-President, Theodore Harris. Directors—J. W. Stine, Theodore Harris, William Cornwall, jr., Vernon D. Price, Charles Goldsmith, Thomas W. Bullitt, Thomas H. Sherley, Bennett H. Young, W. H. Dillingham, St. John Boyle, W. B. Hoke, R. S. Veech.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF FREIGHTS AT LOUISVILLE BY RAIL AND RIVER.

RECEIPTS

For Six Years Commencing January 1st and Ending December 31st of Each Year.

ARTICLES.	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1 80
Agricultural Implements, No. (see Plows)	71,378	95,805	115,064	66,850	89,076	88,106
Alcohol, bbls.	2,214	1,958	3,564	5,422	10,032	12,065
Ale, Beer, etc., bbls.	52,615	53,223	71,779	59,550	127,755	101,118
Axes, boxes	* 5,019					
Bagging, rolls	13,766	20,789	23,759	31,338	43,331	45,859
Beams, bush.	12,096	22,773	18,814	8,973	15,914	8,599
Beef, bbls.	4,537	937	569	369	954	3,565
Boots and Shoes, cases	114,579	135,676	185,932	92,150	107,519	117,665
Broom Corn, bales	3,892	4,339	5,044	5,096	2,808	1,016
Brooms, dozen	9,708	9,514	13,257	5,417	4,562	4,438
Buggies, No.	778					
Butter, lbs.	1,004,179	626,442	766,645	475,205	663,224	1,365,519
Candles, boxes	4,558	12,215	7,382	2,941	5,179	4,024
Canned Goods, cases	* 99,901					
Cement, bbls.	22,989	21,845	56,410	39,556	35,895	14,262
Cheese, lbs.	3,026,112	3,407,201	3,138,104	2,513,474	2,074,883	2,558,040
Cider, bbls.	3,108	3,553	2,976	2,410	879	1,024
Clothing, cases	* 2,280					
Coal, Anthracite, tons	6,054	2,924	2,565	1,456	6,018	5,015
Coal, Bituminous, tons						
Coke, tons						
Coffee, lbs.	7,872	6,765	1,515	870	1,275	990
Cooperage, pieces	13,605,662	14,992,658	12,714,408	13,713,591	12,298,175	11,824,805
Cooper Stock, tons	223,039	373,611	388,192	357,533	404,915	381,483
Corn Goods, bbls.	34,329	38,722	42,943	42,783	55,169	21,034
Cotton, bales	12,644	7,158	8,380	12,058	1,123	1,831
Cotton, bales	134,724	304,669	212,231	257,488	295,783	237,918
C. S. Meal and Cake, tons	5,125	12,081	16,892	21,665	13,845	7,190
Crockery, packages	21,064	40,964	38,981	19,846	15,241	11,724
Drugs, packages	41,964	48,430	44,918	33,953	32,626	39,019

* For five months only, August 1 to December 31, 1885.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF FREIGHTS AT LOUISVILLE BY RAIL AND RIVER.—RECEIPTS. *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1885						1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
Dry Goods and Notions, cases	41,551						53,424	47,835	24,865	28,282	27,015
Eggs, cases	39,089						369,113	215,582	315,675	306,823	259,066
Feathers, lbs.	517,839						14,036	5,385	857	808	331
Fertilizers, tons	11,021						1,733,375	1,380,988	682,395	769,701	1,067,363
Fire Brick, No.	1,330,840										
Fish, dried, lbs.	51,320										
Fish, fresh, lbs.											
Fish, salted, lbs.	3,311,358						5,149,880	3,654,640	2,972,160	4,684,960	2,739,500
Flour, bbls.	300,827						311,279	242,554	186,304	186,472	124,396
Fruits, packages	216,526						453,614	969,904	382,465	138,986	103,265
Fruits, dried, lbs.	5,698,524						8,393,500	9,072,200	5,715,100	4,224,100	2,317,200
Furniture, cars	66										
Furniture, pieces	† 94,051						258,880	264,292	163,070	207,298	160,026
Furniture, lbs.	3,934,500										
Ginseng, lbs.	20,617						20,040	13,160	37,080	13,880	21,520
Glass, window, boxes	42,589						58,698	37,614	42,357	32,875	26,770
Glassware, packages	122,320						153,550	185,628	121,088	120,183	91,447
Grain—Barley, bush.	426,188						328,278	228,632	258,380	313,197	194,748
Corn, bush.	3,700,558						2,286,199	1,179,319	4,132,982	5,857,423	2,389,564
Malt, bush.	178,691						148,478	165,805	301,344	742,124	274,428
Oats, bush.	1,469,997						1,397,818	916,457	941,211	985,684	715,861
Rye, bush.	541,876						246,072	144,173	396,887	836,790	524,631
Wheat, bush.	777,437						1,179,819	1,415,841	2,332,761	444,191	694,518
Grease, lbs.	4,225,100						3,171,200	4,614,000	2,848,800	1,914,800	1,942,400
Handles, bundles	142,948						117,515	164,366			
Hardware, packages	187,686						283,289	286,825	194,588	210,845	149,807
Hats and Caps, cases	6,674										
Hay, tons	13,345						15,177	9,770	10,217	14,169	8,117
Hemp, lbs.	3,065,900						3,504,000	2,445,200	3,447,600	2,671,600	2,482,800
Hides, bundles	† 74,112						164,624	163,500	175,753	192,595	154,880
Hides, lbs.	5,099,000										
Hog Product— Bacon, lbs.	44,856,602						50,116,996	50,282,587	53,226,492	63,265,711	70,428,861
Hams, lbs.	8,451,888						5,433,684	6,394,447	6,368,787	6,692,139	8,846,622
Lard, lbs.	6,577,920						7,493,500	6,365,100	9,620,700	4,062,400	5,374,700
Pickled Meats, lbs.	592,583						679,700	608,600	268,754	208,976	290,095
Pork, bbls.	4,945						2,657	1,837	11,772	1,189	2,050

Hops, lbs.	225,300	251,400	168,400	187,000	330,000	151,000
Hubs and Spokes, bundles	† 139,255	148,600	187,474	393,412	477,173	292,325
Ice, cars	1,811	1,962	1,644	2,128	1,922	1,865
<i>Iron and Steel</i> —Bar and Rod, lbs.	39,537,010	44,098,475	34,090,945	22,451,220	28,577,960	20,729,325
Castings, lbs.	10,621,870	16,348,640	16,016,210	12,017,010	9,034,180	14,318,990
Gas and Water Pipe, packages	† 49,347	124,782	87,895	69,095	67,364	67,929
Gas and Water Pipe, tons	* 828					
Horse and Mule Shoes, kegs	* 10,228					
Machinery, Boilers, lbs.	6,231,200	8,139,800	5,388,800	3,534,000	4,308,500	1,648,100
Nails, kegs	161,172	195,856	234,329	136,447	160,272	149,560
Ore, tons	265	118	254	1,380	116	92
Pig, tons	105,334	90,556	104,965	120,774	81,877	87,520
Scrap, tons	* 3,972					
Railroad Supplies, tons	* 9,037					
Jute, lbs.	* 1,626,275					
Lath, bundles	15,170	28,160	57,745	1,555	639	923
<i>Live Stock</i> —Cattle, head	31,638	65,945	52,947	43,202	18,090	15,036
Hogs, head	122,278	371,630	249,585	63,665	99,270	77,611
Horses, head	5,496	5,418	4,401	2,726	3,113	4,615
Mules, head	3,480	5,386	5,062	7,396	6,325	6,758
Sheep, head	39,418	127,599	146,047	152,343	30,183	90,965
Lead, Pig, lbs.	4,059,630	6,400,170	2,357,640	2,457,450	2,608,650	1,866,600
Leather, bundles	8,467	9,778	16,857	15,671	13,574	12,918
Lemons, boxes	17,674	30,772	21,028	15,351	12,375	13,363
Lime, bbls.	83,758	72,173	108,124	100,926	23,019	12,862
Liquors, bbls.	5,641	3,491	5,007	3,435	3,556	4,941
Lumber, cars	10,494	11,728	11,485	12,192	11,426	8,719
Sash, Doors, Blinds, lbs.	* 789,235					
Shingles, bundles	42,413					
Timber Logs, cars	1,519	61,041	24,344	31,405	34,596	36,020
Meats, fresh, lbs.		1,777	915	1,751	1,861	1,794
Merchandise, packages	644,824	1,037,417	971,211	892,669	759,144	858,819
Mill Stuffs, lbs.	13,482,850	18,104,045	12,372,984	12,272,984	9,117,188	7,404,292
Miscellaneous, cars	* 1,616		2,947	1,830	544	412
Molasses, bbls.	23,556	18,359	29,388	36,847	30,293	18,420
Oatmeal, lbs.	322,958	483,300	310,380	151,020	174,660	403,560
<i>Oils</i> —Carbon, bbls	172,448	196,868	187,396	137,644	106,451	114,365
Cotton-seed, bbls	* 7,125					
Lard, Linseed, bbls.	14,254	14,380	11,418	10,936	18,032	15,728

* For five months only, August 1 to December 31, 1885.

† For seven months only, January 1 to July 31, 1885.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT AT LOUISVILLE BY RAIL AND RIVER.—RECEIPTS. *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
Oleomargarine, lbs.	232,185	691,723	673,469	755,260	123,617	1,074
Oranges, boxes	51,829	67,047	45,838	54,106	25,943	36,082
Paints—Earth, lbs.	* 213,261	.	.	.	.	.
Colors, lbs.	* 594,035	.	.	.	.	.
White and Red Lead, lbs.	1,832,440	2,774,253	910,825	932,630	912,561	851,907
Paper, bundles	* 62,279	.	.	.	.	.
Paper Stock, lbs.	* 5,136,800	.	.	.	.	.
Peanuts, lbs.	3,634,616	3,080,500	2,711,000	2,054,700	3,909,700	4,094,200
Plows and Plow Castings, lbs.	* 766,945	.	.	.	.	.
Pitch and Tar, bbls.	1,668	1,370	1,259	1,839	2,177	2,255
Poultry, pkgs.	3,311	2,468	1,631	3,041	2,537	1,915
Produce—Apples, bbls.	113,141	126,288	165,451	159,261	94,785	96,288
Cabbage, crates.	* 14,154	.	.	.	.	.
Melons, No.	* 14,996	.	.	.	.	.
Onions, bbls.	16,293	21,391	30,675	13,453	12,615	10,051
Potatoes, bbls.	240,550	251,051	361,915	174,163	116,878	121,611
Vegetables, pkgs.	62,869	125,000	103,035	49,553	28,977	51,856
Raisins, boxes	8,753	13,837	14,836	11,696	8,925	11,697
Rice, lbs.	3,511,183	2,633,280	3,839,520	3,333,840	2,746,320	1,750,080
Rope Twine, pkgs.	† 20,728	.	.	.	.	.
Rope Twine, lbs.	* 580,959	28,403	34,490	24,421	21,431	14,146
Rosin, bbls.	48,216	106,992	125,393	157,479	114,346	29,007
Saddlery, pkgs.	* 3,344	.	.	.	.	.
Salt, bbls.	134,086	203,184	103,518	146,723	139,673	142,985
Seeds—Grass and Clover, lbs.	10,326,330	9,470,110	10,209,040	18,699,720	17,177,680	17,588,090
Flax, lbs.	256,178	158,500	12,000	352,900	915,800	1,066,000
Garden, cases	* 1,767	.	.	.	.	.
Sewing Machines, No.	10,057	17,242	22,179	9,816	16,932	18,650
Shot, lbs.	719,760	656,110	502,900	147,600	509,500	237,500
Soda, lbs.	5,808,143	7,782,600	7,792,100	6,894,790	7,842,760	5,960,010
Soda, lbs.	4,296,305	2,889,000	3,822,840	3,159,600	3,448,320	2,145,000
Spices, lbs.	288,381	470,000	423,300	336,400	475,500	274,000
Starch, lbs.	3,674,308	4,240,560	3,481,690	2,075,280	2,851,800	2,227,810
Stoves, Stove Castings, and Hollowware, lbs.	3,758,433	3,105,695	7,163,585	9,127,230	10,544,730	9,810,460
Stone and Marble, lbs.	2,858,700	4,410,700	4,441,100	4,223,100	2,593,100	3,330,100
Straw, tons	1,578	3,158	3,334	2,417	3,781	3,512

Sugar, bbls.	102,596	104,185	117,718	105,397	98,854	72,811
Tallow, lbs.	2,279,450	2,146,875	2,784,000	3,148,500	3,205,875	1,948,250
Tan Bark, cars	1,397	2,779	1,115	2,658	3,161	2,317
Tea, lbs.	186,756	179,480	204,720	134,920	103,640	95,880
Terra Cotta and Tile, lbs.	1,231,700					
Tobacco—Cigars, lbs.	* 239,845					
Leaf, hds.	131,448	99,564			65,945	77,198
Leaf, lbs.	1,102,940	3,513,189	2,273,940	2,838,873	1,576,253	1,260,258
Manufactured, lbs.	2,844,869	3,679,539	3,431,224	1,758,100	1,806,653	2,245,339
Ties, Iron, bbls.	76,391	34,966	15,807	5,348	7,481	111,220
Tin, lbs.	* 2,001,077					
Tinware, lbs.	2,188,781	2,965,050	2,909,800	2,029,200	2,341,100	1,416,950
Turpentine, bbls.	43,193	36,539	34,385	43,885	41,504	27,649
Vinegar, bbls.	5,281	6,165	6,803	6,990	5,367	4,446
Wagon Material, lbs.	7,382,100					
Wagons, No.	9,495	15,046	15,008	4,478	7,977	11,825
Wheels, No.	20,454	74,485	91,790	59,749	65,300	77,845
Whisky, bbls.	125,993	203,418	175,010	115,613	95,097	96,534
Wines, bbls.	4,566	5,831	7,170	5,610	3,576	5,114
Woodenware, lbs.	3,303,175	3,281,250	3,096,130	5,242,170	3,822,520	2,882,260
Wool, lbs.	6,259,981	4,977,829	2,868,970	2,617,907	2,253,327	2,023,900
Woolen Goods, lbs.	905,887	1,706,800	2,994,000	1,491,400	1,167,400	1,097,800
Yarn, Cotton, lbs.	583,827	765,830	565,890	398,940	364,520	287,105

* For five months only, August 1 to December 1, 1885.

† For seven months only, January 1 to July 31, 1885.

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT AT LOUISVILLE BY RAIL AND RIVER. SHIPMENTS

For Six Years, Commencing January 1st and Ending December 31st of Each Year.

ARTICLES.	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
Agricultural Implements, No. (see plows)	161,024	235,976	295,478	150,587	140,699	129,134
Alcohol, bbls.	747	768	7,377	3,726	1,213	3,645
Ale, Beer, etc., bbls.	50,201	74,636	108,574	89,101	87,202	104,274
Axes, boxes	* 4,855					
Bagging, rolls	35,900	53,054	58,231	65,379	66,550	61,239
Beans, bush	5,963	10,898	15,952	9,891	7,192	3,494
Beef, bbls.	5,857	2,708	4,108	2,709	3,538	1,871
Boots and Shoes, cases	78,515	126,075	223,393	136,930	67,675	91,687
Broom Corn, bales	2,023	2,443	3,009	1,661	651	399
Brooms, dozen	14,852	33,177	51,301	21,073	7,177	8,047
Buggies, number	* 642					
Butter, lbs.	638,181	268,574	282,208	242,635	405,360	1,299,376
Candles, boxes	37,733	45,360	52,021	39,186	32,501	37,837
Canned Goods, cases	* 33,625					
Cement, bbls.	155,670	166,395	223,927	169,884	140,113	101,232
Cheese, lbs.	2,473,300	2,757,883	2,426,751	1,541,888	1,127,329	1,760,330
Cider, bbls.	8,601	13,632	11,904	10,077	2,119	2,421
Clothing, cases	* 2,664					
Coal, Anthracite, tons						
Coal, Bituminous, tons						
Coke, tons		3,240	450	975	885	1,770
Coffee, lbs.	9,401,355	12,470,237	18,175,738	13,642,389	9,277,808	11,040,975
Cooperage, pieces	230,229	352,664	428,268	381,278	350,348	408,279
Cooper Stook, tons	16,998	22,606	16,846	14,876	14,876	4,126
Corn Goods, bbls.	10,984	19,538	48,776	38,308	13,979	3,580
Cotton, bales	126,540	266,248	197,304	222,417	289,492	234,371
C. S. Meal and Cake, tons	5,447	11,171	17,448	21,032	14,953	9,539
Crockery, packages	43,058	67,106	63,968	57,869	19,763	25,844
Drugs, packages	53,035	87,172	79,648	56,692	48,050	47,720

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF FREIGHTS AT LOUISVILLE BY RAIL AND RIVER—SHIPMENTS. *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
<i>Iron and Steel</i> —Bar and Rod, lbs.	25,574,550	32,735,900	41,793,095	30,079,515	14,609,255	13,528,945
Castings, lbs.	9,639,350	10,876,340	13,167,390	12,001,540	5,003,590	8,199,730
Gas and Water Pipe, packages—	† 103,273	214,045	186,625	161,476	138,783	131,321
Gas and Water Pipe, tons	‡ 15,412	..	..	..	..	..
Horse and Mule Shoes, kegs	‡ 4,349	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery Boilers, lbs.	11,886,100	18,783,200	12,163,000	13,530,200	11,537,000	4,478,000
Nails, kegs	135,154	164,829	290,289	172,048	91,980	121,129
Ore, tons	264	51	117	59	1	283
Pig, tons	49,496	53,926	76,357	70,208	62,236	42,707
Scrap, tons	‡ 3,658	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad Supplies, tons	‡ 3,860	..	..	..	..	..
Jute, lbs.	‡ 3,738	..	..	..	..	..
Lath, bundles	3,024	5,253	4,893	2,541	4,908	3,435
Lead, Pig, lbs.	2,182,740	1,080,450	296,640	223,380	502,470	731,880
Leather, bundles	44,353	52,222	89,872	58,026	48,061	47,527
Lemons, boxes	11,091	20,169	32,686	11,440	7,367	7,784
Lime, bbls.	35,243	45,656	51,752	55,474	44,005	60,224
Liquors, bbls.	2,818	4,213	8,101	4,665	3,252	10,123
<i>Live Stock</i> —Cattle, head	21,966	33,293	35,646	41,639	30,878	20,065
Hogs, head	33,250	104,942	100,690	10,289	71,886	30,983
Horses, head	5,971	5,928	5,511	3,939	3,334	5,751
Mules, head	4,051	6,196	7,225	7,189	7,537	7,627
Sheep, head	61,507	84,746	133,533	131,776	110,128	133,972
Lumber, cars	6,175	7,710	8,181	8,159	7,481	4,414
Meats, Fresh, lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchandise, packages	981,460	1,264,575	1,138,560	1,334,931	856,788	842,996
Mill Stuffs, lbs.	5,121,446	4,363,314	7,168,616	10,845,972	6,771,698	5,446,516
Miscellaneous, cars	‡ 605	..	..	..	..	..
Molasses, bbls.	18,104	22,609	44,810	47,929	17,154	11,748
Oatmeal, lbs.	250,799	405,660	1,089,240	533,880	145,080	93,420
<i>Oils</i> —Carbon, bbls.	178,110	206,886	213,973	178,413	116,630	128,824
Cotton-seed, bbls	‡ 6,167	..	..	..	..	..
Lard and Linseed, bbls.	10,190	15,197	25,643	22,191	7,912	13,365
Oleomargarine, lbs.	426,308	1,202,205	1,428,641	1,864,731	1,448,376	860,894
Oranges, boxes	38,396	44,083	50,681	39,082	12,641	17,081

GENERAL MOVEMENT OF FREIGHTS AT LOUISVILLE BY RAIL AND RIVER—SHIPMENTS. *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880
Tea, lbs.	256,528	349,360	574,240	221,880	65,480	58,920
Terra Cotta and Tile, lbs.	* 618,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ties, Iron, bbls.	67,779	40,008	13,294	29,037	20,861	79,935
Timber and Logs, cars	335	546	725	471	474	167
Tin, lbs.	* 811,079	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Tinware, lbs.	2,132,391	2,348,350	2,985,400	1,538,200	967,400	883,500
<i>Tobacco</i> —Cigars, lbs.	* 194,159	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Leaf, hhd.	119,589	85,182	96,035	64,544	68,330	89,290
Leaf, lbs.	1,130,192	1,305,064	1,847,949	1,060,171	1,699,448	1,161,425
Manufactured, lbs.	15,321,268	13,264,440	14,940,094	10,293,799	9,432,661	7,409,235
Turpentine, bbls.	24,128	21,291	28,663	26,703	24,623	18,408
Vinegar, bbls.	48,086	57,336	46,582	27,305	15,261	9,186
Wagon Materials, lbs.	* 4,054,700	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wagons, number	15,647	23,147	17,397	14,064	10,541	12,932
Wheels, number	† 16,642	56,703	75,314	60,563	47,141	66,652
Whisky, bbls.	218,910	863,277	320,677	210,985	148,227	131,730
Wines, bbls.	3,126	4,336	6,312	5,835	2,800	3,900
Woodenware, lbs.	2,753,099	3,001,550	3,315,410	3,831,210	2,374,420	1,722,390
Wool, lbs.	2,824,504	1,873,020	2,394,089	1,824,985	1,347,885	1,832,196
Woolen Goods, lbs.	3,153,987	4,300,400	6,158,600	3,190,400	1,787,400	2,981,800
Yarn Cotton, lbs.	638,649	771,680	960,505	451,555	350,415	227,175

* For five months only, August 1 to December 31, 1885.

† For seven months only, January 1 to July 31, 1885.

THE FUEL TRADE.

Louisville is a great distributing point for South-bound coal, both river and rail providing cheap transportation. About \$3,000,000 worth of Pittsburgh coal is handled in the Louisville harbor annually, of which, probably, two-thirds goes on down stream. The river rate on coal, Pittsburgh to Louisville, is one and one-half to two cents per bushel (forty to fifty-three cents per ton), including return of empty barges; from here to New Orleans, 1,400 miles, not to exceed two cents per bushel (fifty-three cents per ton), exclusive of return of craft. The capacity of coal towboats between here and Pittsburgh is 4,000 to 10,000 tons; between here and New Orleans, from 15,000 to 25,000 tons. This coal is distributed all along the Ohio river and the upper and lower Mississippi, over 10,000,000 tons annually reaching New Orleans and the lower coast. The coaling of out-bound steamships at New Orleans is an extensive business, vessels being supplied there with fuel brought 2,000 miles by river as cheaply as at Atlantic coast cities. Railroad rates to Louisville from the mines, 115 to 200 miles, are two to three and one-half cents per bushel (fifty-three to ninety-three cents per ton). Such rates are comparatively low, and, with good coal at moderate prices, there is reason to anticipate a vast growth of the trade.

The coal and coke handled here in 1885 aggregated, including sales by local dealers, actual receipts by rail and river, etc., as follows:

COAL.

	BUSHELS.	TONS.
Pittsburgh coal, by river	14,192,216	539,628
Ohio river and Kanawha, by river	2,270,952	86,348
Total by river	16,463,168	625,976
By C. O. & S. W. railroad	2,714,212	103,202
By L. & N. railroad, Jellico mines	1,466,014	55,742
By L. & N. railroad, Laurel mines	2,597,125	98,750
By St. Louis Air Line	1,269,395	48,266
Total by rail	8,046,746	205,960

COKE.

Connellsville, Pennsylvania	675,317	13,506
City made	240,000	4,800
Virginia	600,000	12,000
Gas works coke	500,000	10,000
Total	2,015,317	40,306

MUNICIPAL.

The financial condition of the city is excellent. A vast amount of street building, sewer construction, repairs, etc., was done in 1883-84, the result being the vast improvement of the city and the securing of thoroughfares that are the pride of the people. No special tax was levied for the purpose, which explains the increase of the city's bonded debt, which the Sinking Fund Commissioners reported, January 1st, at \$9,016,000. During 1885 bonds representing



CITY HALL.

\$151,000 were retired, and investment bonds to the amount of \$166,000 purchased—a total of \$317,000. The contingent bonded debt to be paid by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company amounted, on the same date, to \$1,396,000. No tax for street purposes was levied in 1883-84, bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 being issued instead. City taxation for five years, 1882 to 1886, is as follows :

	Eastern District.	Western District.	Average.
1882	\$2 35	\$2 35	\$2 35
1883	2 10	2 10	2 10
1884	2 10	2 10	2 10
1885	2 48	2 48	2 48
1886	2 30	2 30	2 30

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Officers—Mayor, P. Booker Reed, salary, \$4,000; City Attorney, T. L. Burnett, salary, \$4,000; City Treasurer, Henry Wolford, salary, \$2,000; City Auditor, Edward Tierney, salary, \$1,500; City Engineer, R. T. Scowden, salary, \$3,500; City Assessor, A. J. Murphy, salary, \$2,000; City Book keeper, Wm. Ingram, salary, \$2,000; Tax Receiver, H. W. Kohnhorst, commission

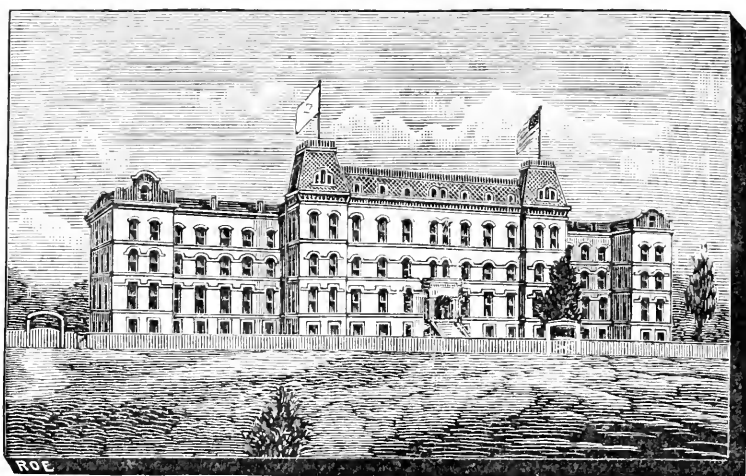
POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department consists of a chief, salary, \$3,000; four first-lieutenants, salaries, \$1,000 each; eight second-lieutenants, salaries, \$800 each; one secretary, salary, \$800; eight sergeants, pay, \$2 per day; six station-house keepers, at \$2 per day, and one hundred and forty policemen, at \$2 per day. The patrol system, said to be perfect in all respects, employs six wagons with two men to each. The total cost of the police department is about \$118,000 a year. The detective force, as well as the patrolmen, are selected with special reference to their fitness for their respective positions. The present Chief of Police, John Whallen, himself an expert detective, and devoted to the service, is regarded the best and most satisfactory officer who ever directed the police affairs of Louisville, a man whose resolute courage, untiring vigilance, and cool judgment may be depended upon in any emergency.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department, one of the most complete in organization and equipment in the world, is at present presided over by Chief Edward Hughes, salary \$2,500 a year. He has two assistant chiefs—Ben F. Bache and David G. Addis—and a secretary, Emile Bourlier. The apparatus consists of twelve steam fire engines of the most approved modern pattern; twelve first-class hose-reels provided with an abundance of hose; two hook-and-ladder trucks and all necessary appliances, and two supply wagons. A full complement of trained and efficient firemen, selected for courage, skill, and common sense, and officered by twelve captains of approved ability, compose the force. Everything connected with the department is kept in superb order and ready for instant use. A complete fire-alarm telegraph system is also maintained in connection with the service. Salaries are as follows: Engineers of steamers, \$1,000 per annum; captains and pipemen, \$2.25 per day; stokers drivers and firemen, \$2 per day; telegraph operators, \$2.25 per day; linemen, \$2 per day. Sixty horses, are employed and a hose and repair shop with three skilled workmen connected with the department. In all, the fire brigade consists of 110 men and officers.

Major Hughes, who assumed charge in 1879, has been twice re-elected, his present term not expiring until 1889. By persistent and well-directed effort he has brought this branch of the service up to a degree of perfection seldom seen, and made it the equal of any in existence. Personally, Major Hughes is popular with his men and the public; never shirks any duty, however arduous or



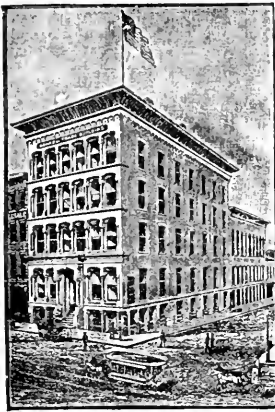
MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

[By courtesy of Salem Stone and Lime Co.]

dangerous, and sets an example that is the pride and emulation of every fireman. During his incumbency every approved innovation in apparatus and appliances has been adopted, including stationary steam heaters (which enable the engines to start to fires with twenty pounds pressure), patent swinging harness, sliding poles, electric devices for releasing horses from their stalls and opening doors, and other improvements which permit the starting of engines in five or six seconds instead of, as formerly, as many minutes. The fire-alarm system now in use, adopted under Major Hughes' administration, is perfection itself, unfailing and instant. The improved Johnson pump has also been attached to all hook-and-ladder trucks, thus adding vastly to their value and usefulness at fires.

In short, Major Hughes has given his entire time and attention to the improvement and advancement of his trust, and no serious or widespread conflagration has, as a consequence, afflicted Louisville since his induction into office. The Board of Underwriters not long ago passed and presented to him a set of resolutions complimentary to his department and to himself. He is a generous-hearted man, a noble fireman, and fully competent to fulfill the duties of his important position.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.



BOARD OF TRADE.

This institution, which has done so much to advance the material interests of Louisville, was organized in April of 1879, as the result of several efforts to combine the solid business element for that purpose. The first board of directors was composed of the following-named leading merchants, manufacturers, bankers and insurance men: Peter R. Stoy, New Albany; W. Horr, Jeffersonville; J. H. Lindenberg, John B. Castleman, B. DuPont, G. C. Avery, J. B. Speed, J. H. Wramplemeier, John E. Green, F. D. Carley, D. Frantz, Stephen E. Jones, J. M. Atherton, H. C. Payne, Wm. A. Robinson, H. Verhoeff, jr., J. S. Phelps, John T. Moore, W. R. Belknap, George Gaulbert, John B. McFerran, W. H. Edinger,

R. J. Thomas, George D. Norton, Levi Bloom, Louisville. The first meeting of this board of directors was held on April 30, 1879, at which an election was held for the officers authorized by the by-laws, with the following result:

President, Mr. F. D. Carley; vice-presidents, John B. McFerran, Wm. A. Robinson, H. Verhoeff, jr., B. DuPont, P. R. Stoy; treasurer, Mr. J. H. Lindenberg. The selection of a superintendent was postponed. At a meeting held May 27, 1879, the following executive committee was elected: J. M. Atherton, Wm. A. Robinson, J. B. Speed, John B. McFerran, John T. Moore.

The charter authorizes the issue of \$300,000 capital stock, limited by by-law to \$1,000,000, and over \$46,000 was subscribed in a few days. At the close of 1879 the board had 259 members, and represented 175 firms. Its committees, then, as now, were selected from the best material in the organization. Mr. J. B. McFerran was elected president January 12, 1880, and was succeeded by Mr. John E. Green, re-elected in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, being succeeded the present year by Mr. Harry Weissinger. The officers for the current year are: President, Harry Weissinger; first vice-president, George Gaulbert; second, Wm. Cornwall, Jr.; third, John E. Green; fourth, Thomas H. Sherley; fifth, Andrew Cowan; treasurer, J. H. Lindenberg; superintendent, James F. Buckner, Jr.; secretary, H. A. Dudley; secretary of transportation committee,

A. J. Lafayette; directors, Charles T. Ballard, Julius Barkhouse, E. H. Bowen, J. L. Chilton, George Gaulbert, John E. Green, H. T. Hanford, John L. Helm, W. W. Hite, Stephen E. Jones, R. W. Knott, Louis Leib, L. Leonard, John S. Long, H. V. Loving, George H. Moore, Arthur Peter, W. T. Rolph, T. H. Sherley, W. C. Smith, J. L. Smyser, H. Verhoeff, Jr., Harry Weissinger and S. Zorn.

The Board of Trade has proved all and more in operation than its advocates claimed for it. By a complete system of securing information on all subjects pertaining to the business interests of the city and the issue of accurate reports at stated times the questions of transportation and exchanges have been greatly simplified, while the representatives of leading interests have been brought closer together and made to feel that the concern of one is the concern of all. Immigration and the investment of capital here has been encouraged, trade, manufactures, railroad building, and activity in all departments of business stimulated, and thousands of buyers and sellers won to this market who formerly went elsewhere.

The diffusion of accurate information and statistics is a special office of the board, and letters of inquiry invariably evoke satisfactory replies.

The Southern Exposition.

The Southern Exposition Company is a corporation chartered by the Legislature. Organized October 30, 1882, its affairs are managed by a board of directors composed of a president, five vice-presidents, and twenty-five directors. The cost of the property owned by the company is as follows: Land, \$92,815; improvements, \$251,646.32; operating machinery, \$45,041.42; furniture, \$7,110.96; making a total of \$396,613.70. The company has other land and property under lease and hire, which make the aggregate value of property under its control and devoted to its use exceed \$500,000.

The exhibitions of the Southern Exposition have been, by far, the largest and most important ever held in the world without the aid of Government. Financially it has been more successful and has more to show for the expenditure of its money than any exposition in the world. To-day it has beautiful and convenient exposition buildings and grounds, with a main building of fifteen acres area, an average interior height of forty feet, and an exhibit space therein of 677,400 square feet. The company owns every necessary appliance for a great exhibition, and in one week's time could be ready for the reception and placing of any number of exhibits.

No other exposition has ever offered so much to exhibitors at so little cost. No charge is made for space, and no exhibit-entry fee is charged. Exhibit freight is brought by rail, without transfer, to the doors of the main buildings, where, without cost to the exhibitor, it is unloaded and conveyed to the space assigned to the exhibitor, and when the goods are unpacked the company carries away the boxes and cases, stores and protects them, and at the end of the exposition delivers them to the exhibitor, and when they are packed conveys them to the railroad and loads them on the cars. In addition to this the company accommodates its exhibitors by advancing the freight charges on goods brought to its doors by rail. The Southern Exposition recognizes the fact that the exhibitor is a part of the exposition, and does everything in its power to contribute to the comfort, pleasure, and profit of all its exhibitors.

This institution presents itself as independent, self-sustaining and successful, and it invites exhibits from all parts of the world.

In 1883 and 1884 the famous military bands of Gilmore and Cappa were engaged. In order to diversify the musical entertainment and to meet the

earnest demand for both orchestral and military music, Damrosch's orchestra and Cappa's band were engaged in 1885.

The orchestral music met with so much success, and the variety thus offered was so generally approved, that for 1886 a still bolder venture was made in this direction and Damrosch was again engaged, with his organization augmented in force to the full number of his Grand Orchestra, of sixty-two members, from the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, and Cappa, with his greatly-improved and strengthened military band, was re-engaged. The magnitude of such an undertaking as an incidental part of the attractions of a great exposition may be inferred from the fact that the Southern Exposition, during its several seasons, has devoted the aggregate sum of \$107,220 in money for payment of the musicians of these celebrated musical organizations. At the Southern Exposition of 1886 Damrosch, with his full grand orchestra, gives forty-eight consecutive concerts free to every visitor. So valuable is the opportunity thus afforded considered by lovers and students of music, resident in Louisville or who come for the purpose to reside in Louisville during the period, that hundreds of persons holding Exposition season tickets never miss a single concert. The effect of these long-continued musical treats has been to make Louisville the musical center of the West and South, and to give conspicuous importance to the Southern Exposition spring musical festivals.

The Music Hall of the Southern Exposition is one of the most convenient and commodious in America. Its acoustic properties are admirable, and at night it is brilliantly illuminated by electric lights.

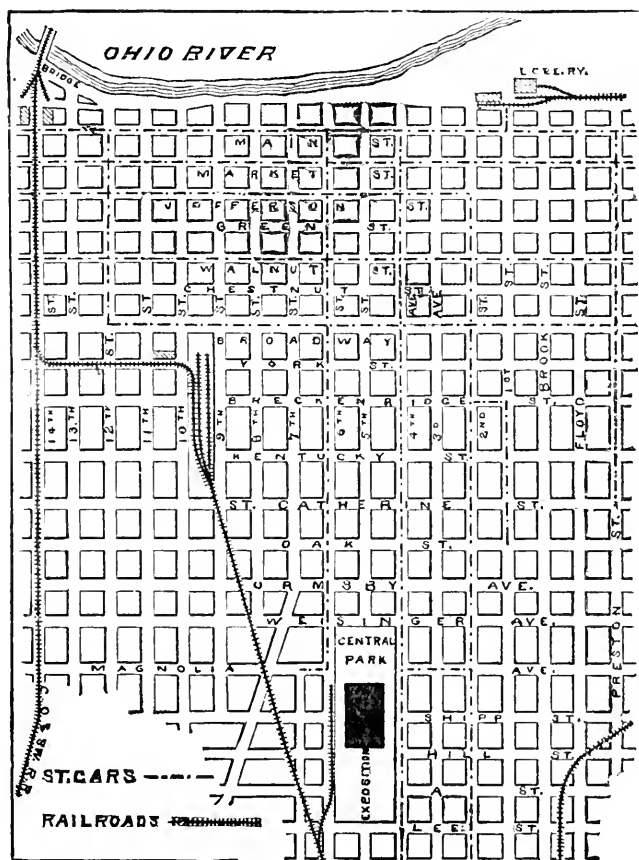
No large exposition had ever been opened at night until the Southern Exposition inaugurated that feature at its first exhibition in 1883. The attempt at the World's Exposition at New Orleans to follow this example was not successful, and resulted in hardly more than police light from the electric light systems there tried. The Southern Exposition lights up all its grounds and buildings, and in brilliancy of light as well as attendance the evening is the most agreeable time for seeing the exhibition. Visitors who come in during the day are well repaid for waiting to see the gradual unfolding of the hundreds of great lights that are turned on as the night approaches. It is a common practice for parties to go to the Exposition for this purpose, arranging to take their supper at one of the places for refreshment in the evening sunlight, and thence pass in to the dusk of the building to watch the expansion of the electric light.

Fourth street is the great retail street of Louisville, and is the most popular and fashionable promenade. At the southern end of the customary promenade, and in the midst of the most fashionable residence part of the city, are situated the Southern Exposition grounds.

These grounds are accessible by horse-car lines from every part of the city, but their convenient location makes it an agreeable walk from the hotels and many residences. The Transfer railway, which connects all the many railroads coming into Louisville, runs along the south and west sides of the grounds, and has a switch running to the south doors of the main building. The company

also has a passenger railway station near the west main entrance, so that travelers from any point can be landed at the Exposition entrance.

The Exposition grounds are less than a mile south of Broadway, and between the grounds and Broadway, extending east and west, is almost the entire residence territory of the city. The most fashionable quarter of the city is the territory adjacent to and extending north several blocks from the Exposition grounds. As the electric lights are turned down at night it is no uncommon thing to see thousands of persons starting away on foot for an easy walk to their homes. Many exhibitors find homes within a few blocks of the Exposition, and seldom make use of the horse-cars. Fifteen or twenty minutes by horse-cars takes strangers to the most distant hotels on the most crowded nights. No city in America offers more convenient accommodations for every kind of visitors than Louisville. The hotels have long been celebrated and gave character to the town among tourists before Louisville became the important railroad, commercial and manufacturing center it now is.





COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

THE PRESS.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

This fine newspaper—the legitimate offspring of a union of the two antebellum leaders of Kentucky journalism—has no rival in enterprise and ability at the South. Energetic and intelligent management in every department, from the editor's desk through all intervening steps to the press-room, is evident to any one who will scrutinize its columns or make the tour of its home. And it is magnificently housed indeed. The building, an engraving of which we print, gives a fair idea of its outward appearance, but conveys no impression of its superbly-arranged interior. It fronts one hundred and sixty-five feet on Fourth avenue and eighty-six and one-half feet on Green street, the basement extending under the sidewalks, so that while the ground-floor covers an area of 14,107 square feet, that of the basement covers 21,000 feet. The edifice is five stories high, finished with corner pavilion and mansard roof, and is seventy feet from pavement to cornice; the comb of the roof rising nineteen feet four inches higher, and the pavilion railing towering eleven feet above that. A life-size statue of the immortal George D. Prentice sits regnant above the corner portal, and seems to watch unceasingly, as in life, over the welfare of his beloved Louisville, for whom he did so much as a man, a citizen and a journalist.

The Courier-Journal Company, of which Mr. Walter N. Haldeman is president, conferred a real and tangible benefit upon the Falls City in the erection of this splendid pile—a benefit which has returned to them in the ever-increasing popularity of their great newspaper, whose power, influence and ability are recognized by men of all parties and all shades of opinion. Mr. Haldeman's ability as a writer, politician and man of business is acknowledged and undeniable, as was evidenced by his successful conduct of the Courier, both before and after the war. But the most fortunate of his ventures was the securing of the brilliant Henry Watterson as editor of the Courier-Journal—a selection which has not only fully justified Mr. Haldeman's excellent judgment, but given to the profession one of its best and most celebrated lights.

The status of the Courier-Journal is assured. Its past has been a series of triumphs, and its future promises a harvest of glories in the service of the people.

THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL.

A succession of hardships incidental to the establishment of newspapers abandoned the Louisville Commercial some time ago, and it is now upon easy terms with prosperity, and goes along with the first of the low-priced morning journals. Its editor-in-chief, Colonel Robert M. Kelly, began in that capacity in its inception, sixteen years ago. Sundry changes in the stockholders and in the news working-force have brought about no further change in its policy than its conversion, at the beginning of 1883, from an avowed Republican paper to a position of independence in politics. At various times Colonel John I. Croxton, General John W. Finnell, Judge John M. Harlan, General Eli H. Murray and W. S. Wilson took part in its management, and passed out. It is now published by the Louisville Press Company, and has a clearly-defined policy of publishing everything that is news, takes the reasonable side of public measures, and follows principles aggressively; goes into the thickest of the fight, and is among the winners when the fight is over.

John R. Dunlap, president of the Louisville Press Company, is general manager of the Commercial. With Colonel Kelly in the editorial rooms are Hawthorne Hill, the managing editor; George A. Jones, telegraph and news editor; Frank W. Gregory, city editor; S. H. Friedlander, dramatic and musical critic, and Oliver J. Cromwell, Will A. Stincheomb, Will H. Thompson, and George L. Willis, reporters.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES.

No newspaper venture in the history of Louisville ever developed into an established success with such rapid and unmistakable strides as the Louisville Times. It was started on the first day of May, 1884, and the very first number bore in itself the signs of certain progress. The editors were Messrs. E. G. Logan and E. Polk Johnson, two newspaper men of established reputation, and both gifted with brains, character, energy and judgment.

The primary aim of the Times was to be a newspaper, printing all matter which a judicious journalist would admit into the columns of his paper without fear of censure or hope of reward other than such encouragement as always follows the labors of a high-minded worker. This character the paper has fully sustained, and the secure hold it has attained on the public attests the value of the course pursued. There were a great many advantages open to the Times at its inception, and these have all been seized. It had a clear field to begin with. There was no other afternoon paper entering the territory surrounding Louisville which contained the Associated Press dispatches. It had the magnificent facilities afforded by the mechanical department of the Courier-Journal, and lastly it engaged a first-class corps of employes, who strove in every department to make each issue a model paper. After the first eighteen months Mr. Johnson retired to become the managing editor of the Courier-Journal, and Mr. Logan became sole editor. Mr. William M. Redman was also succeeded by

Mr. John A. Haldeman as business manager. Under the latter's active management unusual efforts to push the paper gave it an extraordinary impetus, and the Times now has the largest circulation in the city and Jefferson county of any daily published in Louisville.

In politics the paper is Democratic, but is neither blinded by prejudice nor fettered by associations. It is published daily, Sundays excepted, by the Louisville Times Company, and, like most of the modern journalistic successes, is sold for two cents.

THE LOUISVILLE EVENING POST.

The history of the Evening Post has been the history of a struggle; its success has been the success of merit. Previous to its establishment many such ventures had been launched and all had been wrecked upon the rocks of bankruptcy. It was a by-word among the older newspaper men of Louisville that no afternoon paper could gain a livelihood from our apathetic public. There seemed to be little disposition on the part of the advertisers to patronize an evening journal, and probably less desire on the part of the public to read the news before it was twenty-four hours old.

In spite of this state of affairs in the spring of 1878 four venturesome journalists—R. W. Knott, W. S. Bodley, L. S. Howlett, and E. T. Halsey—determined to again make the experiment. Consequently, on the first day of May, 1878, the Post made its bow to the public. It was a little six-column affair, and its editorial page was its only merit. The policy of the paper was vigorous and antagonistic from the start. Every job, and every sham that showed its head was a target for the Post to shoot at. It made many friends, but very few substantial supporters. The people of Louisville were willing enough to commend the pugnacious youngsters, but were slow to lend it that financial aid so necessary to the support of a newspaper. The Evening News, which was published under the auspices of George Philip Doern and the Anzeiger Company, was a formidable rival, and the struggle for existence was a hard one. The Associated Press dispatches were purchased from the Courier-Journal, but the telegraphic news was not made a feature of the paper.

In spite of the utmost economy, Mr. Knott and his companions could not make the paper pay its expenses. In order, therefore, to have the field to themselves, the owners of the Post purchased the Evening News, and in April, 1879, the latter was discontinued, and the Evening Post became the "Post and News." While this acquisition naturally increased the subscription list of the paper, it did not materially benefit its business prospects. Both ends could not be made to meet, and the running expenses of the publication had to be paid from the private purses of its owners. The situation was decidedly discouraging, and the ultimate failure of the paper was only a question of time. The good will of the paper and a few valueless chairs and desks, with a small quantity of old and well-worn type, were the entire assets of the corporation. The presswork was done at a job printing company's, and it owned neither building

nor franchises. In this condition of affairs Messrs. Knott, Bodley & Co. were eager to accept the offer made for the paper by Mr. Charles E. Sears and Ed F. Madden. They paid \$10,000 for the Post in April, 1880, and immediately struck the hyphenated name out of existence. The paper then became, and has since continued, "The Louisville Post."

September 2, 1880, a consolidation was formed with the Bowling Green Intelligencer, a pretentious tri-weekly journal, that had been started and run without financial benefit, by Ex-Lieutenant-Governor John C. Underwood. Governor Underwood became business manager of the Post, and he brought to it a new dress of type, a press, and more or less complete office fixtures. Governor Underwood's stay with the paper was not long, and in the fall of 1881 he disposed of his stock to Messrs. Sears and Madden. The paper in the meantime had been made eight columns, and the expenditure for news had been doubled.

On the 14th of November, however, the paper appeared as a two-cent daily. It was delivered to subscribers at twelve cents a week, and sold by newsboys at two cents a copy. The effect was instantaneous. The circulation began to jump upward with such bounds that even the hopeful owners were dumb-founded. In six months the subscription list had grown from fifteen hundred to seven thousand, and the newsboys' sales had increased from three hundred to thirty-five hundred. Advertisers began to awaken to the advantages of the paper as a medium, and prices were steadily increased. Instead of the weekly deficit, there was a handsome balance on the right side of the ledger. The fortune of the paper and of its plucky owner—for Mr. Sears was now the sole owner—was made.

Prosperity has made the paper more independent and outspoken than ever before. On all questions, national, State, or municipal, it takes the most liberal and advanced position. Democratic in politics, it is not a party organ, and the misdoings of the Democracy are scored as mercilessly as those of the Republicans. It believes in the rights of the people against all other considerations, and advocates the policy of judicious protection against the theory of free trade.

The Post has a capable staff of editors, almost all of whom have grown up with the paper since its dark days. Mr. C. E. Sears still owns a controlling interest in the company, and is the editor-in-chief of the paper. His assistants are William M. Finley, managing editor; Theodore F. Bristol, city editor; J. A. Baird, D. W. Baird, H. C. Batts, James E. Cowan, J. A. Beard, and Fred Klumpp, reporters. Mr. F. B. Stouffer is the business manager, and Mr. William M. Watson the foreman of the composing-room.

THE LOUISVILLE ANZEIGER

Is the only daily paper published in the German language in the city of Louisville and south of the Ohio river. It has, besides its large daily edition, a widespread circulation in its semi-weekly, weekly and Sunday issues. The Anzeiger

was originally published in 1849 by Messrs. Doern & Schaefer, the latter some years afterward retiring, when Mr. George P. Doern became sole proprietor of the paper and continued so until the fall of 1877, when he sold the business to a stock company, who are now the owners of the *Anzeiger*, with the following officers: M. Borntraeger, president; George S. Schuhmann, treasurer, and Henry S. Cohn, secretary. Its circulation extends throughout the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. The *Anzeiger* is the official advertising medium of all the departments of the United States Government, as also of the State of Kentucky and the city of Louisville. By publishing the Associated Press dispatches and giving due attention to all local affairs of general interest, the *Anzeiger* ranks among the best daily newspapers of the country, while special correspondence, well-selected miscellaneous matter, and an abundance of European news make it a newspaper of special interest to the Germans everywhere. The market reports are a special feature of the *Anzeiger*, making this department one of special value to business men as well as to farmers or owners and traders in live stock. A glance at the *Anzeiger* shows that the most prominent business houses not only of Louisville, but also in many other parts of the country, recognize the value of the paper.

THE SUNDAY ARGUS.

In the spring of 1876 three young men who had been thrown out of employment by the suspension of the paper on which they were engaged conceived an idea which soon materialized in the publication, on the 21st day of May of that year, of the first number of the *Sunday Argus*. The paper was started without capital, the firm of Lowe & Stanley doing the typographical and press work by contract. The names of the projectors were Ottman H. Rothacker, William H. Gardner, and Thomas D. Osborne. The first was editor, the second associate and city editor, and the last-named business manager. At the end of four or five weeks, seeing that there was not much business to manage, Mr. Osborne was about to effect a combination with another paper, to which the others objected, and he sold his interest to Lowe & Stanley, the latter becoming business manager. At the expiration of about a year Lowe & Stanley disposed of their interest to Mr. Isaac Dinkelspiel, who in turn became business manager. Mr. Rothacker, who had received numerous offers from various papers, finally decided to accept one from the *Denver Tribune*, and sold his interest in the *Argus*, now well established on a paying basis, to Gardner & Dinkelspiel. Gardner was at the time in delicate health, and decided to try New Mexico, hoping to recover. He went, but returned a corpse, having died at Socorro, New Mexico. Mr. Dinkelspiel then purchased from Mrs. Gardner her husband's interest, and the paper remained in his hands. He also purchased the entire printing establishment of Lowe & Stanley, thus giving the *Argus* its own plant. Under his management the paper prospered, new machinery was put in, new outfit bought, and the concern boomed.

In 1883 Mr. Edward F. Madden purchased a half interest, Mr. Dinkelspiel going to the Commercial and Captain D. F. C. Weller assuming the management. Mr. Madden, at the end of about eight months, sold—or, rather, the Argus Company sold—to Mr. George Baber and Mr. M. J. Burke the entire stock, conditionally. The views of these gentlemen not being the same, Mr. Burke sold out his shares, Mr. Baber assuming entire control. Not being satisfied with his management, the company in 1884 (October) deposed Mr. Baber, got out an injunction against him, and placed Captain Weller in charge, which position he held until the sale of the entire concern to Messrs. Smith & Tracie, February, 1885. Captain Tracie in turn sold his interest, after editing the paper for about eight months, to Mr. James B. Camp, Mr. Smith being business manager. Later, Mr. Charles Francis purchased an interest, and the paper at this date is in the hands of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, is doing a good business, and has a large and rapidly-increasing subscription list, the result of ten years of faithful work by most of those whose names have been mentioned in this sketch.

Among those who have contributed to its columns may be mentioned O. H. Rothacker, now of the Washington Hatchet; W. H. Gardner, now dead; Isaac Dinkelspiel, late of the Louisville Commercial; Marc Klaw, one of the best and most successful theatrical managers on the road; Ben H. Ridgely, now connected with Truth; Colonel E. Polk Johnson, at present managing editor of the Courier-Journal; R. E. Ryan, Bohemian; Theodore C. Tracie, now with a wholesale whisky house; George Baber, clerk in Washington; Michael J. Burke, with the O. & M. railway; E. F. Madden, correspondent for several papers; D. F. C. Weller, general writer, who is still with the company, besides a number of others whose connection was but temporary.

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

To Louisville belongs the honor of issuing the oldest religious newspaper in the world. Religious tracts and books, and magazines containing essays on religious subjects, were published from the time that printing was invented, but the idea of a weekly newspaper, devoted to religious matters, dates from the year 1813. On the 4th day of September, 1813, the first number of the Religious Remembrancer saw the light in the city of Philadelphia. It was the first religious newspaper ever issued. The next year, in the spring of 1814, another paper modeled after it, the Recorder, was started in Chillicothe, Ohio. A little later, the Boston Recorder appeared; two or three years later, the New York Observer, and since then hundreds upon hundreds of religious papers have been started.

The Religious Remembrancer, the patriarch of them all, passed into the hands of the late Rev. Dr. S. Converse in 1839. He changed the name to the Christian Observer, and continued to edit and publish it until his death, in 1872. He removed it to this city in 1869, where it has commanded the respect and confidence of the public, and especially of Presbyterians, to an extent

unprecedented in the history of Presbyterian newspapers in the South. Since his death it has been conducted by his sons, the Rev. F. B. Converse and Rev. T. E. Converse, and has continued to grow steadily in popular favor, until no other religious paper in Kentucky, and only one other in the entire South, has so large a circulation. It is the leading paper of the Southern Presbyterian church, and is taken in nearly all the congregations in that branch of the church. As a live religious paper, ably edited, prompt in obtaining and furnishing religious news, with a large corps of wide-awake contributors, who make it especially attractive as a family religious newspaper, it is an institution highly creditable to the city of Louisville.

THE CENTRAL CATHOLIC ADVOCATE.

This carefully-edited and conservatively-conducted weekly was established in 1869, in the interest of the Catholics of Kentucky. The publisher is Mr. L. H. Bell, No. 608 West Market. The Advocate has a general circulation, and much influence among the Catholic reading public of Kentucky, Indiana, and the Southern States.

WESTERN RECORDER.

The official organ of the Baptist denomination of the Christian religion, a six-column folio, eight-page sheet, published weekly; circulation 7,000, principally in Kentucky and the South. It was established in 1825, and is at present, and has for fifteen years past, been edited by Rev. A. C. Caperton, D.D., a gentleman of high literary attainments and spotless integrity.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

The Louisville Democrat was established some sixteen years ago by W. H. Munnell, who still owns and edits it. The paper is a straight-out Jeffersonian advocate, and a welcome visitor in the best homes of the South, because of its purity of tone and unswerving devotion to principle. The circulation is stated to be 5,000. Office, No. 331 Fifth street.

HOME AND FARM.

This agricultural journal was established some ten years ago by B. F. Avery & Sons, large plow manufacturers. The first purpose was simply to issue a circular at stated times which would bring a knowledge of their agricultural implements into more general notice. With this idea, this circular was made to include extracts from leading agricultural journals, and sometimes original matter. The demand for it was large, and grew constantly, and, as a result, they determined to enlarge it and change its character very materially. With this purpose they organized a regular agricultural journal, putting the subscription price at fifty cents a year. Year by year the demand for it increased, and the publishers were liberal in their expenditures. To-day, it has a corps of contributors that is not surpassed by that of any agricultural journal in the

country, including writers on agriculture from all sections of the South and West, each writer having special features of the situation to discuss from time to time.

The circulation of this journal is remarkable. It goes into every one of the Southern States, and largely throughout the North and West. For years the average circulation has been over 100,000, and varies from that to 110,000, according to the times.

THE SOUTHERN BIVOUAC.

The Southern Bivouac was originally published by the Southern Historical Society, with the purpose of gathering together the records relating to the movements of the Southern armies. It met with considerable local support; still, it was found impossible to put it upon a permanent foundation. In the spring of 1885, B. F. Avery & Sons, publishers of Home and Farm, purchased the magazine from Messrs. McDonald Brothers, who had had charge of it for several years, and placed it under the editorial management of General Basil W. Duke and Richard W. Knott. With a change of management came also a change in the character of the magazine, and, in addition to war papers, great attention has been given to literary matters, and to the illustration of the development of Southern industries. It has been conducted with great liberality, and has already reached general popularity North as well as South, the circulation increasing from 1,500 to 15,000, and the outlook for the magazine is now of a most encouraging character. Indeed, it seems very well settled that the time has come when the South can and will support a magazine conducted upon the same principles as those of the East.

THE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

This well-known agricultural paper was established in 1865, at Lexington, Ky. Under the management of Colonel Miller, its founder, the paper gained a firm footing, not only in the Bluegrass region, but all over the West.

In 1875 it was thought best to remove the paper to Louisville, where its field of usefulness could be further extended.

Here it successfully passed through the disastrous times which followed its removal, and has gained in circulation and influence, year by year, until it is now one of the most prosperous papers of its kind in the country.

The Farmers' Home Journal is representative of the great live-stock, grain, grass, and tobacco interests of the Ohio valley. It is the organ of the leading agriculturists, horticulturists and gardeners.

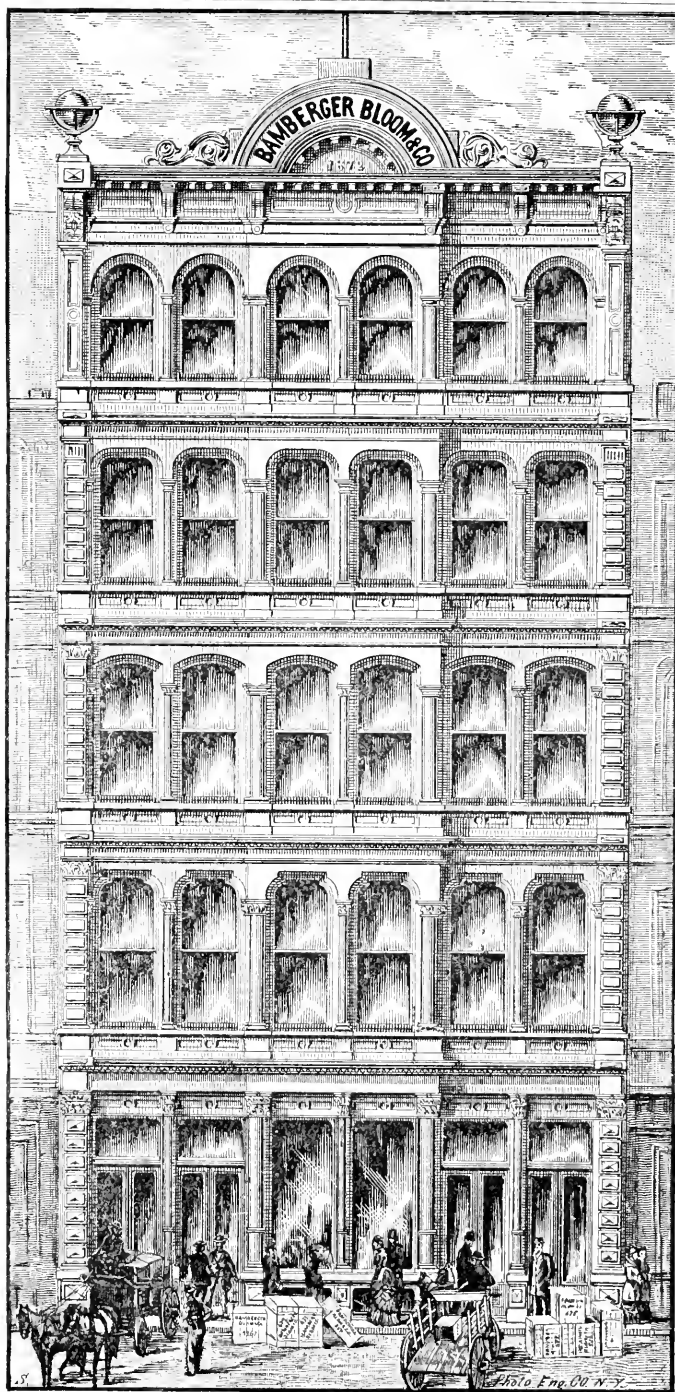
Its field is Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois and Northern Alabama, in which it asserts a claim to circulation above all others of its class.

It is an eight-page journal, carefully edited and neatly printed, with a circulation of 12,000 and on the increase.

Jon B. Nall is editor and M. W. Neal business manager, and the office is at No. 508 West Main street.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The engravings in the preceding and following pages illustrate all, or nearly all, of the principal public buildings of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. Among them will be noted the classic Christian Church, the beautiful Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and the splendid Jewish temple, Adas Israel, the stone employed in all of which, as well as in the City Hall and many other fine buildings, is from the quarries of the Salem Stone and Lime Company, Washington county, Indiana; office, No. 501 Main street, Louisville.



BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO. (See opposite page.)

Representative Houses.

BRIEF MENTION OF LOUISVILLE'S LEADING MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND FINANCIERS.

It has been our earnest endeavor in compiling this work to make appropriate mention and commendation of all important, novel, and beneficent industrial, commercial and financial enterprises, and of their originators and prosecutors, whose energy, pluck and capital have aided in building up the interests of the Falls City. We have specially guarded against unfair discrimination or bias, and, so far as we are concerned, the work has been performed as thoroughly as circumstances would permit. If any concern of considerable note has been overlooked the fault lies in our inability to secure reliable data.

We feel that we can commend every business establishment named in these pages to the citizens of Louisville and to the people, buyers and consumers, of the vast territory West, South and South-west, of which Louisville is the natural base of supplies. Liberal, enterprising and of sterling character, they are worthy of all confidence.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc., Nos. 644, 646, 648, and 650 West Main Street, and 215 and 217 Seventh Street, Louisville—Nos. 115 and 117 Worth Street, New York.

Any historical sketch or review of the commercial interests of Louisville would be incomplete without prominent mention of the firm of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., who, since 1852, have occupied a very important and influential relation in respect to the development of the wholesale trade of the South. Founded in the early period mentioned by the late E. Bamberger and his brother-in-law, Nathan Bloom—the head of the present house—the business was conducted under the firm name of E. Bamberger & Co. until 1865, when the younger partners were admitted and the style of the firm changed to Bamberger, Bloom & Co., as at present.

From its earliest establishment in the wholesale dry goods business the firm acquired a reputation for upright dealing that formed a valuable asset in its subsequent honorable career. Originally limited in its sphere of operations to this State and the more contiguous portions of Indiana, the enterprise of the house was such that its trade continuously increased and extended until now it practically comprehends the entire South-west, and is especially large in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia and Texas. This uninterrupted success and growth of the firm, ultimately

making the house the largest of the kind south of the Ohio river, bears testimony to the sagacity, enterprise, energy, vigor and practical experience of the senior of the firm, Mr. Nathan Bloom, and like qualities in his partners.

In 1872 the increase of the business necessitated the erection of the colossal building on Main and Seventh streets now occupied by the firm and illustrated on page 70. It permits the carrying of a very large and varied stock, but the firm also maintains a house in New York city, at Nos. 115 and 117 Worth street, in charge of partners resident in the metropolis. The house is a large direct importer of foreign linen goods, white goods, fancy goods, etc., and in its domestic lines handles the entire product of several cotton and woolen mills.

Mr. E. Bamberger, the associate founder of the house, having died some years since, Mr. Nathan Bloom has long been the acknowledged head of the firm. He has, through his business exertions, amassed large wealth, and is a gentleman of high standing in the commercial world. Always public-spirited and willing to promote the interests of public works, he has been connected with many of the latter, and is at present a director of the Louisville Gas Company and also a member of the directories of the Falls City Bank, the Falls City Insurance Company, the Franklin Insurance Company, the Fidelity Trust Company, and other enterprises honored in utilizing his exceptional qualities as a financier. His son Levi, having passed his life in acquiring a knowledge of the business, is also a member of the firm. His other partners are Levi Bamberger, son of the founder, J. F. Bamberger, who, with Levi, resides in New York, and manages the interests of the firm there, and Julius Bamberger, who has grown up in the Louisville house and was admitted to partnership in 1873.

The Louisville house has about one hundred and twenty-five employes in its several departments to share the burdens of the large and perpetually-increasing business.

THE WESTERN CEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Representing the Hulme Mills. Speed Mills. Queen City Mills (Star Brand) : Falls City Mills (Anchor Brand) : Black Diamond (River) Mills (Diamond Brand) : Black Diamond (Railroad) Mills (Diamond Brand) : Silver Creek Mills (Acorn Brand), and Ohio Valley Mills (Fern Leaf Brand — Office, North-east corner Third and Main Streets.

The history of the discovery, first utilization and development of the vast cement deposits around the falls of the Ohio makes a most interesting chapter in the annals of Western industry. In the year 1829 John Hulme & Co. began the manufacture of the first cement produced in the West at a small suburb of Louisville called Shippingport. The locks of the old Louisville and Portland canal were then being constructed, and most of the product of this mill was used in that work. So satisfactory were the results that a further demand for the cement was made in the improvements made by the State of Kentucky on the Green, Barren and Kentucky rivers, and from that time until the present the demand has continued to grow steadily and rapidly, not only for the building of walls and vaults subjected to the deleterious action of water, but in the construction of the strongest and most pretentious hotels, warehouses, bridge piers, government buildings, etc., throughout the country. For building purposes, whether under water or on dry land, Louisville cement has stood all tests in the most satisfactory manner, and for general use has proven vastly cheaper, more durable, and more convenient to obtain than any other cement in the market. As an example of the lasting qualities of this Western product and its power of resisting the elements, it may be stated that when, a few years ago, it became necessary in the operations incident to the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland canal to remove portions of the old walls, they were found intact, the stones firmly bound together as when first laid, and the cement firmer and more substantial than the stone itself. Volumes of mere words, of theoretical deductions, would convey no such convincing argument of the value of this cement as the simple fact that for more than forty years, under the most trying conditions, this superb material maintained its integrity unimpaired.

As above intimated, Louisville cement has no rival in point of accessibility, cheapness, and general excellence as a practically indestructible building material. The capacity of the mills has always been largely in excess of the demands of trade. The warehouses of the mills are ample, and the facilities for prompt shipment and the handling of large orders unsurpassed. Two of the mills are in Kentucky, with facilities for shipping both by

rail and water. Five are on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad within from ten to fifteen miles of Louisville, and another is conveniently located on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad within twelve miles of the city.

For all subterraneous works, as vaults, cellars, cisterns, sewers, concrete pavements, street foundations, and other purposes requiring great strength and impermeability to moisture, and combining all properties of excellence with readiness of access, Louisville cement is beyond all question the best material in use, while, owing to its perfect non-conductive qualities, it is unrivaled as a filling for fire-proof safes and walls. In this latter phase its claims to supereminence are so generally recognized that all the leading safe manufacturers and builders of bank vaults employ it exclusively in their work.

Of the more prominent structures erected of late years in which Louisville cement has been largely employed, both below and above ground, submerged in water or binding together the bricks and stones that form the superstructures, may be mentioned the Ohio suspension bridge at Cincinnati; the Ohio Falls railroad bridge; the Chicago water-works tunnel; the St. Louis bridge, all the bridges crossing the Mississippi above St. Louis; the Yazoo river railroad bridge; the various bridges throughout the Western and South-western States; Shillito's great Cincinnati dry-goods store; the Indiana State-house; Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago custom-houses; the Farwell block, Chicago; all of the mills and water-way construction at Minneapolis and St. Paul, and thousands of other examples, in every one of which the expectations of the builders have been fully met and unstinted praise bestowed upon this peerless cement. It is unqualifiedly indorsed by all the leading engineers, architects, and other experts of the country, both private and government, without a dissenting voice, and may be unhesitatingly accepted as superior in every respect to any other obtainable cement.

As an indication of its growing popularity it may be stated here that the sales have increased from 320,150 barrels in 1870 to over 1,000,000 in 1885, all of which was employed in the construction of important public or private buildings, bridges, and other improvements.

The Western Cement Association of this city, office corner Main and Third streets, are general selling agents for the principal manufacturers on both sides of the river, and will promptly respond to orders or requests for information. The association is composed of active, enterprising men, and is thoroughly responsible.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,

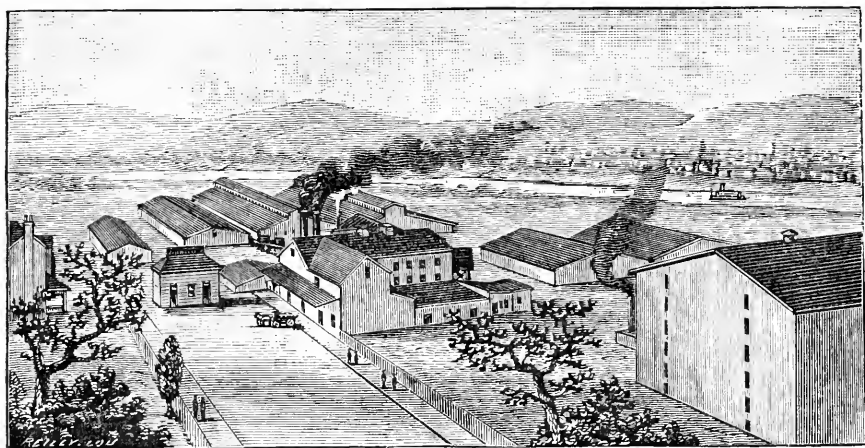
Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 723 and 725 West Main Street.

This house was established under its present and time-honored firm name in 1861, and during its career of a quarter of a century of business usefulness it has steadily progressed in commercial magnitude until its volume of trade already considerably exceeds \$1,000,000 a year, and is constantly increasing, and it supplies, with its superior wares, a large area of country covering the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and portions of Illinois.

Located in the principal wholesale business district of Louisville, the premises of the firm form a center of commercial activity at once attractive and commodious. The building is five stories in height, 32x210 feet, and contains the largest and most varied stock of goods adapted to the wholesale and jobbing grocery trade to be found south of the Ohio river.

The experience and extensive business connections of the house are such as to commend it to the favor of dealers in the interior as enabled to offer trade advantages equaled by few and excelled by no establishment in the South-west. Twenty-four experienced employes, including traveling salesmen, are attached to the house, and in its several departments are experts.

Of the firm, whose business sagacity, enterprise and honorable dealing have given the house its commanding position in the commercial marts of the country, it need only be said that the *personnel* is John T. Moore, C. Bremaker, D. E. Stark, B. M. Creel and J. J. Hayes. The senior member, Mr. Moore, is president of the Falls City Bank, and chief executive also of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, of Chicago. He has also large cattle interests, and in this industry Mr. Bremaker, of the firm, also shares. Mr. B. is also president of the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company, and a director in the Bank of Louisville. The other partners are also public-spirited, and identified with the progress of Louisville toward her present commanding position of commercial importance.



J. G. MATTINGLY & SONS—ESTABLISHED 1845—(SUCCESSORS TO J. G. MATTINGLY & BRO.),

Distillers; Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands of Mattingly Whiskies. Distillery on High Avenue, Portland—Office, No. 205 West Main Street.

No name in the world has attained greater and wider celebrity, in connection with the production of fine whiskies, than "Mattingly," a name everywhere accepted as a trade-mark attesting the purity and superiority of the goods; and for more than fifty years this favor and pre-eminence has been maintained and recognized throughout the commercial world.

Established in 1845, by J. G. Mattingly, senior of the present firm, the founder was subsequently joined in the then small enterprise by his brother, Mr. B. F. Mattingly, who, however, in 1878, sold out his interest in the concern, receiving a large bonus for the already famous brand of the house, the use of which now vests solely in the present firm, composed of the honored founder and his sons, who, having been brought up in the business and acquired knowledge in every detail, were admitted to partnership.

The inventive genius of the senior found practical expression in a device in the form of the elongated, boiler-shaped copper still, and minor improvements, now adopted and used by all the larger distilleries in the country; but not so with the formula for the mixing of grain, discovered by the Mattinglys. That remains a secret with the firm, one of the sons being the distiller in person, and to that exclusive knowledge is ascribed the universally-conceded superiority of the Mattingly whi-ky.

It is interesting to trace the history and development and growth of this distillery. When founded, in Marion county, Ky., the industry had a productive capacity of half a barrel per day; now the distillery has a capacity of two thousand bushels of grain, and can turn out two hundred barrels daily. But, seeing the fruits of the late over-production in this, one of Kentucky's leading industries, they are wisely restricting their product to a very conservative basis, in face of Government records showing that a larger amount of this brand has been used than any other in the State.

The first removal of the establishment was in 1860, and to this city, or near it rather, on Beargrass creek. In 1867 the distillery was at Oakland, and, in 1874, the present establishment was erected on High avenue, Portland, and is rightly considered, in mechanical perfection and completeness, as well as in size, one of the best in the country, having every advantage attainable.

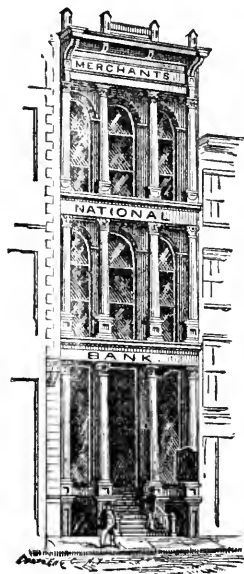
The product of the colossal establishment is not confined in its sale to any locality or section; it goes everywhere. The special brand, which, for over forty years, has been before the public, is the recognized standard of Kentucky whisky.

This firm, that has withstood the business vicissitudes of the past forty years—failures of crops, panics, and the unjust, arbitrary rulings of the Internal Revenue Department (which read more like romance than like business), etc.—is by no means at a standstill,

ever ready and on the alert to further their interest in any legitimate way. Mr. Bennet D. Mattingly, the junior head of the firm, although yet among the young business men of Louisville, is President of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, an institution the outgrowth of the largely-increasing interest in their line. It being absolutely necessary to get the very best of grain the country affords, it gave rise to that enterprise, an illustration of which can be seen on another page of this work.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

J. H. Lindenberger, President; W. George Anderson, Vice-President; William R. Johnson, Cashier—No. 506 West Main Street.



For more than a quarter of a century this bank has occupied a commanding position in respect to the monetary interests of Louisville, and exercised large influence in regard to the trade and commerce of this section.

Organized under the title of the Merchants Bank of Kentucky, in 1860 by several of the leading capitalists and business men of the city, it early took rank among the leading banking institutions south of the Ohio river. Its first president was Mr. H. C. Caruth, still a member of the directory, and its first cashier was Mr. J. H. Lindenberger, who since July 1, 1881, has been the executive head of the institution. In 1874 the bank organized under the act of Congress authorizing and governing National banks, and became the Merchants National Bank of Louisville. The original officers continued their functions, and the capital, which had been reduced under the operation of a legislative enactment while the bank was yet a State institution, was restored to \$500,000.

Meantime, a permanent location being deemed desirable, the bank, in 1865, had purchased a location in the center of the wholesale business district and erected the commodious and convenient structure at No. 506 West Main street, shown in the accompanying illustration. Conducting a general deposit, discount, and exchange business, the Merchants National also gives special attention to commercial collections on this city, and, by reason of its prompt collections and remittance of the same, receives many drafts from metropolitan and interior banks throughout the South and West. A most sagacious and profitable method of increasing the available capital here was devised by the management in encouraging the accounts of correspondents to this city. So the individual and general ledger accounts of the Merchants are very numerous, and make exhibit of current balances very satisfactory in amount.

The corresponding banks of the Merchants, in all the leading trade centers of the country, are carefully selected, and in this behalf it may be mentioned that its principal New York correspondent is the Bank of America, and its reserve agents, under the National Bank act, are the Mercantile National and the United States National banks.

Always recognized as liberal in promoting enterprises tending to aid and develop the industrial and commercial interests of the city, the management of the bank has largely been in the interest of manufacturers and of the mercantile class, and its principal depositors, as well as its directors and stockholders, are chiefly identified with the business interests of the city. There is little glitter in the conduct of the Merchants, but there is, what is much better, prudent management, based upon solid, substantial wealth. It is this conservatism, and its logical sequence, success, that makes the shares of the bank, of par value \$100.00, now worth \$139.00.

The publishers of this work, who, in the conduct of their business, have had banking relations with the fiduciary institutions in all the leading trade centers of this country, feel themselves able to say that none have proven more satisfactory in dealings than the Merchants National of Louisville, and in none have been found more capable, energetic, and accommodating executive officers and clerical attaches. The fiscal condition of the bank at date of its last official report to the comptroller of the currency, December 24,

1885, was a very satisfactory exhibit; and its condition on February 18th, after closing the business of the past year, and paying a four-per-cent. semi-annual dividend to stockholders, appears as follows:

Resources—Notes and bills discounted, \$1,274,079.04; overdraft loans by agreement, \$3,810.92; United States four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds, par value, \$50,000.00; other stocks and bonds, \$29,129.25; merchandise, \$40,908.69; real estate for banking house, \$40,000.00; real estate for debt, \$12,311.59; furniture and fixtures, \$3,544.60; expenses and taxes paid, \$2,152.64; premiums paid, \$3,000.00; due from approved reserve agents, \$109,932.39; due from other National and State banks, \$88,504.79; due from United States Treasury redemption fund, \$2,247.50; cash, \$128,858.19; total, \$1,788,479.60. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000.00; surplus fund, \$145,000.00; undivided profits, \$16,744.08; circulation, \$44,950.00; deposits, \$1,081,785.52; total, \$1,788,479.60.

From this it is shown that its surplus and undivided profits on February 1st amounted to \$161,744.08.

At the last annual election the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Lindenger, W. George Anderson, John M. Robinson, P. H. Tapp, George W. Wicks, W. A. Davis, John J. Harbison, John C. Russell, H. C. Caruth. Of the executive officers, something should be said to indicate their experience in and knowledge of fiscal affairs and trusts. President J. H. Lindenger, upon whom the management chiefly depends, is recognized in the business community as of great soundness, carefulness and maturity of judgment; and the satisfactory manner in which he executes the chief executive trust vested in him is manifest in the condition of the bank, and in his unanimous re-election to the presidency, year after year. A native of Baltimore, Md., he has resided in Louisville forty-seven years, and no man in the community is better known or more highly esteemed. Other enterprises have claimed a share of his public spirit and financial skill. He is vice-president and director of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, director of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and of the Fidelity Trust Company; vice-president and director of the Southern Exposition, the inauguration of which grand enterprise he largely aided; a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary, and treasurer of the Louisville Board of Trade.

Vice-President W. George Anderson is the son of Thomas Anderson, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Louisville, and is himself a successful auction and commission merchant.

Cashier William R. Johnson was—as used to be said of Cashier Worth, of the National Park Bank, New York—"bred to the business." He entered the Merchants as messenger and collection clerk in 1862, and passed through all grades of promotion up to his present rank, becoming assistant cashier in 1874, and cashier in July, 1881.

W. C. PRIEST & CO.,

Real Estate and House Agents, No. 207 Fifth Street, near Main.

Transactions in real estate are necessarily very numerous, as are also the rentings of houses, in a growing city like Louisville, and such transfers, collections, etc., are best attended to by men who make a business of it and are consequently better posted in the matters of values, desirable tenants, and other important points than owners usually can be.

The real-estate and house-renting agency of W. C. Priest & Co., No. 207 Fifth street, near Main, is the principal office of the kind in the city, and is prepared to undertake business in its line on the most reasonable terms and guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Mr. Priest established this agency in 1869, and has been a very successful man, popular and respected in all circles, business and social. He is a director of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Merchants' Insurance Company, and of the Louisville Safety Vault and Trust Company; also, a prominent officer and promoter of the Southern Exposition, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, devoted to the advancement of Louisville's material interests. His partner, Mr. J. T. Frazier, is also an energetic, active and capable as well as an experienced real-estate man.

The firm, organized in 1882, gives special attention to the purchase and sale of real estate in the cities around the falls, to the selling and care of private estates, and to the renting of houses and lands, and making collections therefor. Business committed to their hands will be carefully, faithfully and promptly attended to.

THE GALT HOUSE.

**Largest and Finest Hotel in the City—The New Galt House Company, Proprietors; A. L. Schmidt, President
A. R. Cooper, Secretary and Treasurer and Manager.**



The Galt House, as a work of architecture, is the most notable, costly, and elegant building in the city. Other cities can boast of larger and more showy hotels, but no hotel has yet been built that surpasses the Galt House, if there are any that equal it, as an example of pure classic taste and noble beauty of style. The building does great honor to its architect, Mr. Henry Whitestone, whose rare and high abilities in his art are further attested by a number of other buildings in the city which attract the attention and are much admired on account of the simplicity and imposing elegance of their style, and of the substantial and permanent fashion in which they are built.

As a hotel, the Galt House is almost too widely and favorably known to require commendation. For the space of more than two generations it has been celebrated as one of the best hotels in the West, and, though other cities have vastly outgrown Louisville in size and wealth since the Galt House first became famous, the hotel has kept its place in the front ranks of the business.

The first Galt House was destroyed by fire in January, 1865. The present building, which is a much finer structure, was completed and opened in 1867, at a cost of about \$1,100,000.

The house is operated by a stock company, is doing a prosperous and increasing business, and every effort is made to maintain it as a credit to the city, and to keep the good will and receive the commendations of its numerous patrons.

THE GERMAN SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

John H. Detchen, President; J. S. Barret, Secretary.—Market Street, North-East Corner Preston.

The obligation to insure, and the good policy of insuring, being no longer debatable, the only question remaining to determine is where to insure. All other things being equal, it is certainly good policy in underwriting to select a home company, managed by officers of acknowledged ability and experience, and which possesses all the merits of the

soundest and most successful foreign companies, with the added advantage of being operated by officers known to the policy-holder as of skill and integrity in underwriting, and having a familiarity with the locality that enables them to be especially cautious in the selection of risks.

Such qualifications, added to a successful career in underwriting, are possessed in an eminent degree by the German Security Insurance Company, a resident corporation, organized in 1872, with a capital of \$100,000, and having for its executive officers and directors the same gentlemen who have successfully conducted the affairs of the German Security Bank, as fully noted below.

The affairs of the company are so managed and conducted as to emphasize the solid business principles of strict integrity, economy, and the soundest discretion. The underwriting is strictly confined to the city, and this method enables a personal inspection, in all cases, of the premises insured before the policy issues. Thus carefully selected, the risks are of a preferred character in their nature, and the percentage of losses by fire is comparatively light. In the adjustment and payment of these the company has achieved a deservedly high reputation for equity and promptness. The aggregate amount of risks at present held by the company is \$1,471,000; and so successfully has the business been conducted that, after paying dividends and accrued losses, the corporation has a surplus of \$46,842. This is in the highest degree creditable to President Detchen, Secretary Barret, and the directors of the company.

THE GERMAN SECURITY BANK.

John H. Detchen, President; J. S. Barret, Cashier.—Market Street, North-East Corner Preston.

This fiduciary institution, which bears an honored name, and itself honors that name, was established in 1867, and during its career of usefulness to the commercial community, covering a period of nearly twenty years, has always been under the management of its present efficient executive officers, President John H. Detchen and Cashier J. S. Barret.

Originally organized as a savings institution, with a capital stock of \$100,000, that sum was increased, in 1869, to \$179,000, its present figure, and the bank has become rather a commercial than a savings bank in the general acceptance of the term, no longer paying interest upon deposits, save when remaining a definite term and under other restrictions. The bank has made something of a specialty of dealings large in number and in the aggregate, rather than fewer individual transactions of perhaps larger bulk and volume respectively, and this would, also, seem to substantiate the claim that the German Security has probably a larger list of individual depositors than any bank in the city.

Included in the enterprising and successful methods of the management has been the extending of financial support to industrial and commercial enterprises where needed. Thus the bank, in the past, has made a practice of advancing reasonable sums upon the paper of the smaller class of dealers and manufacturers, and in that manner has occupied a field of great usefulness to the trades and one of profit to itself.

Besides its general banking business, which comprehends receiving deposits, discounting paper, etc., something of a specialty is made of foreign and domestic exchange and the making of collections on all American and European trade centers. In this behalf the German Security has, among its corps of corresponding banks, the leading fiduciary institutions in all the larger cities.

An exhibit of the solvency and fiscal strength of the German Security is found in its last official statement, made just prior to the opening of the present year. From this it appears that the bank then had deposits aggregating \$658,587.92; its loans and discounts amounted to \$567,572.39, and its total resources were \$928,225.52. This latter includes a handsome surplus fund of \$81,323.50. Paying ten per cent. dividends with regularity (semi-annually), the stock of the bank is rightly held to be a first-class investment, and though in demand at fifty-nine per cent. premium (\$1.59) at this writing, holders are not disposed to part with their stock even at that high figure.

The foregoing presents the highest tribute to the management of the bank, and this chiefly devolves upon Cashier J. S. Barret, whose financial ability is recognized to be of the very highest rank. The President, John H. Detchen, is prominently identified with the commerce of the city, and so, also, are the following gentlemen, who are co-directors with the President: Messrs. W. F. Rubel, C. Tafel, Wm. Ehrmann, and J. B. Stoll. The officers of the bank hold similar trusts in the German Security Insurance Company.

THE KENTUCKY NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

James M. Fetter, President; A. M. Quarrier, Vice-President; H. C. Truman, Cashier—Corner Fifth Avenue and West Main Street.



The career of this leading fiduciary institution during its nearly fifteen years' existence has been an interesting and an eventful one.

Organized under the act of Congress governing National banks, in October, 1871, it commenced business in the following December with a capital of \$300,000—a few months afterward increased to \$500,000. To this sum, by prudent and successful management, has been added a surplus of \$200,000, and this after last year paying the usual semi-annual dividends of four per cent. each.

The original officers of the bank were Hon. Bland Ballard, president; A. P. Cochran, vice-president, and Logan C. Murray, cashier, while the original directory, though differing in its personality from the present board, was, like the latter, composed of business men eminent in their several lines for wealth and ability in the management of monetary affairs. Upon the demise of President Ballard Cashier Murray succeeded to the executive office, but resigned in 1881 to accept the cashiership of the United States National Bank of

New York. He was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. W. H. Dulaney. Meantime, Mr. James M. Fetter, who had been early connected with the bank in a subordinate capacity, followed Mr. Murray as cashier, and ultimately reached the presidency, a trust which he fills with distinguished ability and entire acceptance to all having business relations with the bank.

The Kentucky National is honored, too, by the Federal Government in being designated as a United States depository. It has very large resources, as is shown by the following official report of its fiscal condition on December 31, 1885, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency:

Resources—Notes and bills discounted, \$1,419,597.01; overdrafts, \$1,351.16; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$500,000.00; United States bonds to secure United States deposits, \$300,000.00; other stocks and bonds on hand, \$8,900.00; real estate, \$38,989.70; merchandise, \$22,062.27; furniture and fixtures, \$5,000.00; current expenses and taxes paid, \$5,599.56; demand loans, \$221,337.98; exchange for clearing-house, \$11,113.27; checks and other cash items, \$2,930.79; National bank notes \$16,058.00; fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies, \$278.05; gold coin, \$102,500.00; silver coin, \$2,104.00; legal-tender notes, \$55,000.00; due from approved reserve agents, \$139,612.89; due from

National banks, \$48,470.29; due from State banks and bankers, \$18,335.17; due from Treasurer United States, five-per-cent. redemption fund, \$22,500.00; total, \$2,944,766.14. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000.00; surplus fund, \$200,000.00; undivided profits, \$13,148.21; circulation, \$450,000.00; notes and bills rediscounted, \$249,288.01; individual deposits (subject to check), \$624,422.25; demand certificates of deposit, \$21,213.40; United States deposits, \$253,829.51; due to National banks, \$304,038.84; due to State banks and bankers, \$328,825.92; total, \$2,944,766.14.

And this satisfactory showing is even improved upon since, for on February 1st it had a surplus and undivided profits aggregating about \$235,000, and its stock was held at forty per cent. above par. To the conservative and prudent management of affairs this prosperity is chiefly due, and, recognizing this fact, the entire directory of last year was continued in office by vote of the current annual meeting; these directors being J. M. Fetter, Julius Winter, A. M. Quarrier, W. H. Thomas, A. C. Semple, W. W. Hite, W. H. Coon, J. B. Owsley and J. S. Grimes, a majority of whom will be recognized as leading business men of large experience and public spirit.

Transacting a general banking and exchange business, the Kentucky National makes a specialty of foreign exchange, and its correspondents and bank connections are carefully selected from among the best in the country, as will further appear from this list, viz: Union Bank of London, Mechanics' National, United States National, and First National, of New York City; Merchants' National, of Chicago; Louisiana National and Whitney National, of New Orleans, and the Union National, of Cincinnati.

Of the executive officers, whose wise management has chiefly contributed to the prosperity of the bank, some mention is contained in the foregoing of President Fetter. It may be added that he is also a director in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, in the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis "Air Line;" is treasurer of the Merchants' Insurance Company, and holds other trusts in large public enterprises. Vice-president A. M. Quarrier, who has resided here over a quarter of a century, is second vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and possessed of great administrative ability. Cashier Truman has also been identified with the banking interest many years, and discharges his present important trust with conspicuous ability.

SAMUEL R. CHAMBERS,

Wholesale Dealer in Field Seeds and Implements, Nos. 230 and 232 West Main Street, between Second and Third.

The demand for choice field and garden seeds, and for improved agricultural implements and machinery, is one which grows by what it feeds upon. The way to create a market for good goods is to demonstrate their superiority by actual tests, and this has been so often and so satisfactorily done in the matter of seeds and farming machinery that now none but the non-progressive plodder is content to lag along in the worn-out ruts, doing as his father did before him, and employing the antiquated tools of a bygone generation to coax a bare subsistence from an exhausted soil. Farming, as prosecuted in these days, is a progressive business, requiring the exercise of brain as well as brawn, and the employment of modern ingenuity for the planting, cultivation, garnering, and marketing of crops.

The first requisite in order to successful and profitable farming is the obtaining of sound seeds of the best varieties; the second, the purchase of the best labor-saving implements for its planting and cultivation; and the third, the employment of the latest improved, most substantial, and reliable machinery for harvesting. There are plenty to select from. Such an establishment as that of Mr. Samuel R. Chambers, Nos. 230 and 232 West Main street, offers ample scope for the exercise of the most exacting judgment in each of these departments—seeds, implements, and machinery. This is an old and responsible house, founded in 1872 by Messrs. S. R. Chambers and J. R. Watts, the latter retiring in 1879, since when Mr. Chambers has continued to conduct the business on his own account. He has a very heavy trade throughout the United States, and during the spring and summer months deals largely with Europe, principally in exporting orchard, bluegrass, and redbud seeds. He is also agent for the "Empire" harvesting machine, manufactured at Akron, Ohio, a strong, fast, clean, and altogether superior machine which, upon its merits alone, has already achieved success and a wide and increasing sale.

Mr. Chambers' store and warehouses are very extensive and commodious, and are at all times stocked with an immense line of carefully-selected field seeds, farming implements and machinery, and all goods pertaining to agriculture.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Binders and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
Nos. 440 to 446 West Main Street.

This house, in addition to the repute always attaching to dealings of magnitude, enjoys the further distinction of being the oldest business establishment in this city and State, and possibly in the entire United States as well, in respect to maintaining its identity and continuity of firm membership.

Founded in 1825 by Mr. John P. Morton, the venerable senior of the house still, the establishment, during the sixty years of its existence as such, has always more than kept pace with the industrial and commercial growth and development of Louisville. It is still the largest house of its kind south of the Ohio river, and its patronage, always firmly established, is continually expanding territorially, and increasing in volume. The first change in firm name was to Morton & Smith, then to Morton & Griswold, and since 1864 the present style, John P. Morton & Co., has prevailed, the firm associates of the venerable founder being Alex. Griswold and Howard M. Griswold, both of whom have always been identified with this line of business. The latter is also a director in the Bank of Kentucky.

The imprint of the house of John P. Morton & Co. is everywhere recognized in the trade as attesting literary merit, in respect to its publications and superior workmanship in typography, binding, etc. Many of the principal publications issued in Louisville bear this imprint, and the house also publishes school-books in great variety and excellence. In printing and binding a very large business is transacted, and the firm makes a specialty of the manufacture of blank-books and wholesale and retail dealing in stationery.

The trade of the establishment, in all its branches of publishing, book-selling, stationery, printing, binding and blank-book manufacturing, is very extensive throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia. Locally, and in its retail departments, the house is held in high esteem; and this regard attaches also to the members of the firm, whose enterprise, integrity and public spirit are awarded the fullest recognition and appreciation.

At its last annual meeting the Board of Trade conferred its highest distinction—honorary life membership—upon Mr. Morton, and he most felicitously responded as follows: "This honor, coming from business men, eminently respectable, and whose object is to promote the best interests of the city in mercantile, commercial, manufacturing, and other matters that would add to its growth and prosperity, is a compliment that I deeply feel and appreciate."

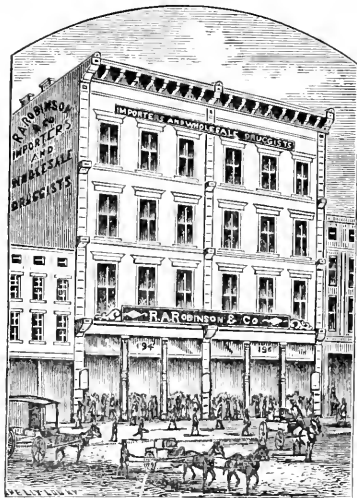
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

R. A. Robinson, Chas. H. Petit, W. A. Robinson, W. Robinson, Proprietors—Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations—Nos. 528 to 532 West Main Street; Laboratory, No. 231 Sixth Street.

This old and well-known house, whether regarded in its character as a vast and leading commercial enterprise of Louisville and the South, or in the *personnel* of its proprietors,

has a most interesting history almost co-extensive with the trade development of the city.

Founded in 1842 by Mr. R. A. Robinson, the senior of the present firm, the establishment was at first a comparatively small retail drug-store on Market street; then added a small jobbing trade, and in 1846 embarked exclusively in the wholesale drug line, the better to accommodate the increasing trade in hand and prospective, removing to the present admirable and spacious location on West Main street. There were some early changes in the name of the firm, but in 1855 the present designation, R. A. Robinson & Co., was chosen and the partnership now consists of the original founder, Mr. R. A. Robinson, with his sons, W. A. and W. Robinson, and Mr. Charles H. Petit. With the experience of the senior and the vigor and enterprise of the younger members, the business of the house continued to grow. At present the firm covers, in its transactions and patronage, the West, South-west, and South, and the same thrift, energy and progressiveness may be expected to still further enlarge the sphere of operations of the house.

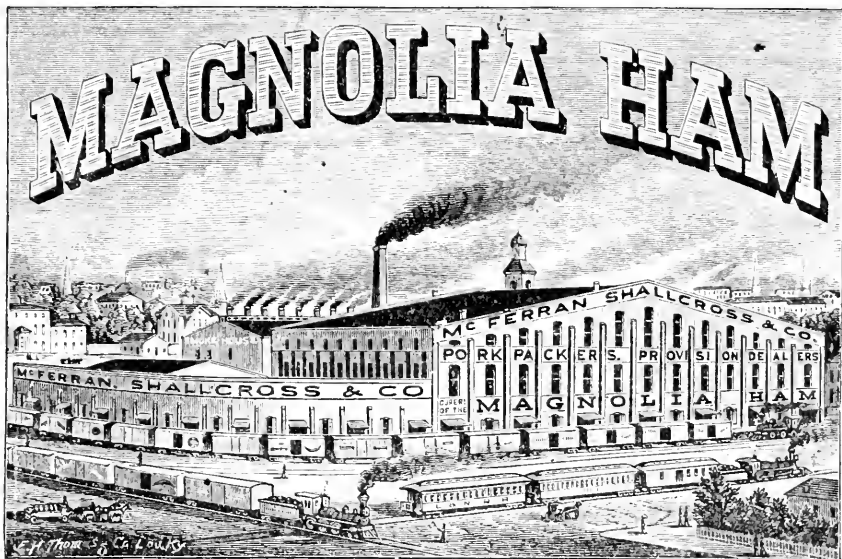


As indicative of the manufacturing facilities of the firm, and the largeness of its stock, it may be added that the main store is 52½x185 feet, four stories and cellars, and the laboratory 20x105 feet, three stories high. The employees number thirty. The approved and enduring mercantile principles that have governed the conduct of the house during its nearly half a century of existence will continue to prevail, and the house maintain its leading position among the commercial enterprises of the South, distinguished for ample capital and resources, large facilities, and an ever-increasing business.

On account of his intimate connection with the commercial development of Louisville, the senior of this leading and representative Southern house merits more than incidental mention in a work like this devoted to the industries of Louisville. Born in Virginia in 1817, he entered a business apprenticeship in Shepherdstown, in that State, at the early age of fourteen. In 1837 he came to Louisville, and readily obtained clerical employment, afterward engaging in the dry goods business, with his brothers, who had joined him here. Later still he founded a drug-store establishment, as above related, the same that became the progenitor of the present house. He also embarked, in late years, in other business enterprises, elsewhere referred to, more especially in behalf of his sons, engaged in the wholesale hardware business; and he is also the founder of the Louisville Woolen Mills. Of unswerving integrity and commercial honor, he met the obligations and losses encountered by the civil war and monetary panics promptly and in full. His wide knowledge of commercial affairs and finance made his service and advice in public trusts very desirable, and he has held position in the directories of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the Louisville Bridge Company, the Falls City Bank, and other enterprises, but he could never be induced to accept political preferment, although he would have conferred distinction upon the highest office. Devoted to the duties of his business, he has yet found time to concern himself in social matters, and in his life has exemplified the highest type of Christian manhood. So fully have the business men of Louisville appreciated the life and commercial services of Mr. R. A. Robinson that they voluntarily and unanimously conferred upon him the great distinction of honorary life membership in the Board of Trade, an honor never before bestowed. The letter of the President of the Board, announcing the fact, was a most felicitous tribute to an honored citizen, but Mr. Robinson's modest and grateful reply far exceeded it as a tribute to the business community that he had served with such acceptance for forty-five years. The successful life of Mr. Robinson, and the business success of his firm, present considerations for the encouragement and emulation of all.

McFERRAN, SHALLCROSS & CO.,

Pork Packers, Provision Dealers, and Curers of the Celebrated Magnolia Ham—Packing-houses, Thirteenth and Maple Streets; Office, South-west Corner of Second and Main Streets.



No single industry in Louisville has so much contributed to the commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence of this section as that under present consideration, owned and operated by the long-established firm of McFerran, Shallcross & Co., who for nearly a quarter of a century have occupied a commanding position in respect to the industrial affairs and trade and commerce of this section.

The character of their productions, and the near relation of the same to the consumer—for almost everybody can manage to worry down a piece of Magnolia Ham, with eggs, with neatness and dispatch—have given to the great establishment a popular acquaintance and large repute far beyond the limits of ordinary trade circles.

Founded in 1863 by McFerran & Menefee, the house cured the first year 7,500 Magnolia Hams, and that product was considered large at that period of commercial development; but the figures seem small when compared with a subsequent year's output, which aggregated 375,000 hams. The subsequent changes in the firm nomenclature were to Mitchell, Armstrong & Co., then to McFerran, Armstrong & Co., and in 1876 to the present style of firm, McFerran, Shallcross & Co., the partners being J. B. McFerran (formerly president of the Board of Trade), S. H. Shallcross, R. J. Menefee, and W. P. Clancy.

The curing-house of the firm is in Louisville, as illustrated above, and the several massive brick warehouses, and other buildings appertaining to the establishment, have a frontage of 516 feet. There are also seven large three-story smoke-houses, with a capacity of smoking a million pounds of meat. As shown in the engraving, railroad tracks and sidings adjoin the buildings, and these terminal facilities are so extensive that seventeen cars can be loaded or unloaded at once. The location of the curing-house, Thirteenth and Maple streets, is unusually favorable for a further extension of terminal facilities, should the same become necessary in the continuous growth and development of the firm's business.

The house also maintains slaughtering and packing establishments at Peoria, Illinois, and Nashville, Tennessee, where two hundred additional hands are employed, when running full, and their facilities for distributing the meat product are unsurpassed.

But the specialty of the firm and its product, which is sold largely on both sides of the Atlantic, is the Magnolia Ham, in the production of which the art of ham curing has so fully reached perfection that the firm is enabled to guarantee the excellence of every

single one of the brand. The marvelous success evidenced in the growth of the demand for this toothsome luxury from 7,500 to 375,000 hams a year is a tribute to the method of curing it. Only the best and purest materials enter the pickle, and a large percentage of pure cane sugar is used in the curing. The Magnolia has been for years the largest cure of strictly winter sugar-cured hams made in the world. This house maintains, as the result of many years' experience in handling pork, that hams cured in summer, when the hog flesh is soft, can not possibly be as good as those cured in winter when the meat is firm and in the best possible condition; and in this opinion the whole trade will and does concur.

It needs but to be added that the firm of McFerran, Shalcross & Co. is one of the largest in financial ability and resources, and the members are among the most energetic, enterprising and public-spirited business men of this section.

BLOCK, FRANCK & CO.,

Distillers and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies—Office, No. 205 West Main Street.



This house was originally founded by Joseph Block and L. Franck, who had formerly been engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. On the 1st of January, 1886, a new copartnership was formed by the above parties and Mr. Emile Franck, formerly of the firm of Hellman, Franck & Co., for many years in this line of business, which firm expired by limitation on that day, the style of the present firm remaining, as heretofore, Block, Franck & Co. This house was one of the first to introduce the selling of fine Kentucky whiskies in bond to the retail trade, and have been very successful in placing their well-known brands in the hands of the best class of retail dealers in all parts of the country. They have, thus far, sold goods in twenty-nine States, from Maine to California, and their trade is constantly increasing. The specialty of the old firm has been the brands "Kentucky Oaks" and "Kentucky Derby" hand-made sour-mash Bourbon and rye whiskies, and since the formation of the new house, they have added the "Tremont" and "Gold Dust" hand-made sour-mash whiskies, which, like the other brands, have been thoroughly introduced wherever fine whiskies are known.

In addition to their own brands, they carry in bond a number of the other popular brands of Kentucky goods. Thus they are enabled to supply the trade with any fine whisky made in Kentucky.

This house deals only in goods in bond, and all shipments are made direct from bonded warehouse, thus insuring to the trade that the whiskies are perfectly straight, the most desirable feature for retailers in buying their goods.

The firm is composed of active, energetic young men, and every member of the same travels from one year's end to the other, and visits the trade in person. Mr. Block has been a resident of Louisville since childhood, while the Messrs. Franck were born and raised in the city, and all are well and favorably known to the mercantile community.

Parties who may wish to favor this house with orders direct can address them by mail, and all such correspondence will receive prompt attention.

J. W. SAWYER,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Nos. 354 and 356 East Market Street.

The beneficent influence of the wholesale grocery trade upon Louisville's past, present and prospective growth is so generally recognized as to render enlargement upon this theme a work of supererogation, a duty more honored in the breach than in the observance. Suffice it to say, that as a class the wholesale grocers of the Falls City occupy a lofty position among the legitimate and honorable pursuits that combine to render her a hive of industry and the metropolis of this section of the South-west.

One of the most creditable and successful of these concerns is that of Mr. J. W. Sawyer, located in the convenient two-story building, Nos. 354 and 356 East Market

street, fronting forty feet on that street, and running back eighty feet. In all respects this is a first-class establishment, handling annually vast quantities of the goods pertaining to the trade, and requiring the services of a number of employes. The aggregate sales for several years past have footed up \$85,000 to \$100,000, customers being found throughout the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, from West Virginia to Texas. The specialties of the house are, the renowned "Diamond" flour, a brand which has no superior for either domestic or bakers' use, "Diamond" coffee and "Combination" mixed tea; and Mr. Sawyer's success may be traced to the conscientious, scrupulous honor with which he has transacted business, and the uniform courtesy extended alike to all his patrons.

Mr. Sawyer, originally educated for the profession of medicine, and a Kentuckian by birth, later entered the grocery trade as a salesman, and previous to going into business for himself had been in the employ of five of the leading grocery houses here. He was, therefore, well fitted by experience to make a success of his undertaking—a result which he has reached by close application to business and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the trade. Notwithstanding the constant attention demanded by his grocery house, Mr. Sawyer, like most very busy men, finds time to devote to other pursuits, and is president and treasurer of the Franklin Tobacco Company, a flourishing corporation of which his tact, energy and industry are the props and supports. This concern is largely engaged in the manufacture of superior brands of plug tobacco, the sale of which has been sedulously and successfully pushed in all the States tributary to this market.

OTTER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants—Nos. 214, 216, 218 and 220 Sixth Street, Between Main and Market.



sons of the founder, continued the business thus established.

Their building, the first two floors of which, with basement, is occupied by Messrs. Otter & Co., is a very handsome four-story brick, fronting 100 feet on Sixth street, with a depth of 150 feet. The stock is a superb one, well selected, fresh, and embraces all staple goods as well as an immense assortment of fancy groceries, canned goods, salt and smoked meats, and, in a word, everything related to the trade for which there is any demand. The most reasonable prices rule, together with promptitude and an accommodating spirit that adds vastly to the popularity of the house.

Otter & Co.'s customers are found throughout this and neighboring States, while they command an immense city patronage, and claim with reason the largest commission business in country produce, etc., of any house here.

The firm is a solid and substantial one, prompt, wide-awake and responsible, and stands in the front rank of the trade. Buyers and consignors will find it to their interest to call upon or communicate with Otter & Co., and look into the inducements they offer.

The wholesale grocery and commission trade of this city is of tremendous proportions and importance, not only to those directly engaged therein but to the community at large. Elsewhere in these pages will be found the statistics of this branch of business for the past and some preceding years, from which it will be readily inferred that no small share of the Falls City's prosperity is referable to the energy, enterprise, and activity of her grocery and commission interest.

A great leading house in this department of trade and commerce is that of Otter & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Nos. 214 to 220 Sixth street, between Main and Market. The concern was founded in 1858 by Mr. J. D. Otter, who, for many years, conducted it upon the most progressive and successful methods. On his decease, in 1883, the present firm, composed of W. P., R. H. and John J. Otter,

THE FRANKLIN TOBACCO COMPANY,

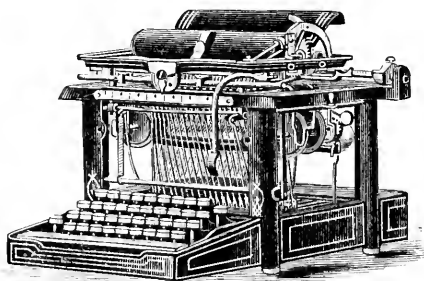
Manufacturers of "Half Dime," "Ginger Bread," "Nip" and Other Favorite Brands of Chewing Tobacco—
Nos. 633 and 635 East Main Street.

Louisville is emphatically the home of the tobacco trade, both leaf and manufactured. The natural outlet of the great tobacco-growing counties of this greatest of the tobacco-growing States, unequalled facilities are here offered for the establishment and prosecution of a colossal business in the manufacture of the raw material into the toothsome chew or the solacing smoke. Owing to a combination of circumstances, a rival city has of late years made rapid strides as a tobacco market, but once more Louisville is in the lead, and her merchants will not again be caught napping. Where so many excellent houses engaged in the same trade are congregated it might be considered invidious to award the meed of special praise to any one for general excellence of product, but it is fair to call attention to and give due credit for such advances in methods and processes as add to the quality of the manufactured product and attract an increased number of buyers to this market. As an instance of the advantage which must accrue to the operators and owners of even tobacco factories from the ability to command inventive genius, Louisville can justly point with pride to the Franklin Tobacco Company, whose finely-arranged and equipped works are located at Nos. 633 and 635 East Main street. The company was organized and commenced operations March 18, 1885, the incorporators being Messrs. J. W. Sawyer and R. J. Landrum, the first a popular and prominent grocer and the latter a practical tobacco manufacturer of some thirty years' experience. The capital stock is \$10,000. At first the company established itself at No. 2527 Rowan street, but success was so quickly achieved that it became necessary to remove to the present location, where a complete new plant of improved machinery processes, some of Mr. Sawyer's own invention, and for which patents are now pending, was introduced, by means of which a vastly increased output is obtained at less expenditure of labor and money than by the old-style processes, as is shown by the fact that with a force of sixty operatives the product averages some two thousand pounds per diem, and the sales for the past year, at the lowest estimate, reaching the value of \$150,000. The pay-roll is about \$300 weekly.

The favorite brands manufactured by the Franklin Tobacco Company are "Ginger Bread," "Half Dime" and "Nip" plug, all of which are superior tobaccos and rapidly growing in popularity, as is evidenced by the fact that the demand is fully equal to the manufacturing capacity, notwithstanding the company has no drummers and employs no special means for increasing sales. The works require constant enlargements and the putting up of new machinery in order to avoid the accumulation of orders. So it will be seen that it is a flourishing enterprise, and one that reflects credit upon its originators and the city of Louisville.

THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.

Huber & Allison, General Agents for Kentucky, Tennessee and Southern Indiana, No. 448 West Main Street.



The publishers of this present volume were among the first engaged in the preparation of commercial books to utilize the type-writer in preparing "copy" for the press, and their preference for the Remington is further manifested in the fact that in their offices in the leading trade centers of the country only the Standard Remington is used, although trial has been made of other machines.

The editors of the "Industries of St. Louis" say in that publication, that

"every manuscript page of printer's copy for the book was run off on the Remington type-writer. That instrument is rapidly supplanting many of the ancient methods of book-making. It has been sold in St. Louis for about ten years and has stood the test

of time. The Remington type-writer is manufactured by E. Remington & Sons, at the Remington Rifle Works, Ilion, N. Y. The Remington Standard has now been before the public over ten years; it has been subjected to every conceivable test; some of the machines sold over ten years ago are still in use and doing good service, and wherever it has been tried as an experiment it has been retained as a necessity.

"A volume greater than this could be filled with indorsements by St. Louis patrons of the Remington. Several firms here are now using as many as twenty of these machines, after having given other machines a trial and found them unfitted for rapid and reliable work. It will pay any one who has much writing to do to investigate the Standard type-writer, a machine that absolutely takes the place of the pen, doing all that can be done by it, and in one-third the time."

The same commendation of the admirable device applies in Louisville, where, through the well-managed general agency of Huber & Allison, at 448 West Main street, the leading cities and towns of Kentucky, Tennessee and Southern Indiana, have been supplied with the Remington Standard.

Messrs. Wyckoff, Leamans & Benedict, of New York, who have the sole agency for the sale of the machine throughout the world, are fortunate in being represented here by so capable and energetic a firm as Messrs. Huber & Allison. The machine, in all its varieties, and with all the supplies used in connection with it, may be obtained of the firm, who also solicit correspondence from those at a distance, and furnish pamphlets and other information upon request.

Huber & Allison also represent and deal extensively in the best of the leading styles of bicycles and triecycles, inclusive of the popular "Victor," "Star," "Facile," and "Rudge" makes. The firm are always pleased to furnish information on cycling matters, and upon request will mail special catalogues setting forth in full the various advantages of the machines they represent.

All kinds of cycling goods are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and careful and prompt attention is given to all orders or communications sent to the firm.



JULIUS SUES,

Dealer in Toys, Rubber Goods, Baby Carriages, Children's Furniture and Novelties for Little People, No. 230 Fourth Avenue, near Main Street.

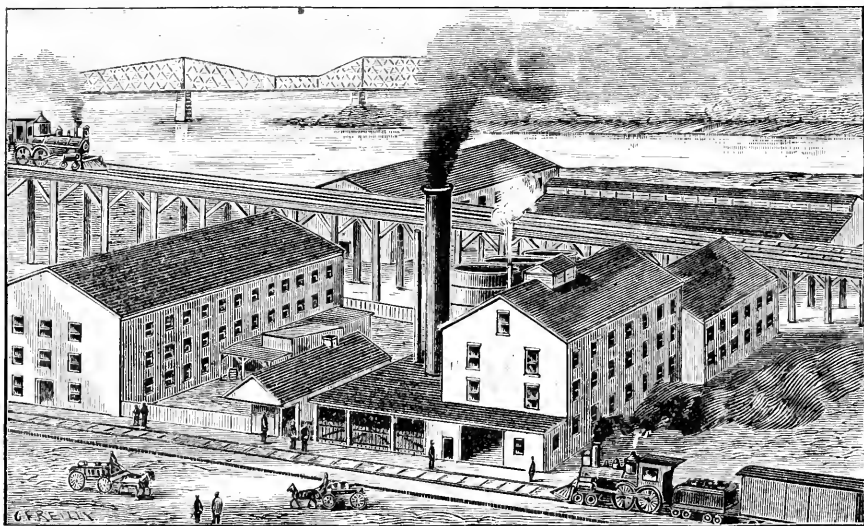
For more than thirty years Julius Sues has catered to the innocent pleasure of Louisville's children, and many a bearded father and matronly mother of to-day remembers with a reminiscent thrill the bewildering delights of Sues' bazar in holiday times, when Santa Claus consigned shiploads of gay wagons, sleds, hobby-horses, dolls, and novelties to the amiable Julius, who dispensed them with unchanging impartiality and kindness to his hosts of small friends. Never was there so popular a merchant, and if the means of his prattling customers during his long career had been equal to their wants and desires, the fortune of Vanderbilt would dwindle into insignificance in comparison with his.

Mr. Sues, a youthful immigrant from Bremen, received his business training in a Louisville notion house, and opened for himself, in 1855, in a modest and unpretentious way. Year by year his trade has grown, until now his establishment is the most extensive of the kind in the South.

Mr. Sues' store fronts 25 feet on Fourth avenue, runs back 85 feet, and is five stories in height, and is stocked from ground floor to garret with an endless line of goods pertaining to the toy trade—baby carriages, children's furniture, toy wagons, velocipedes, bicycles, sleds, games, hobby-horses, dolls, fancy goods, and novelties of every kind. Parents, guardians, friends of the rising generation and the trade will find here everything desirable in these goods, at moderate prices, with prompt and polite attention and perfect facilities for selection.

MARION COUNTY D'STILLERY COMPANY.

B. F. Mattingly, President; Ben D. Elder, Secretary; Distillers of Pure Fire-copper Kentucky Whiskies, Thirty-first Street and Rudd Avenue.



The distilling interests of Louisville have an excellent representative in the above-named company, which was organized in 1879. Mr. B. F. Mattingly, its president, having withdrawn, at that time, from the firm of J. G. Mattingly & Bro., of which firm he was one of the original members.

Mr. Mattingly has had forty years' experience in the distilling business, and built and operated the first registered distillery in Louisville. Mr. Ben D. Elder, the secretary, is a well-known and popular business man.

The Marion distillery and warehouses are advantageously located on Thirty-first street and Rudd avenue, the main track of the Kentucky and Indiana railroad bridge connection passing directly through the premises. The distillery yards, cattle pens, etc., cover four acres of ground, and, while the distillery has the capacity for making 30,000 barrels of whisky annually, it has been run under such conservative management that the product for 1881 was only 10,517 barrels; 1882, 9,070 barrels; 1883, none made, because of the general over-production in Kentucky during the years of 1881 and 1882; 1884, 2,270 barrels; 1885, 3,186 barrels, and the product for 1886 will be very limited—not a barrel in excess of the trade requirements.

The mash of which the Marion whisky is made is composed of 60 per cent. corn, 30 per cent. rye, and 10 per cent. barley malt, there being none made in the State richer in small grain, and we know of but one other so rich.

JACOB DAUTRICH,

Steam Cigar-box Manufacturer and Dealer in Labels, Ribbons and Trimmings, No. 1,405 Shelby Street.

The extraordinary consumption of cigars of all grades in this country has, within the past fifteen or twenty years, developed several now important industries, more or less intimately connected with the trade. Not the least notable of these is the manufacture of boxes and other accessories to the proper and tasteful appearance of the goods.

As a great tobacco market, it is but natural that Louisville should also become a considerable cigar, cigar-box, label and trimmings manufacturing center. The leading

establishment of the kind here is that of Mr. Jacob Dautrich, No. 1405 Shelby street, established in 1879. Mr. Dautrich, a practical carpenter, a skillful and successful business man, seeing the growing demand for this class of goods, went into the enterprise with vigor and determination to make of it a creditable and profitable enterprise. That he has carried out his intention goes without saying, since his goods are as well-known and popular as the many brands of excellent cigars produced here. Mr. Dautrich's factory is of sufficient dimensions to meet present requirements, employs nine workmen, is fitted up with steam power and all necessary machinery, and turns out immense quantities of finished goods of all grades. His trade is chiefly local, and he is prepared to fill orders for any quality or quantity of cigar-boxes desired, and at low prices and promptly.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

W. H. Wanamaker, President; John F. Hillman, Vice-President and Treasurer; William Sidebottom, Secretary; D. L. Anderson, Manager of Louisville Branch; Manufacturers and Dealers in Clothing. Furnishing Goods, etc., N. W. corner Fourth Avenue and Jefferson Street.



The subject of "wherewithal shall we be clothed?" interests every class and condition of civilized men. The manufacture of clothing for the masses has almost passed out of the hands of the tailor in a small way, and into those of the wholesale producer, whose capital enables him to employ battalions of workmen and workwomen, and place upon the market immense quantities of goods ready for wear at figures that no small tailor can rival. Whatever the ancient prejudice against ready-made clothing, it is fast disappear-

ing in our day. Men who can afford to dress well are more numerous than at any previous time, for the reason that good clothing, stylish, neatly-fitting, and of fine grades of cloth, are so cheap as to be within the reach of all who wish to appear well.

The great clothing firm of Wanamaker & Brown, headquarters in Philadelphia, long ago made for itself a reputation in this branch of trade. Several branches are maintained in leading Western cities, all of which are prosperous and successful. The company itself began business in the Quaker City in 1865, and has a capital of \$1,500,000 or more. The Louisville branch, north-east corner of Fourth avenue and Jefferson street, was opened May 19, 1885, and, under the management of Mr. D. L. Anderson, has achieved great popularity. Men and boys, from the poorest to the richest, resort thither for their garments, certain at all times of a polite reception, careful attention, a good fit, and the full value of their money. The volume of trade of this branch alone for the past year approximated \$150,000, most of which was, of course, local, but many mail orders were filled for distant points South and West, this being a specialty of the house in which it excels. Nor is the trade in ready-made clothing all that is looked after, for gentlemen can have the nobbiest and most fashionable suits made to order at short notice, in the best style and at low figures.

Mr. Anderson, who has charge of the branch house here, has been with the firm fourteen years, during much of which time he was manager of the principal store at Philadelphia. The premises over which he presides front forty-five feet on Fourth avenue and sixty feet on Jefferson street, occupying all of the first and part of the second floors, with an immense stock of fine and medium suits and gentlemen's furnishing goods, in endless variety of pattern, cut, size and color, as well as quality.

Mr. John Wanamaker, one of Philadelphia's noted citizens, originated this house twenty years ago. The principal establishment, located there, has four acres of floors, and employs thirty-seven hundred salesmen, clerks, etc. In all, the firm employs over five thousand people. Purchasers of goods in their line can not make any mistake in visiting Wanamaker & Brown's "Oak Hall" clothing store. Fourth and Jefferson streets is one of the brightest corners in the city.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.

K. W. Smith & Co., State Agents for Kentucky, No. 542 West Main Street.

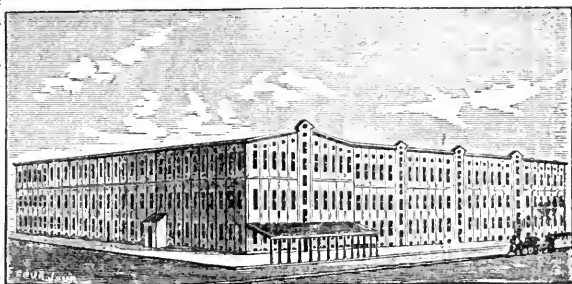
The resident agency for this leading company has been successfully conducted here for upward of twenty years, Mr. K. W. Smith having removed here from Cincinnati in 1865 in that behalf. The company itself has an honorable business history and record covering a period of more than forty years. The Mutual Benefit has paid out to policy-holders and their beneficiaries during that period upward of \$85,000,000; yet its assets are still over \$40,000,000, and it has a surplus in excess of \$6,000,000. The company has some special advantages, and, among others, offers to such as desire insurance with the least possible outlay of cash the privilege of the thirty-per-cent. loan plan. Under this plan the company agrees to accept a uniform cash premium of seventy per cent. of the full rate, the remaining thirty per cent. being charged against the policy as a loan to be met by dividends, or to be deducted from the face of the policy at death, if it should not previously have been paid off in cash or by dividends. There are no stockholders, and all profits are divided among policy-holders. The company is conspicuous for economical management, large dividends, liberality of its policy contracts, and fair dealing with its members. No policy can be forfeited after the second year, so long as any value remains to continue the insurance. The full reserve value of a lapsed policy is applied to keeping the insurance in force, or if preferred, to the purchase of a paid-up policy at the company's regular published rates. Always keeping in view the interest of its members, it makes cash loans to one-half of the reserve value of its policies when satisfactory assignments can be made as collateral security. It has removed all restrictions as to travel, occupation and residence and made all policies incontestible after two years, except for fraud and non-payment of premiums.

The agency here includes the entire State of Kentucky, and its business is the largest in the State. Mr. Smith is held in high esteem in business circles, and is a director of the Third National Bank of this city. Mr. Smith has taken thus over \$400,000, and expects to do over \$2,000,000 of business this year.

LOUISVILLE PUBLIC WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Udolpho Snead, President; James P. Helm, Secretary and Treasurer; W. G. Coldewey, Manager—Warehouse, Hamilton Avenue; Office, No. 124 West Main Street—Cheap and Secure Storage at Lowest Rates of Insurance.

The Louisville Public Warehouse Company offers unusually well-perfected arrangements for the accommodation of tobacco dealers, distillers, wholesale handlers of liquors, importers of foreign goods, shippers and dealers in every description of merchandise requiring cheap, careful, and responsible storage. This company, possessed of a paid-up capital of \$100,000, owns and controls the immense seven-story brick warehouse,



350x410 feet square, erected by the late Newcomb-Buchanan Company on Hamilton avenue. This is the most capacious building in the South of the kind, and is equipped throughout in the completest manner with power elevators, gas engines, scales, and, in short, every requisite for the handling of any and all kinds of goods. There are, strictly speaking, three distinct buildings entirely disconnected, all doors and windows protected by iron bars and shutters, the buildings covered with standard composition roofs, and every possible safeguard provided against fire. The office is located at No. 124 Main street, between First and Second, where interested parties will at all times receive prompt and courteous attention.

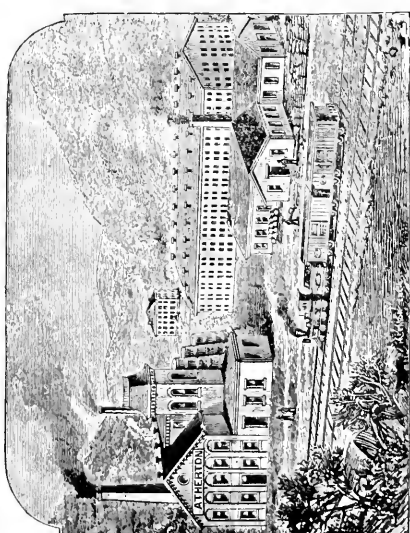
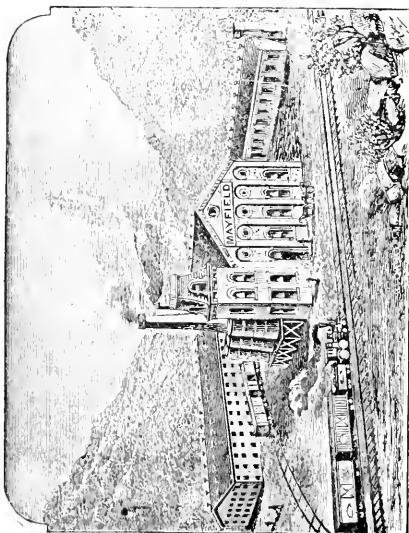
The aggregate business of this great company, organized in 1884, already exceeds half a million dollars. The building has contained at various times during the past year 10,000 barrels of free whisky, 5,000 barrels of bonded whisky, 1,000 hogsheds of tobacco, and vast quantities of miscellaneous goods, the leading specialties being free whisky and bonded goods under control of the Government customs department. This is a regular United States bonded warehouse, and the only one outside of New York city authorized to return direct-exported whisky and imported merchandise.

This superb warehouse, purchased at the assignee's sale of the renowned Newcomb-Buchanan Company's assets in 1884, by whom it was erected at a cost of \$210,000, is fitted up with a complete barrel-rack system, somewhat modified and remodeled by the present owners, which provides vastly increased storage capacity, space considered, and complete supervision of leakage, etc., with free circulation of air around each barrel, over any other plan ever devised. The present company has also constructed a switch at a cost of \$7,000, which connects the warehouse with every railroad entering the city. In a word, all has been done that was possible to provide every necessary convenience to all classes of shippers, importers and merchants, and results show that the enterprise is appreciated and patronized in a generous manner.

Owing to the character of the building and its management, the rate of insurance of contents is very low—eighty cents per one hundred dollars of value. The company conducts its business in conformity with the laws of the United States and the State of Kentucky, and the Louisville Clearing-house regulations; has always present, in addition to its own foreman and force of laborers, a detachment of Government store-keepers and gaugers, and the utmost vigilance is at all times exercised.

The company have ample banking facilities, and refer to any or all of the Louisville financial institutions. Liberal advances on merchandise stored in the warehouses of the company are secured at lowest bank rates, either from any of the local banks or from several of the largest New York banks, with which the company have established connections.

The city of Louisville presents great advantages as a distributing point, one-fourth of the population of the United States being within a radius of three hundred miles about the city, and manufacturers and producers desiring to avail themselves of this advantage, and the cheap rates of a special freight contract for large lots to this center, for further shipment in smaller lots, would do well to correspond with the above company.



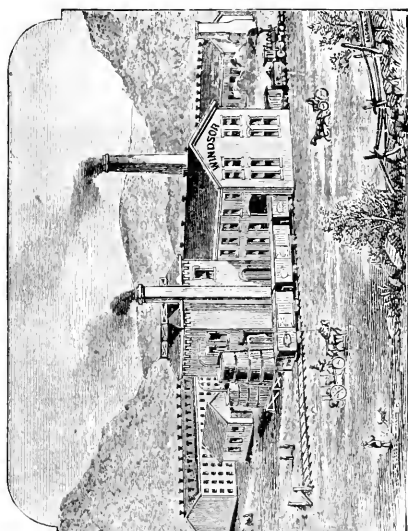
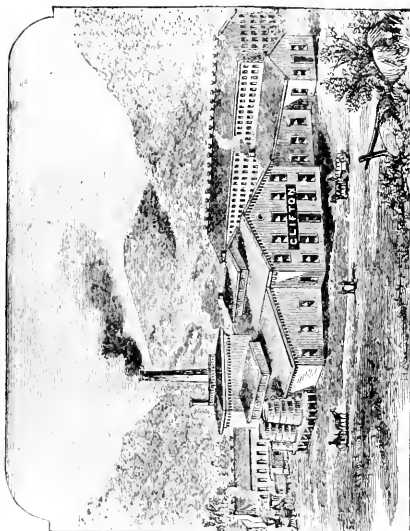
FAC-SIMILES OF THE
BRANDS OF THE
J. M. ATHERTON CO.

DISTILLERY OFFICE: New Haven, Ky.

THE J. M. ATHERTON COMPANY.

MAIN OFFICE: Louisville, Ky.

(See opposite page.)



THE J. M. ATHERTON COMPANY.

Office, No. 125 West Main Street, Louisville; Distilleries, near New Haven, Ky.—J. M. Atherton, President; Frank Miller, Secretary and Treasurer; P. L. Atherton, General Manager; Wm. Miller, Superintendent.

This company, incorporated in 1881, included four distilling firms of fine Kentucky whiskies hereinafter mentioned. The corporation now owns and operates four distilleries, and is known to the liquor trade throughout America and in foreign lands as well. The chain of industrial and commercial establishments owned and operated by the company are, it is true, located elsewhere—near New Haven, Ky.—but they are nevertheless Louisville institutions, being owned here, all the stockholders living in or near Louisville, and the officers all residents of Louisville. Mr. J. M. Atherton, of this city, the president and principal stockholder, presides over the Louisville office, through which the product of these distilleries is sold, and also through which the greater part of the grain consumed at the distilleries referred to is purchased.

These distilleries are known as the “J. M. Atherton,” the “A. Mayfield,” the “William Miller” and the “S. O'Bryan;” and the brands there made with such uniform care, excellence and purity as to be accepted as standard in the trade are the “Atherton,” established 1867; the “Windsor,” established 1880; “Mayfield,” established 1870; and “Clifton,” established 1880—the two first named being sweet-mash whisky, and the two latter sour-mash. The two older brands are among the best known of any in the State. Of the two sweet-mash brands, a limited quantity of pure rye whisky is made yearly.

The buildings, which are numerous, and attached premises, cover an area of about thirty acres, and employment is furnished to about one hundred and fifty operatives. Their employes, with their families, populate quite a thriving little town, named Athertonville, adjacent to the distilleries, and about two miles from New Haven, Ky. The company owns two miles of railroad, connecting the distilleries with the main line, and in other respects the establishment enjoys superior facilities in the way of modern appliances for whisky production, so that the claim may be maintained that these are among the best-appointed distilleries in the State. When in full operation they consume about eighteen hundred bushels of grain a day, and their aggregate production is from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand barrels of whisky annually. The company owns the only distillery in the State that produces exclusively pure rye whisky, and is the first to make a move in this direction.

This large product is sold, through the Louisville office, in all parts of the country.

President Atherton is one of the leading citizens of Kentucky, and distinguished for the largest measure of enterprise and public spirit. His efforts in promoting the industrial and commercial growth of Louisville are well known and recognized, and it may be mentioned that he was one of the founders of the Board of Trade.

Nelson county, the home of these famous brands of whisky, is one of the most famous whisky-producing districts in the State, as it was first made there in all its purity by farmers in the early part of this century. It is the boast of the J. M. Atherton Company that in point of quality their product is the equal of that made by the pioneers.

The cooperage branch of this company is very extensive, and employs from twenty to twenty-five skilled workmen continually, who use about six hundred thousand staves yearly for making packages for their product.

WALNUT-STREET BREWERY.

Adam Loeser, Proprietor, No. 732 East Walnut Street.

The reputation of Louisville beer, and especially of its brew of cream beer, is at once complimentary, just, and extensive.

Among the most complete and best-known of the establishments engaged in this important and profitable industry is the brewery of Adam Loeser, No. 732 East Walnut street, between Shelby and Clay. It has been in operation since 1858, under the same enterprising and experienced proprietor, and his trade, which is chiefly confined to the city, has grown from time to time so that the capacity of the brewery, which is 6,000 barrels a year, is taxed to its utmost to supply the constantly-increasing demand for Mr. Loeser's make of cream beer. This healthful and nutritious beverage is highly recommended by physicians for family use, and its purity and entire freedom from adulteration is conceded by all.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

R. G. Dun & Co., Proprietors—Established, 1841.—Principal Office, New York City; Louisville Office, No. 445 West Main Street.—W. T. Rolph, Manager.

Whatever be the merits of other systems or establishments, it has long been conceded by those conversant with its methods of work that the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. is, and always has been, without a rival in its special function or office of ascertaining and reporting upon the credit standing of those engaged in business throughout the country.

How this factor in the regulation of commerce obtained its present large sphere of usefulness it would be interesting to recount at length, did space permit. This brief re-sume, contained in a recent publication anent this agency, may serve to comprehensively present its early history:

"After the commercial revulsion of 1837 it was found necessary to adopt some plan by which wholesale dealers could promptly and correctly post themselves regarding the standing of the retail dealer, and to Judge Lewis Tappan, of New York City, we are indebted for the admirable system now carried on by R. G. Dun & Co. Commenced by him in 1841, in the city of New York, it has been carried on uninterruptedly by his successors under the styles of Lewis Tappan & Co., Tappan & Douglas, B. Douglas & Co., Dun, Boyd & Co., Dun, Barlow & Co., and R. G. Dun & Co., and in Canada as Dun, Wiman & Co., the changes in style being necessitated simply by the retirement at successive periods of members of the firm."

More particularly described, the function of the agency, as already known to the great majority of bankers, manufacturers, jobbers and business men in general, is to photograph as clearly as possible the local impression every business man has made in his own community as to character, capacity and capital, and to put the information thus gained in an intelligible and accessible shape for the guidance of those who dispense credits. It is conceded by those who have given the matter considerable research that the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. possesses vast stores of information, constantly drawn upon by as many as fifty thousand subscribers throughout this country and Canada, and that the credits of the commercial world are largely regulated by these reports, systematically obtained by its traveling reporters in every section, and otherwise; the work of ascertaining, verifying, collating, and publishing this important data involving an aggregate annual expenditure, by the agency and its hundred and odd branches, of upward of \$3,000,000.

The Reference book of R. G. Dun & Co. is issued, in comprehensive and convenient form, four times a year—in January, March, July and September. These books contain the names of merchants and traders of every description, banks and bankers everywhere, and ratings which at a glance approximate their net worth, general credit, and standing. It contains full directions as to shipping goods, and has just added the feature of classified trades and complete maps of all the States. These two latter features are entirely new and original with them. In its offices are on record detailed reports giving the past history, the present financial and moral status of merchants, bankers and traders, which subscribers can obtain upon application. The daily sheet of changes contains all failures, dissolutions, suits, mortgages, etc., occurring throughout the country; and this feature is alone worth more than the amount charged for the annual subscription.

Another department of the agency—and of this the publishers of the *INDUSTRIES OF LOUISVILLE* speak from personal knowledge—is the exceeding facility with which R. G. Dun & Co. make collections of overdue accounts in all parts of the country. This feature is especially worthy the consideration of business men and others having open past-due accounts, etc.

Having thus outlined, as briefly as may be, the general purpose of the agency, and recorded its success, it remains but to add that the Louisville branch has a record of great usefulness and profit to the business community. It was established here in 1851, the eighth in the great chain of branches—now one hundred and six—established in the leading trade and industrial centers of the country. It has more than kept pace with the relative growth and development of Louisville, and especially so since the management was assumed, about twelve years since, by Mr. W. T. Rolph. Coming here with an experience gained at Buffalo, N. Y., and subsequently as the successful manager of the Rochester (N. Y.) office, he has been successful in developing the business of his principals in Louisville and vicinity.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

W. R. Belknap, President; C. J. F. Allen, Vice-President; M. B. Belknap, Secretary.—Wholesale Hardware, Wire, Iron, Wagon Goods, Etc., Nos. 115 to 121 West Main Street.



The house of W. B. Belknap & Co. has been so long identified with the prominent business interests of Louisville that it seems almost superfluous to give it any extended notice. Founded forty-six years ago by Mr. W. B. Belknap, it was for years the only iron house in the city, and had exclusive control in this market of the nails, bar iron, boiler plate, etc., which were manufactured by the celebrated Juniata mill at Pittsburgh. The wants of mankind were then comparatively simple, and while a heavy stock was necessary to tide over the periods of suspended navigation, there was not that bewildering variety which has developed of late years.

Coincident with the establishment of rolling-mills lower down in the Ohio valley, Mr. Belknap was closely identified with the Louisville rolling-mill. With the subsequent and still rapidly-growing industrial interests of the South, the firm, always quick to recognize the propriety of carrying a much larger variety of articles, and thus keeping pace with the times, has now the most complete stock of such goods as they pretend to keep at all, of any house in this part of the country. A rapid glance at the several classes covered will not come amiss.

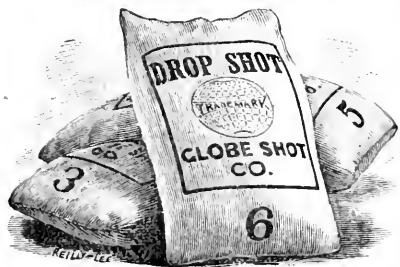
In the first place the house has never lost its interest in its original line of merchant iron, and to-day carries a stock of over two thousand tons of ordinary bar, Swedes iron, sheet iron of all gauges and grades, including galvanized and "planished," known familiarly as "American Russia," and the various grades and kinds of steel as well. This embraces the celebrated brand of Crescent cast-steel, for which W. B. Belknap & Co. are agents. Their sales of this brand have steadily increased as the peculiar and uniform excellence of it has been clearly demonstrated to railroads, machine shops, and other critical customers. The higher grades of this brand for mill picks, drill rods, etc., have met with exceptional favor.

Foundry supplies may be mentioned, including nuts, washers, bolts of all kinds, lag screws, blind ends, Burden's boiler rivets, tank rivets, anvils, drills, bellows, portable forges, twin irons, and everything that goes to fit out a shop complete for foundryman or blacksmith.

The use of corrugated iron for buildings has increased of late years to enormous proportions. W. B. Belknap & Co. carry a large amount of this in stock, together with wire nails for putting the same up. A complete stock of sheet iron recommends the house to tinner and manufacturers of that kind of ware. In the ordinary grades they carry from the thickest plate up to No. 30 gauge for trunkmakers. Besides the ordinary grades, there are the smooth irons for pans and extra work where double seaming is required. Their sales for both ordinary and extra grades show up into thousands of bales every season. Tinner's rivets, metals, lead, antimony, sheet zinc, solder and soldering irons are naturally classed with tinner's stock, and are handled by the firm in large quantities.

Along with metals, it might not be out of place to notice the full stock of shot and ammunition, viz: Shells, cartridges of all sizes, wads, caps, etc., which are extremely active in certain seasons of the year. Though this is a new line taken on by W. B. Belknap & Co., it is one which has developed to considerable proportions.

Their largest increase, however, has been in the way of builders' hardware, including carpenter's tools, etc., and this is just the line in which the most notable progress has been made by inventors and manufacturers. Not only have

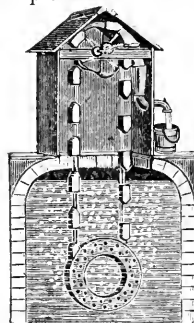


the more ordinary grades acquired a much neater finish and more special adaptability to their uses, but finer designs are being employed every year on bronze and bronze goods.

The house has the agency for this part of the country for the celebrated "Geneva bronze" goods, including knobs, butts and sash locks, chain bolts, flush bolts, transom catches, cupboard turns, door pulls and drawer pulls, door bells, sash lifts, barrel bolts, shutter bars, etc. The use of this finer hardware is calculated to beautify the interior, and with its growing popularity may be expected a much larger trade. The mere fact that an ample stock of this bronze is carried in Louisville will be an inducement for buyers to investigate the same before placing orders elsewhere. The Ives improved sash lock may be mentioned as a specialty worth the attention of builders. Besides American Screw Company's screws, Ohio Tool Company's draw-knives, "Blood's" and "Hunt's" hatchets, "Black Diamond," "Disston," and "Nicholson" files, the house carries an immense line of wire. Among the barbed wire varieties alone may be mentioned the Iowa, for four-point galvanized; the "Oliver" twist, barbed and plain; plain wire, galvanized and annealed; coppered bed-spring wire, Nos. 9 and 10; broom wire, wire clothes-line, wire rope, brass, copper, and black wire on spools. This latter is especially adapted for retailing.



In connection with wire, it would not be amiss to mention the agricultural tools and implements which are here in ample supply—shovels, spades, forks, rakes, scythes, wheelbarrows, picks, mattocks, etc. Among the specialties in this line may be mentioned the water elevator and purifier, in the sale of which the firm has had most unqualified success. By aerating the water of the cistern the germs are destroyed and the water kept fresh to the taste and wholesome. (See illustration.)



Their sales this year of plow material, including handles, single-trees, clevises, plates and shapes have been the largest in their history.

To conclude, we can only say that a glance at their second story, where a large wagon and carriage stock is carried, would convince a visitor that a good-sized business was represented by this one line alone. Potter's enameled cloths, Joy's rubber ducks and drills, axles, springs, seat springs, clips, "Skelly's" Norway bolts, and all the tools that pertain to the carriage-maker's shop, form a most attractive collection of goods. The woodwork would make a forest of itself if rehabilitated in its natural growth. It includes about a thousand sets of felloes, both bent and sawed, shafts, poles, etc. The various grades required by the trade are here in abundance.

The house of itself will amply repay a visit from the buyer. If that is not convenient correspondence is solicited, with the assurance that the same will receive the prompt and careful attention of Mr. M. B. Belknap, the secretary of the concern, through whose hands all of the correspondence must pass.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. W. Robinson, State Agent, Nos. 449 and 451 West Jefferson Street.

It may truly be said of this company that since its organization, in 1859, it has proven a substantial encourager of industrial and commercial development in the West, North-west, and South, and has conclusively demonstrated that not all the insurance wisdom of the age is centered in New England or New York.

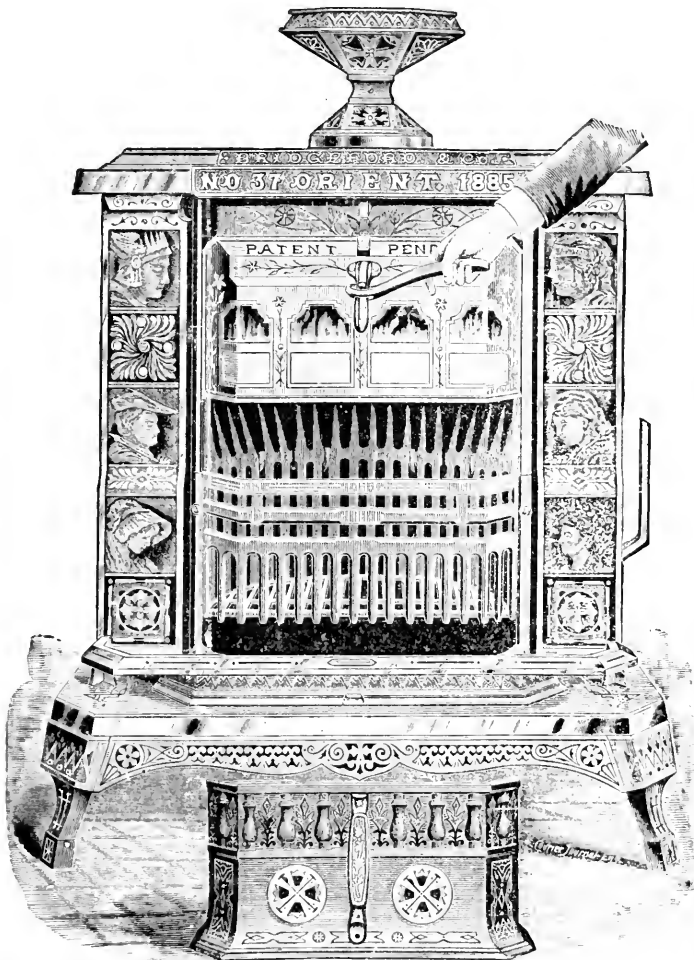
Its success is apparent in the fact that, commencing in 1859 with risks aggregating less than \$500,000, it now has over \$100,000,000 at risk; and beginning with less than \$10,000 in assets, it now has about \$25,000,000, with a surplus over all liabilities of over \$1,000,000. Its loans, distributed through fourteen Western and Southern States, now aggregate about \$20,000,000 on real-estate security.

Thus demonstrated to be a success in its general sphere of usefulness to the public, it only remains to add that under the prudent management of Mr. J. W. Robinson, the

State agent, the prosperity of the North-western Mutual in the city of Louisville and the State of Kentucky has not only been large, but has shown a steady increase from year to year. The agency was established in 1865, and Mr. Robinson, who has been with the company about fourteen years, came to Louisville from Indianapolis about eight years ago in that interest. He wrote policies aggregating about \$600,000 last year, and confidently anticipates reaching fully as large a figure in 1886. He is ably seconded in his efforts by Mr. George E. Dilley, the prompt and capable gentleman who for the past eight years has officiated in the capacity of cashier of Mr. Robinson's important agency.

BRIDGFORD & CO.

James Bridgford, President; W. L. Bridgford, Vice-President; A. B. W. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer—Manufacturers of Stoves, Ranges, Tin and Sheet-Iron and Japanned Ware—Sixth Street, between Main and River.



The unexampled rapid development of the West and South, of late years, has given a tremendous impetus to many branches of manufacture and commerce which were formerly controlled exclusively by the East and North. Prominent among these is the trade in stoves, ranges, tin and sheet-iron ware. Hitherto the distance from the seaboard, difficulties and expense of transportation of raw material, scarcity of specially-trained mechanical skill, and, above all other considerations, the impossibility of obtaining, at a reasonable price, molding sand of the right kind— all conspired to cripple this industry and heap obstacles in the way of its progress in this valley. Happily, most of these drawbacks have,

from time to time, been surmounted or removed, and the present state and future prospects of the stove and range interest are very strong and encouraging. The credit for

much of this is due to Bridgeford & Co., of Louisville, who, after a course of resolute experiment, extending over a series of years, recently discovered, near the falls of the Ohio, a grade of molding sand in all essentials superior to the celebrated sand found near Albany, N. Y., and which, up to the past year, was universally employed for the making of fine castings. This fortunate hit not only rendered the West independent of the East in this particular, but at once reduced the use of foundry facings seventy-five per cent., and inaugurated a new collateral industry in the mining and shipment of this unrivaled sand to all parts of the country, for use in the making of all kinds of smooth castings. As an immediate consequence, the manufacture of first-class stoves and ranges has taken a long forward stride, Bridgeford & Co. leading the way with a line of these goods of the highest grade, of beautiful finish and superior workmanship, while the prices are remarkably low as compared with those of the same class of goods of Eastern make. The result is, that immense sales are made in many sections hitherto the best markets of the favored Eastern manufacturers. Even at their own homes the range and stove makers of Troy and Albany find a successful rival in Bridgeford & Co., whose goods are profitably handled by such reputable houses as Fuller, Warren & Co., Albany and Cleveland; the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit and Chicago; the Barstow Stove Company, of New York and Boston, and many other large dealers East, West, North and South.

The latest and greatest triumph of Bridgeford & Co. was their "Orient" (Franklin open fire) heating stove, a beauty of workmanship and a model of usefulness and convenience, patented two years ago, which is of superb design and immensely popular with the trade and with the public. It is constructed with rich and elaborate art tile columns and nickel trimmings, and the house refers to it as follows:

"A cheerful fire, perfect combustion, and healthful ventilation are secured in this stove. It will be readily admitted that the warmth from an open fire is the most genial and desirable of any form of artificial heat. In the Orient, we are satisfied we have the handsomest, cheapest, and most perfect-operating open stove in the market. By regulating the ventilators in lower blowers, fires may be kept all night. This stove has a new and novel draw blower and is provided with an automatic catch, so that the blower can be both raised and lowered by the use of a nickel-plated handle which is furnished with each stove. Improved cast sectional back."

The firm of Bridgeford & Co. was organized in 1880, with a capital, paid up, of \$200,000. The veteran James Bridgeford, of the original firm of Wright & Bridgeford, established in 1829, is president. It may not be amiss to state that Bridgeford & Co. succeeded Wright & Bridgeford in 1861, and successfully conducted the concern until the organization of the present company. Mr. W. L. Bridgeford, the vice-president, has been in the same line of business since boyhood, under the most favorable auspices for the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. A. B. W. Allen, the capable and enterprising secretary and treasurer, has also been in the same trade for many years.

The foundry, shops and warerooms are very extensive. In the former, eighteen to twenty tons of pig iron and other material are daily consumed. Two hundred and fifty men are employed. \$4,500 a week are dispensed in wages and salaries, and the yearly sales average from \$500,000 to \$600,000. As before stated, the trade of the house covers the entire field of the United States and Territories, and the goods turned out are unsurpassed if rivaled, in all desirable qualities, neatness, durability, serviceableness, cheapness and economy in use. The great specialties are hotel and family ranges, cooking and heating stoves, of modern pattern and superior make, and for these the demand grows steadily and rapidly.

THEODORE CIMIOTTI & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men's Boots and Shoes, Nos. 308, 310, 312 and 314 Seventh Street.

No manufacturing industry in Louisville has done more to promote the commercial welfare of this section than the shoe factory under consideration. In emancipating the South and West from paying tribute to New England, no agency has been more potent than the *bona fide* shoe factories established in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys during the past decade.

With considerable experience in this practical industry, Messrs. Theodore Cimiotti and John Ruby, constituting the above-named firm, established their shoe factory in 1878; and

as trade developed, and the pre-eminent superiority of their make of goods became recognized alike by dealers and wearers, they increased their facilities until now they are able to turn out three thousand pairs of shoes a week. They employ about sixty hands, and their constantly-augmenting trade is due to the fact that their make of goods, being at once stylish and durable, are especially adapted to the requirements of the Southern and Western trade; and being so favorably situated in respect to the consumptive demand, they are able to sell their goods upon the closest margins, thus at every point successfully competing with Eastern-made footwear. Their goods took premiums over all competitors at the Southern Exposition.

Messrs. Theodore Ciniotti & Co. handle their own make of shoes exclusively, and by establishing direct relations with retailers save to the latter the jobbers' or middlemen's profit, while also affording them the advantage of a ready duplicating of their orders at the middle or toward the close of each season. Their trade covers all the more important points in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, while their traveling salesmen and the mails bring numerous orders also from more distant points.

R. B. COTTER,

Dealer in Pine and Manufacturer of Hardwood Lumber.—Office, No. 215 Sixth Street, near Main; Yards, corner Brook and Main Streets, and also on Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western Railroads.



Perhaps of the many industries belonging to a great city—industries that unite in swelling her commerce, in employing her labor, in making her a receiving and distributing center for a vast tributary territory—none occupies a wider sphere of usefulness relating to the wants of her people or enters more largely into the affairs of every-day life than the one under present consideration.

Of those engaged in such business most worthy of notice in this history of a city's industries is the house of R. B. Cotter, No. 215 Sixth street, near Main. Established in 1882, and with therefore a business career of but little more than four years, it has supplied a want long felt, and opened up an industry that bids fair to surpass any of its rivals.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Cotter's business is his wonderful sources of supply—owning and operating mills of his own in this and adjoining States, one being located at Nelsonville, one twelve miles distant from this city, on the Taylorville turnpike, and one at Boston; also, a floating mill—"Old Hickory"—on the Ohio and tributary rivers. This last mentioned forms a very interesting part in the season's operations. Drawing less than two feet of water, it is enabled to navigate the smaller streams, and is perfectly equipped with all the necessary apparatus of both hotel and sawmill. But, with all these sources and agencies of output, sawing several million feet per season in order to keep pace with the demand, he contracts for the yearly cuts of several other mills.

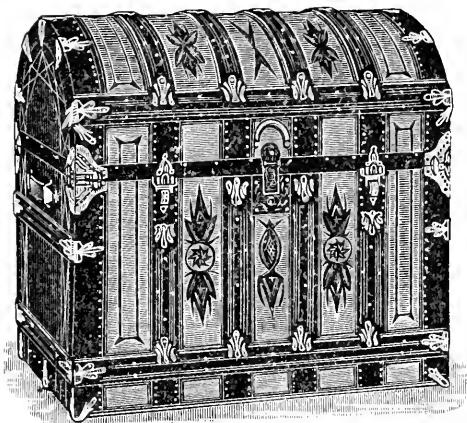
At his yards, situated on Brook and Main streets, also on the Louisville & Nashville, and at various points on the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western railroads, can be found always on hand a full supply of pine and hardwood lumber, embracing both medium qualities and the most carefully-selected stock. His dealings in these are very extensive, shipments being made over the entire country, though principally in the North and East, his home patronage also being very large.

Since first entering this line of business, handling the commodity from which is made man's cradle and coffin, Mr. Cotter's success has been eminently a deserved one. Receiving and shipping vast cargoes of lumber, employing a large force of hands, with a payroll exceeding \$800 per month, possessed of the most ample facilities, with sales the past year approximating 10,000,000 feet and the prospect for the present season seeming to assure twice that amount, it represents a leading factor in Louisville's industries and commerce.

Although still a young man, he is well known in commercial circles. For nine years previous to his starting for himself he was actively engaged in the iron industry. Push, enterprise, integrity and close attention to business have given his house a leading place in the commercial world.

P. J. BOTTO & CO.,

Manufacturer of Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., No. 335 Market Street.



His establishment was founded by himself in 1879, and merits the success that has attended it.

A good trunk is a great desideratum, and a traveling-bag that presents a neat appearance, and is also durable, is a very handy thing to have.

Delectably conjoining these desirable qualities and requirements, the trunks, traveling-bags, etc., manufactured by P. J. Botto & Co. have always been in large demand by the trade. They are most extensively sold in the South and West, and are popular among those who use them.

Mr. Botto has large manufacturing facilities, and employs none but skilled workmen. Considerable repairing is also done at the factory, and Mr. Botto, by his energetic and practical business efforts, has continually increased the volume of his trade, and is assured a still greater measure of prosperity for the future.

WOOD, RICKMAN & ROY,

Successors to Geo. F. Wood & Co.—Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 513 Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth.

The boot and shoe trade of the South and West is colossal in proportions, and the Falls City enjoys a very fair share of its advantages. One of the leading representatives of this great interest at this point is the splendid new house of Wood, Rickman & Roy, No. 513 West Main street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

This firm succeeded, on the 1st of last January, to the old and popular house of Geo. F. Wood & Co. The members are Mr. Geo. F. Wood, Captain J. N. Rickman, and Mr. W. D. Roy. Mr. Wood is probably the oldest wholesale boot and shoe man in Louisville, with one exception, having had an active experience of thirty-three years, filling every station in the business from clerk to head of firm. He is a Bostonian by birth, but removed to this city in 1853, engaging at once with the then famous house of L. L. Warren & Co., as clerk and salesman, and subsequently as partner. In 1864, he engaged in business for himself, and from that time to this has been constantly a prominent figure in the wholesale shoe trade, first as senior partner of Wood & Spelger, then in 1867, of Geo. F. Wood & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, changed in 1874 to auction and commission boots and shoes, and the business style of firm changed to Geo. F. Wood & Co. While at the head of that house he acted in the capacity of auctioneer, crying his own sales, and making a success in that branch of the business. In 1874 the house of Geo. F. Woods & Co., also wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, No. 625 Main street. Mr. Wood's recollections of Louisville's past are very interesting, indeed. He has witnessed her extension south from Broadway, and west from Twelfth street, and the growth of her population from about 45,000 to nearly 160,000. Naturally of a robust constitution, he so severely taxed his lungs while acting as auctioneer as to necessitate rest and a tedious course of medical treatment. To-day he is the picture of health, a hale, hearty, frank, and genial man, whom it is a pleasure to know, and who bids fair to enjoy many additional years of useful and honorable business life.

Captain J. M. Rickman is a Tennessean, and came to Louisville in 1865, since which time he has actively engaged in mercantile pursuits on Main street. His natural capacity, great energy and large experience fit him in an eminent degree for the work which falls to him in his new connection. That he will acquit himself with credit to himself and his

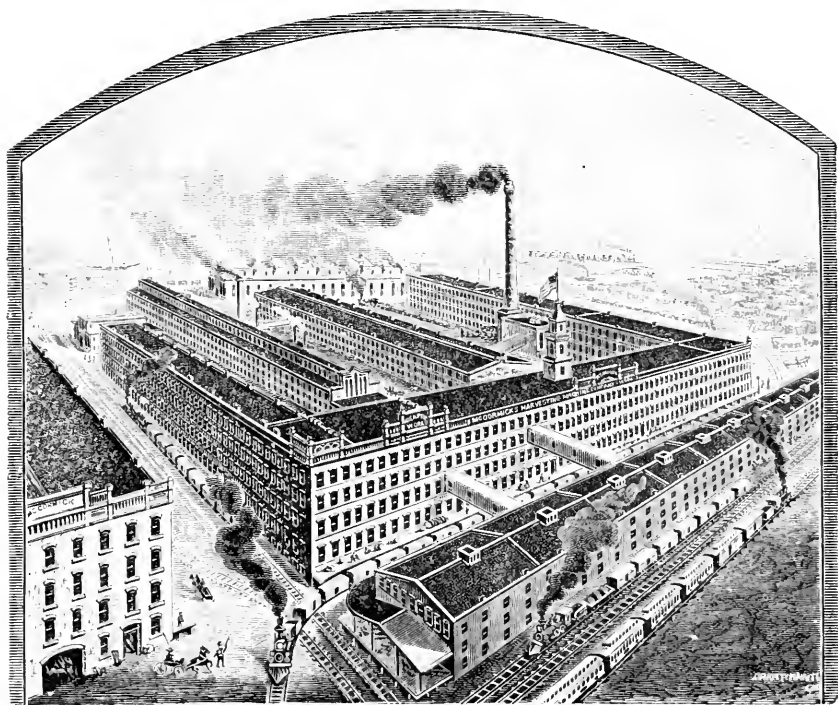
house goes without saying. He has a very wide and valuable acquaintance with Southern merchants, is popular with all classes, and has a splendid career before him.

The junior partner, Mr. W. D. Roy, is a Mississippian, was for nine years book-keeper for L. L. Warren & Co., mentioned above, and has charge of the counting-room of the present firm. This is his first venture as a proprietor, but with his advantage of experience, fixed business habits and upright character he can not fail to make his mark in Louisville mercantile circles.

The building occupied by Messrs. Wood, Rickman & Roy is a very convenient and commodious one, 26 feet front, 180 feet deep, and three well-lighted floors for the exhibition and sale of goods. The house handles the best products of Eastern and Northern manufacturers; also interested in manufacturing city-made goods of the finest grades, including coarse and fine work for men, ladies', misses', and children's fine and medium goods, and offers unusually liberal inducements to the Southern trade.

McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO.

Robert Newton, State Agent, No. 208 and 210 First Street.



Those familiar with the great agricultural machinery industry need scarcely be told that the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, whose extensive works are above illustrated, is, in respect to annual output and sales, the largest in the world. Upward of 54,000 of these very superior machines are annually made by the company, and the branch office here located, and under the experienced management of Mr. Robert Newton, annually disposes of about 3,000. In all, seventy-five branch houses are maintained by the company in various parts of the world, and upwards of 2,000 skilled hands are employed at the works.

As evidence that the McCormick Harvesting Machine and its makers are appreciated abroad, as well as throughout America, it may be stated that to the extraordinary distinction of the Cross of the Legion of Honor awarded Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, at the

Paris Exposition of 1867, was added, in 1878, the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, Mr. McCormick thus obtaining a recognition greater than that accorded any inventor of the age, and it may be further stated that the records show this machine to have been uniformly successful over all competitors, whether exhibited at world's fairs, expositions, or international field trials, as is evidenced by numerous gold and silver diplomas, and other awards now in possession of the company.

The State agency in Louisville, which has been remarkably successful and prosperous, was established in 1874. The company, during the past year, have purchased a site at 208 and 210 First street, and erected their own warehouse, and have, probably, the best-arranged implement house south of the Ohio river.

GEO. GELFIUS,

Dealer in Fancy Groceries, Swiss, Limburg and Sap Sago Cheese, Holland Herrings and Salt Sardells.—No. 302 West Market Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

The rapid increase of the foreign-born population, bringing with them the tastes, manners and customs of their respective countries, necessitates the establishment at convenient business centers of depots of supplies devoted to gratifying the alimentary preferences imbibed in infancy beyond seas. Hence, the great importing grocery houses of the seaboard cities and their scarcely less extensive representatives in the interior. The great house of Geo. Gelfius, No. 302 West Market street, is a case in point. It was established on a moderate scale in 1862, and met with immediate favor, gradually increasing its importations and adding to its facilities until now it is the largest concern of the kind in the inland South.

The firm was originally A. & G. Gelfius, but is now in the hands of Geo. Gelfius alone, whose energy and business talents are fully equal to its management. The building, occupied exclusively by Mr. Gelfius, is 30 feet front, 150 feet deep, and three stories high, and stocked from cellar to roof with a varied and carefully-selected line of American and foreign fancy groceries, embracing extra brands of Swiss, Limburg and Sap Sago cheese, Holland herrings, salt sardells, Russian sardines, pickled eels, Caviar, French and German mustard, anchovies, dried pears and cherries, oatmeal, farina, tapioca, sago, barley, lentils, green kern, whole and split peas, genuine Lotzbaeh snuff, and, in short, every article called for that will tickle the foreign appetite or minister to the imported stomach's cravings.

Mr. Gelfius' sales average about \$40,000 a year, and are principally made in Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, though he ships to other points when desired. He is a stirring business man, was formerly a liquor merchant, and is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt.

WILLIAM C. CAYE & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants in Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Slippers, No. 623 West Main Street.

Louisville may rightfully boast of the character and extent of her boot and shoe trade. Probably no other market in the West—certainly none in the South—handles so great a share of this valuable class of goods, or reaps from it more substantial advantages. Nor is it entirely owing to her geographical position—though that doubtless has its influence—that this is so. The most important and beneficent factor in the matter is the personal and business standing of her merchants—a lofty plane of good repute for fair dealing and correct representation only attained by a steady and undeviating pursuit of honorable methods during a long series of years, and in the face of many obstacles and much rivalry.

The auction and commission boot and shoe house of William C. Caye & Co., No. 623 West Main street, presents an excellent illustration of how a good reputation, once secured, clings to its owners and rewards with success all after efforts.

Mr. Caye began his mercantile career at the age of eighteen, when he became a clerk in the grocery house of Gardner & Miller, on Main street, at a salary of five dollars per week. The possessor of native tact, ability and industry, Mr. Caye availed himself of opportunities as they presented, husbanded his resources of health and means, cultivated his best qualities, and eventually found himself book-keeper for, and later a partner in, the

formerly well-known boot and shoe house of George F. Wood & Co., where he mastered all the details of the trade. Upon withdrawing from that firm he established himself in the same line of business at No. 623 West Main street, the venture proving successful from the start; so much so that in order to secure proper facilities for the accommodation of his rapidly-augmenting trade, he was forced to remove, in July, 1884, to his present location, No. 654 Main street, where he has the advantage of largely-increased space, better light, more storage capacity, more convenient salesrooms, and, in short, much improved facilities in every way.

Mr. Caye is, in the best sense of the word, a self-made man, and he has made a good job of it. His standing as citizen and merchant is A 1, and in every transaction his word is as good as his bond.

The present house of William C. Caye & Co. are auctioneers of and commission merchants in fine, medium, and coarse boots and shoes, brogans and slippers, handling immense consignments of all grades suitable for this market. Monday and Thursday of each week are devoted to regular auction sales, while Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday are set apart for private sales to country merchants, who on those days crowd the establishment in search of bargains, which they always find. The entire building, eighteen by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and four stories high, presents a scene of eager activity during business hours at all seasons. The sales to local dealers, and to the trade in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, aggregate \$150,000 per annum, and will go far beyond those figures the present year. The house is a creditable one to Louisville and to the enterprise of its originator, and deserves the increased success it is sure to win.

D. FRANTZ & SONS,

Tanners of Oak Sole-Leather, Corner of Franklin and Buchanan Streets.

In oak sole-leather tanning Louisville has a reputation second to no market in the world, and this is largely due to the energy and enterprise of leading houses here, like that of D. Frantz & Sons, whose efforts for nearly a quarter of a century have been solely and vigorously directed toward the development of that interest.

Yet the establishment dates even further back in its commercial and industrial history. It was founded in 1848 as a branch of the Cincinnati house of A. M. Taylor & Co., and the subsequent firm changes were to Thomas Peterman & Co. and H. W. Taylor & Co. In 1863 the present firm acquired the proprietorship, and in its hands it has enjoyed a prosperous career, although at times the tanning trade in general has suffered depression from over-production, necessitating at times a curtailment in output. In its *personnel*, too, the establishment has quite an interesting history. The honored head of the firm, Mr. D. Frantz, who has now nearly reached the limit of four-score years, and is yet in vigorous health and enabled to give attention to business affairs, commenced acquiring knowledge of tanning as early as in his sixteenth year. His two sons and partners, D. Frantz, Jr., and George W. Frantz, learned the business under his direction, and are admitted to be greatly skilled therein. The elder of the two was prominently identified with the organization of the National Tanners' Hide and Leather Dealers' Association, an organization of great usefulness to the trade at large, and the latter, George W., was elected Chief of the Louisville Fire Department in 1876, and served so efficiently that much popular regret was expressed when the cares of his constantly-increasing business necessitated his refusal of a second term.

Messrs. Frantz & Sons manufacture exclusively oak-tanned sole-leather, and their product is sold throughout the country. At the recent World's Exposition at New Orleans its excellent qualities were so clearly demonstrated that it took the first premium over vigorous competition from all parts of the continent. The firm has agencies at Chicago and New Orleans, and through the latter market imports large supplies of superior Texas hides. While the sales of the firm are largely in the South, they are not confined to that section, customers being found in all parts of the country, and even in foreign lands, so that the house has a commercial standing and a repute throughout the trade at large befitting an establishment with so long and honorable a business record. The breadth of its operations entitles it to national consideration.

Of the manufacturing facilities and the tannery it may be said that the latter is run by steam, employs twenty-five operatives, and has a working capacity of about ten thousand hides yearly. The buildings are extensive, and fitted up with all the appliances

adapted to the production of first-class leather. The ingenuity and mechanical genius of the firm is further evidenced in the construction and use of a furnace for spent tan, thus largely reducing the cost of fuel. No house has a more honorable record among its customers, and none enjoys greater popularity than the extensive establishment of D. Frantz & Sons.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Incorporated 1834—Capital, \$1,645,100—Thomas L. Barret, President; F. O. Anderson, Cashier; E. W. Hays, Assistant Cashier—No. 241 West Main Street.

In all the history of Kentucky banking no institution presents so extended a record of upright and honorable dealing as the Bank of Kentucky. Chartered in 1834 as the immediate and legitimate successor of the Louisville branch of the United States Bank, occupying the handsome building erected for that once-famous bank, and assuming its mantle of prestige and popularity, the Bank of Kentucky at once became one of the most implicitly trusted and most generously patronized fiduciary agents in the South-west, wielding wisely and well a power and influence in monetary affairs second to that of few, if any, similar institutions on this continent.

There is a well-defined feeling of satisfaction among the citizens of Louisville with the past and present of this great bank, which for more than half a century has been a bulwark of strength and security to the commerce and industries of the city, meeting and outriding in triumph every vicissitude—panics, business depression, even civil war and the revolution of financial methods—unharmcd and reinvigorated by trials under which the former banking system of the country crumbled and fell in one common ruin. The reason is not far to seek nor difficult to find. Under no circumstances and at no time has the Bank of Kentucky embarked in dangerous ventures or dabbled in doubtful schemes. Not a breath of suspicion has ever tainted its methods. It has stood faithfully, first and last, the firm friend and munificent backer of Louisville enterprise, Louisville men, and Louisville interests. From the first its officials and directors have been selected from the most active, energetic, and patriotic of her representative citizens, and no effort has been spared to cultivate the confidence, develop the resources, and extend the influence of city and State. The assistance rendered in the matter of loans to public enterprises, the moral and personal support given to the municipality and the Commonwealth in times of need, can never be estimated, for they have been spread over a long and eventful series of years, the records and annals of which, their trials, troubles and triumphs, have been lost.

Yet the Bank of Kentucky stands to-day more powerful than ever, a monument to the public spirit and executive ability, the high character and financial talent that have at all times stood at the helm and directed its course. The latest statement of its affairs, made January 4, 1886, shows how the books stood December 31st previous, viz: Resources—Bills of exchange, \$2,881,581.29; bonds, stocks, etc., \$73,415.76; real estate for debt, \$79,030.05; real estate for banking houses, \$35,000; bank balances other than Eastern, \$154,570.85; cash, \$262,940.86; eastern exchange, \$222,563.11; total, \$3,710,001.92. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,645,100; contingent fund, \$74,000; fund to cover losses, \$58,336.36; profit and loss, \$218,121.36; dividends payable on demand, \$76,256.36; due depositors, \$753,058.71; due banks, \$369,649.13; fund to redeem circulation, \$35,480; total, \$3,710,001.92. These figures speak for themselves, and furnish the best possible proof of the old Gibraltar's continued integrity and solidity.

The board of directors embraces the subjoined list of prominent and successful business and professional men: Thomas L. Barret, vice-president of the Louisville Gas Company, director of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Franklin Insurance Company; J. M. Atherton, of the J. M. Atherton Company; A. H. Barret, engineer of the Louisville Gas Company; John A. Carter, of Carter Bros. & Co.; W. H. Dulaney, capitalist; H. M. Griswold, of John P. Morton & Co.; J. K. Goodloe, of Goodloe & Roberts, attorneys; George W. Morris, president of Louisville Gas Company, Indiana Cotton Mill Company, and Franklin Insurance Company.

As before stated, the building occupied was originally erected for the branch Bank of the United States. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, fronting 85 feet on Main street with a depth of 190 feet, and is fitted up in the most elegant and substantial manner, within and without. The Louisville Clearing-house occupies the directors' room, thus affording unusual facilities for the transaction of business.

KENTUCKY LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

L. Leonard, President; R. P. Cane, Secretary—Corroders and Manufacturers of Strictly Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Lead—Ninth and Water Streets.



Founded more than twenty years ago, this corporation, on account of its ample resources, the magnitude of its manufacturing facilities, and the purity of its productions, no less than the large extent of their sale, has always commanded a leading position among the industries and commercial concerns of Louisville and the South. Its trade is conceded to be far larger than that of any other establishment of like character south of the Ohio river, whether considered in respect to territorial extent of trade or quantity of production and sale. Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and other Southern States are supplied from these works with white lead, red lead, litharge (guaranteed to be absolutely pure), lead pipe, bar and sheet lead. Indeed, the company officially offers to pay \$100 per keg and the cost of analysis if any adulteration be found in its productions. The products of this company are highly commended by shot manufacturers elsewhere.

President Leonard and Secretary Cane, the executive officers of the company, are old and well-known residents, of acknowledged business ability and experience in this line, and further distinguished for public spirit and enterprise in the greatest degree.

THE GERMAN BANK.

P. Viglini, President; J. L. Deppen, Vice-President; H. C. Walbeck, Cashier—Capital Stock, \$188,400—Corner Fifth and Market Streets.

The conservative yet enterprising spirit of the German finds no more congenial field than in banking and insurance. That they are eminently successful as well as safe financiers is sufficiently proven by the fact that the failure of an institution presided over and conducted by them is an almost unheard-of event.

The German Bank of Louisville is an instance in point. Operating under a State charter granted in 1869 to the German Bank and Insurance Company (since made distinct institutions), with a capital stock of \$188,400, held by the leading and most substantial German business men in the city, the career of this bank has been one of unvarying and marked prosperity under all conditions.

The German Bank does a regular and legitimate banking business in all that the term implies, embracing deposits, loans, collections, exchange, etc. As an evidence of its popularity and the confidence reposed in the management, it may be stated here that the average annual deposits amount to \$1,060,000, loans and discounts footing up \$969,875.77. The last statement, December 31, 1885, shows: Assets, loans, and discounts, \$969,875.77; real estate and office fixtures, \$85,749.11; bonds and stocks (market value, \$83,400), \$75,849.88; due from banks, \$12,945.67; cash on hand, \$155,859.86. Total, \$1,300,280.29. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$188,400; deposits, \$1,068,842.26; surplus fund, \$35,294.03; dividends unpaid, \$208; dividend No. 21, four per cent., \$7,536. Total, \$1,300,280.29. This is a showing of which the institution has good reason to be proud.

The directory is first-class in every respect, the gentlemen composing it representing the solid and responsible element of the business community. The names are as follows: P. Viglini, J. L. Deppen, George Mullikin, George Wolf, L. C. Wollfolk, John Franzmann, and Harry Bishop. The German Bank has a magnificent future in prospect.

DAVIS, MALLORY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods, Nos. 715 to 717 West Main Street.

More than half a century ago this house began its business career, which has been an honor to its successive proprietors and a leading factor in giving standing to Louisville as a commercial center.

It was a comparatively small beginning, that of Robert Jarvis, James Trabue and Hayden T. Curd, who founded the establishment in 1835, but Louisville was then a comparatively small Ohio river town, and the growth of the house since has more than kept pace with the city's development in general. The junior of the original firm retiring in 1841, the designation was changed to Jarvis & Trabue, and later still there were changes to Jarvis, Trabue & Co., and James Trabue & Co. Mr. W. A. Davis, the senior of the present house, was a member of the firm even at this early day, and, other partners also having entered, the designation became Trabue, Davis & Co. in 1863, and so remained up to the retirement of James Trabue in 1875, when the firm name became Davis, Trabue & Co., the second member of the firm being Richard Trabue, and the third S. T. Mallory. In 1882 the present style was adopted, the partners then and at present being W. A. Davis and S. T. Mallory.

During these years so briefly reviewed the facilities of the house and its trade continuously increased. The premises occupied by the firm at 715 and 717 West Main street are at once spacious and convenient. The building is a large and roomy four-story structure, and is at all times filled with a carefully-selected and exceedingly varied stock of dry goods, notions and fancy goods, secured from first hands in this country and in Europe.

Realizing the advantages offered by the firm, and recognizing its ample resources and approved business methods, leading dealers throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and other Southern States so largely patronize the house that it keeps the experienced office force, consisting of fifteen, quite busy in handling orders and billing goods.

Having the prestige of age and large trade popularity, and recognized as being conducted by a firm of great enterprise and managing ability, the house must continue to command a position of great importance to the trade and commerce of Louisville and the South.

H. F. VISSMAN & CO.,

Pork and Beef Packers; Manufacturers of all kinds of Sausage—Packing House, Story Avenue and Buchanan Street—Stall No. 18, Second Street Market.

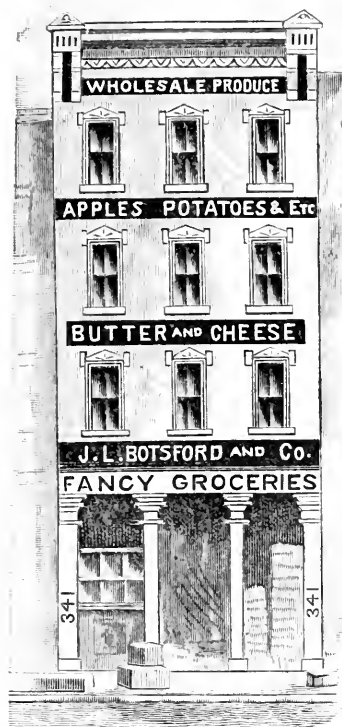
In these days of deleterious adulteration in food products it is more than incumbent upon the reviewer of a city's industries and commerce to note the presence, in Louisville, of an extensive establishment that, commencing by carefully selecting and slaughtering its own cattle and hogs, maintains the same standard of purity and excellence through all the processes of curing and packing beef and pork and manufacturing sausage meat.

Such an establishment is that of H. F. Vissman & Co., which was founded in 1871 by Louis Bells, and passed under its present proprietary control four years later. The firm, which is composed of H. F. Vissman, Henry Vissman, and Wm. A. Fritton, is greatly to be commended for the honorable character and completeness of its business methods. Its works for the manufacture of sausages are situated near the stock yards, and the firm slaughters its own hogs, from 800 to 1,000 a week in number. In like manner the cattle, in large numbers, are disposed of, the slaughter-house of the firm being quite extensive. This convincing assurance that no "down cattle" or inferior stock are utilized is a strong point with dealers and consumers in favor of the firm, especially as the same care is exercised in curing and packing pork, beef, bacon, lard, etc. About forty hands are constantly employed in the work.

The specialty of the house is the curing of the celebrated "Derby Ham," a toothsome luxury known the world over, and this and the other productions of the firm are sold all over the country, the home trade being especially large. The prosperity of H. F. Vissman & Co. is eminently deserved.

J. L. BOTSFORD & CO.,

General Produce and Fancy Groceries, No. 341 West Main St.



For twenty³ years, nearly, this firm has been a leading one in its line in respect to the produce trade of Louisville and the entire South. It was established under the present firm name in 1867, by J. L. and T. G. Botsford, and although the latter died four or five years ago, the time-honored trade designation is retained.

The house, while largely handling fancy groceries, makes a specialty of butter and cheese, and also devotes considerable attention to foreign and domestic fruits. The premises of the firm are capacious and well adapted to the business, and to the carrying of a large stock, which is promptly received from producers direct. Traveling salesmen are employed and assist much in developing additional trade throughout the South and South-west. The management of the house is characterized by energy, enterprise and public spirit of the highest order, and the firm is a favorite one in trade circles.

A. BOOTH & SONS,

Packers of "Oval" and "Diamond" Brand Oysters. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fish, Game, Poultry, Celery, etc., Nos. 300 to 310 Third Street.

A. Booth & Sons, of Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco, are the largest packers of oysters and fish in the world. Besides the three main supply depots mentioned, they have various branch houses, at St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh; at Astoria, Oregon, devoted to the canning of salmon; at Collinsville, Cal., and Escanaba, fruit; at Bayfield and Washburn, fish.

The house here, employing a force of nearly twenty hands, under the excellent management of Mr. James K. Davidson, is in a most flourishing condition, and occupies the large and commodious quarters from 300 to 310 Third street. The concern was originally established as long ago as 1856, by William Sowders, conducted after his death by his widow, and bought out by Messrs. Booth & Sons in 1883.

The "Oval" and "Diamond" brands of oysters packed by them have an excellent reputation in this vicinity, and the annual sales of all goods handled by the firm here aggregate about \$150,000.

In addition to the great specialty of oysters, the house handles immense quantities of fish, game, celery and other dainties, always carrying the most complete stock of these in their season. Their sources of supply being unlimited, and under the supervision of Mr. Davidson, the capable and energetic manager, who has been engaged in this same line for fifteen years, the house has received a flattering share of confidence and patronage.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists and Importers, Nos. 716 and 718 West Main Street—Established 1817.

How largely the wholesale drug business has contributed to the commercial rank of Louisville is set forth in that portion of this work devoted to trade statistics. It is therein shown how vast and important an industry this is. But here it is our purpose to set forth more in detail the elements that have brought about the satisfactory showing referred to.

The oldest house engaged in the wholesale drug line and importing is that of Arthur Peter & Co., which was founded as far back as 1817, by Daniel Wilson. Its early history, and the business methods incident to pioneer times, would be interesting to recount, but a commercial review must needs deal chiefly with the present. The establishment is probably the oldest in its line in the United States. In the lapse of time, covering considerably more than a single lifetime, many changes in the firm necessarily took place, but the present energetic proprietors acquired control in 1870, when attention was exclusively devoted to wholesaling and importing.

The house manufactures extracts, elixirs, and all pharmaceutical preparations. Among its specialties is the "syrup of roborans," a strengthening preparation for consumptives, which is held in great esteem by the profession, and has met with a very large sale in drug-stores throughout the country. The trade of the house extends throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Texas and Mississippi, and is constantly increasing. The members of the firm are active, energetic and experienced, and in commercial circles the house is one of eminent distinction and deservedly successful.

A. ENGELHARD,

Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Dealer, No. 213 West Main Street.

The head of this well-known house emigrated to this country, from Germany, in 1849. Three years later he came to Louisville, and his business sagacity speedily determining the advantages of this city as a trade center, he embarked in the wholesale grocery and liquor trade in 1855.

Thus, for more than thirty years, Mr. Engelhard has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Louisville, and, as the reward of his enterprising efforts, his general trade, which covers not only the city, but a large extent of tributary territory as well, has steadily grown, from year to year, in volume and profit. The premises occupied by the house, in the very center of the leading wholesale thoroughfare of the city, are unusually spacious and well adapted to the purpose, comprising, as they do, a four-story building 200 feet deep. A large stock of first-class goods is kept constantly on hand, and the house is a very popular one with customers.

WM. HOPKINS,

Manufacturer of Linings, Roans and Pad Skins; Dealer in Pulled Wool—No. 12 Buchanan Street.

Nearly half a century ago this house took its rise, being founded as early as 1840 by Jonathan Barnes. In 1856 Wm. Hopkins, the present enterprising proprietor, was admitted to partnership, the firm then becoming Barnes & Hopkins. It so remained up to 1872, when by the decease of the founder Mr. Hopkins became the sole proprietor, and has since conducted the business in his own name.

The house has a standing throughout the South and West befitting one with an honorable business record of so long a period. With a capacity for tanning 125,000 sheep skins yearly; with ample manufacturing facilities, and experienced operatives numbering 35; with wealth, influence and trade repute, gained by honorable business methods, and producing excellent goods only, Mr. Hopkins' establishment is deservedly prosperous and bids fair so to continue without limit. In his specialty for morocco and sheep skins, and in his dealings in pulled wool, his trade is very extensive in volume and constantly increasing in territorial extent.

E. C. GEORGE,

Wholesale Dealer in Kentucky Whiskies, No. 128 Second, Main and Water Streets.

Perhaps no house in the country has a larger and wider reputation in connection with the blending of whiskies than that of E. C. George, a three-story building, 20x120 feet, on Second, Main and Water streets.

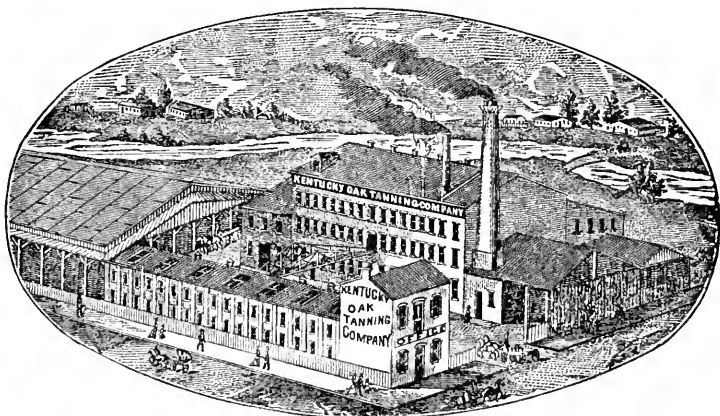
Mr. George, who had previously enjoyed large business experience in Eastern trade centers—including a membership in the New York Stock Exchange for twelve years—came to Louisville in 1874, and has since been engaged in distilling and wholesaling fine Kentucky whiskies; in particular maintaining a special blending department for the re-handling of Bourbon and rye whiskies.

His special brands are the "E. C. George" Bourbon and rye, handled in the Eastern market, and the "Argonaut," exclusively west of the Rocky mountains. The publishers of this present work, in connection with their commercial reviews of the Pacific coast, had their observation drawn to the extensive sales of these productions in that section; and this trade, as well as the business of the house in general, is continuously increasing in volume and in territorial extent.

Mr. George was with the Army of the Potomac during the war, and prior to coming here had long resided in New Hampshire—his native State—and in New York and Washington. He is enterprising, energetic, capable and successful in the prosecution of his business.

THE KENTUCKY OAK TANNING COMPANY.

Gollieb Layer, President; Adam Schuster, Secretary and Treasurer; L. Ruthenburg, Superintendent—No. 1413 Calhoun Street.



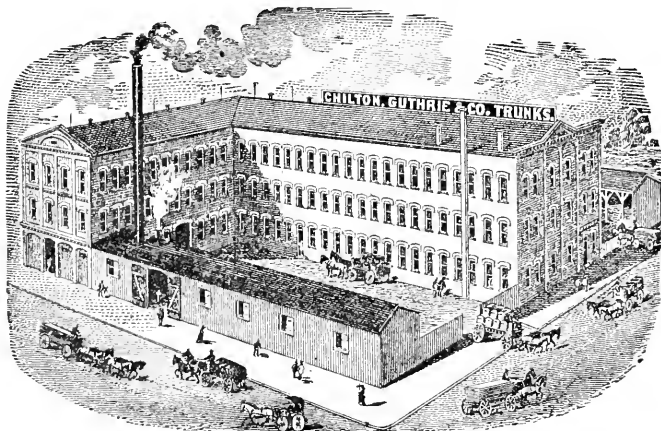
No tannery establishment in the country enjoys larger reputation for the excellence of its oak-tanned product than that of this corporation which was organized in 1879.

With a large building and other facilities for the purpose, the company devotes its attention to the tanning of fine harness leather practically exclusively, although a small quantity of sole leather is occasionally produced in order to work up stock. The tannery has a capacity equal to 30,000 hides a year, and forty hands are employed in the production of the fine harness leather which has given to the company its pre-eminent reputation throughout the trade.

The executive officers of the company, named above, are of large practical experience in tanning, and this, with ample capital and facilities, constitutes a reason for the success of the enterprise.

CHILTON, GUTHRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises and Bags—Salesroom, No. 522 West Main Street; Branch House, No. 409 Fourth Avenue; Factory, Twenty-fourth and Main Streets.



Perhaps no house in Louisville engaged in any branch of manufacture is so well known through its wares to the general public as that which heads this account of a profitable industry. The trunks and valises manufactured by Chilton, Guthrie & Co. are sold, carried and borne in sixteen States of the Union, and in the Republic of Mexico.

Founded in 1869 by Stratton, Snodgrass & Co., the firm name underwent several changes until 1874, when the firm became Chilton, Guthrie & Co., and is now composed of John L. Chilton, a member of the original firm, Mrs. D. A. Guthrie, widow of A. I. Guthrie, who up to the time of his death, in 1883, was a member of the firm, and her son, James G. Guthrie. The practical and enterprising character of the active members of the firm has greatly advanced the interests of the house from year to year, until it now owns, controls and operates the largest trunk factory south of the Ohio. In this a hundred hands are constantly employed, and the facilities include every modern convenience for turning out work satisfactorily and well. The firm manufactures a patent three-ply trunk-top, which is in great favor with the trade, and handles the great variety of goods of its own make, both in its extensive salesrooms, at No. 522 Main street, and at the Branch house, No. 409 Fourth avenue. The establishment is a credit to Louisville and the South, and its prosperity is due to vigorous, enterprising management, and such thorough knowledge of the business as results in the manufacture of the best class of goods, and the sale of the same upon the closest margin of profit.

DUPONT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Paper—Mills, Tenth and Monroe Streets; Office and Warehouse, Nos. 224 and 226 Sixth Street.

The oldest, and perhaps most extensive, house here in the paper trade is that of Dupont & Co., established in 1846. Geo. D. Prentice was interested when the mills were first put up, since when there have been several changes of firm—first, in 1844, to C. I. & A. V. DuPont, then in 1857, to A. V. DuPont & Co., and later, in 1872, upon the retirement of A. V. DuPont & Brother, the present firm name, DuPont & Co., was adopted.

The mills, located at Tenth and Monroe streets, are three stories in height, cover 200 x 200 feet of ground, and are completely equipped with every convenience and a fine plant of improved machinery, embracing nine steam engines, fourteen rag engines, two Jordan engines, and three paper machines of the latest pattern and large capacity. The great

speciality is superior news paper, and the trade is principally West, though there is a good local market for their goods. These are among the oldest paper mills in the Ohio valley, and, with improvements and enlargements recently completed, among the most extensive.

The office and warerooms are located in the handsome five-story stone front building Nos. 224 and 226 Sixth street, between Main and Market, where the five large floors, 36 x 180 feet, and basement, furnish ample accommodations for the storage of an immense stock of paper of all kinds, and the shipment of orders.

The members of the firm are Messrs. Edgar Hounsfield, F. Lammet, and V. Dupont. With large experience, a thorough knowledge of the trade and its wants, and every facility for the satisfactory filling of orders, the outlook for a steady and healthy increase of business is excellent.

LOUISVILLE BANKING COMPANY.

Theodore Harris, President; J. E. Sutcliffe, Vice-President; John H. Leathers, Cashier—Capital, \$250,000
Surplus, \$300,000; Average Deposits, \$1,000,000—North-east Corner of Fifth and Market Streets.



The time was when the national banking system gave great advantages over the State. That time has passed. The advantage is now with the State bank. All national banks are required by law to invest a certain amount in United States bonds; but four-per-cent. bonds maturing in twenty-one years, and bought at twenty-six per cent. above their par value, can not be a desirable investment. In this particular the State bank has the advantage. Nor do its advantages end there. National banks are forbidden to lend upon real estate security, State banks not being thus circumscribed—while, as a matter of fact, they, like the Nationals, do not lend upon real estate, yet, having power to do so, they may take real estate as an underlying security for the ordinary commercial paper discounted by them from day to day. Probably this is not often done, but it may be, and sometimes is; and thus an important additional security is acquired in case of need.

Whatever the reason be, whether because of the advantages that thinking people see the State system has over the National, or for other reasons, certain it is the State banks of Louisville have a full share of business and of public confidence. Of no

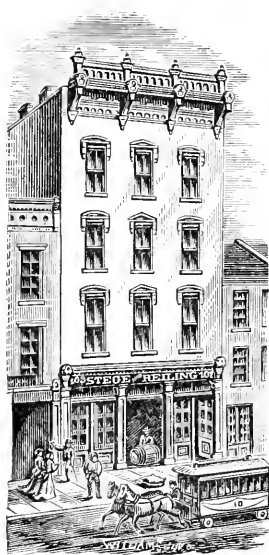
one of them is this more true than of the Louisville Banking Company, now in the twentieth year of its existence. Beginning a small institution, little by little it has grown in wealth and credit, until now its business is coextensive with the Union, and its stock commands a higher price than that of any other bank, State or National, in Kentucky. Its board of directors is made up of strong and sagacious men. Its president and vice-president have been long identified with it; and though its cashier has been connected with it for a short time only, he is widely known throughout the State as former Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and elsewhere through his firm of Tapp, Leathers & Co.

The Louisville Banking Company makes a specialty of commercial paper; that is, of trade paper, paper resulting from actual sales of merchandise. It invites the business of merchants and manufacturers who wish to discount that kind of paper, but does not invite the business of those who wish to borrow upon indorsements only, no matter how good those indorsements may be. They think the mission of the bank is to go between the buyer and the seller, and give the seller money for the buyer's notes, thereby helping him to buy and sell again. Upon this principle the smallest manufacturer may keep on making and selling, supplied by them with money, provided only he obtains notes for what is sold, while the richest man might be denied the smallest loan unless he held collateral. It is said that on this principle the history of banking since ever it was known reveals no instance of insolvency. If this be so, the principle is worth adhering to.

What this little giant, the Louisville Banking Company, with its extensive correspondence in Europe and America, may ultimately become in business grandeur, we sometimes wonder, and certainly shall look to see. This bank issues letters of credit on which merchants can import goods from any part of Europe.

STEGE & REILING,

Wholesale Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, Nos. 327 and 329 West Main Street.



Established in 1858, and with continuous transactions since, the house at 327 and 329 West Main street has acquired a position in the trade not easily to be gainsaid. From a minor position respecting the wholesale traffic, its business has expanded, year by year, until it is now rated with the most substantial in this great center of commerce. Energy and enterprise are well illustrated in the conduct of this house, whose premises are shown in the illustration on this page.

These premises are the same that have been occupied by the house for many years, and are sufficient to accommodate a stock aggregating in value \$100,000 at all seasons. The annual business of the house reaches the sum of three-quarters of a million annually, occasionally rising to a million dollars. These figures indicate the resources and patronage of the house to be considerably above the average. The best business enjoyed by this house comes to it from Indiana, Kentucky and the North generally, a trade exclusive to it having been formerly established during its twenty-seven years of operation by the house.

Messrs. C. Stege and H. Reiling, than whom no merchants of Louisville are better esteemed, are the principals in this house. They are most noted for application and assiduity in the management of their own and their customers' affairs, a method which redounds to the benefit of those having dealings with them. The honorable and straightforward course of these gentlemen is a sufficient guarantee for the

future. It is a staunch, substantial and reliable house in every essential and particular.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos and Organs, No. 236 Fourth Avenue.

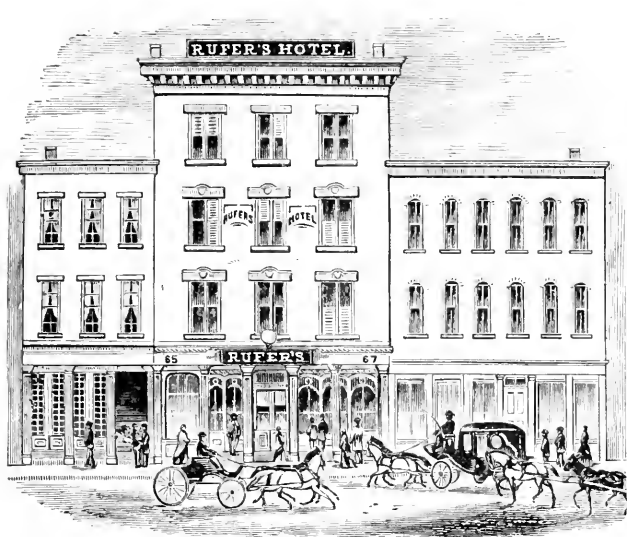
The above-named leading piano and organ house was established here in 1877, as one of the two branches of the parent concern, D. H. Baldwin & Co., Fourth and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. The first manager of the Louisville branch was Mr. R. A. Johnston, whose superb business qualifications at once secured for the venture a large share of patronage, not only local, but extending throughout adjoining States. Mr. A. A. Van Buren, also of the firm, succeeded Mr. Johnston, and has added much to its popularity and success. At the present time the entire four floors, 25x120 feet each, of No. 236 Fourth avenue, and three floors of the adjoining building, are required for ware and salesrooms, and are literally crowded to their utmost capacity with the finest, largest, and most varied stock of standard pianos and organs ever exhibited south of the Ohio. The stores and warerooms front four stories on Fourth avenue, and three on Market street, and are perfectly lighted and ventilated.

The Louisville house alone sells an average of one hundred instruments per month, embracing choice samples of pianos from the celebrated factories of Steinway & Sons, Decker Brothers, Haines, Fischer, and D. H. Baldwin & Co., and organs from Estey, Shoninger, and Hamilton. Nine clerks and salesmen are required in the various departments and in all the services of over two hundred employes are utilized.

The firm of D. H. Baldwin is the oldest and the most successful, as well as the best known and most reputable, west of New York, having been in the piano and organ trade, wholesale and retail, at Cincinnati, for a quarter of a century. The house was founded by Mr. Baldwin, who still survives to enjoy the fruits of a long career of business and personal probity. The individual members of the firm are D. H. Baldwin, Lucien Wulsin, George W. Armstrong, jr., Clarence Wulsin, and A. A. Van Buren, who, as above stated, has charge of the Louisville and Southern interests of this great house.

RUFER'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Fifth Street between Main and Market—John C. Rufer, Manager.



A quiet hotel, presenting home comforts at moderate rates, is sure to win popularity and a good share of patronage from that large and increasing class, the steady-going people who love the good things of life while averse to empty display. For many years Rufer's Hotel, Fifth street, between Main and Market, has enjoyed the reputation of furnishing first-class entertainment for travelers and boarders at figures within the reach of moderately well-to-do men and women. During the life of the genial "Charley" Rufer it was his aim and study to make his house a home for his guests, and his greatest pride was to

have succeeded in doing so. Since his decease the same policy has been faithfully adhered to by the present manager of the estate, Mr. John C. Rufer, who for ten years has been connected with the house, and through whose assistance the former popular proprietor was enabled to add much to the pleasure of a sojourn under his roof. The house was opened to public patronage in 1856, and for thirty years has held a high place in the esteem of the traveling public—an esteem which is as warm to-day as at any previous time. The death of Charles C. Rufer, which occurred in 1883, had no effect upon the fortunes of the hotel, and, save that many old patrons sadly missed his cordial greeting and hospitable face, there has been no alteration in the conduct of the place.

A splendid restaurant is connected with Rufer's Hotel, where guests and the public generally will find every delicacy served up in faultless style.

This elegant and delightful hostelry contains forty rooms for the use of guests, and can shelter from eighty to one hundred people. The capacity of the dining-room and restaurant is practically limited only by the market supplies of the city. The bill of fare is invariably of the best and the cookery is superb.

CHARLES RAUTERBERG,

Successor to Jungbluth & Co., Commission Merchant, Nos. 156 and 158 East Main Street.

This is a house occupying a special and very important sphere of industry and commerce. Its establishment dates back to 1874, the firm then being Jungbluth & Co., the present enterprising proprietor, Mr. Chas. Rauterberg, being the junior partner of the old house. But since 1882 he has owned and operated the establishment himself.

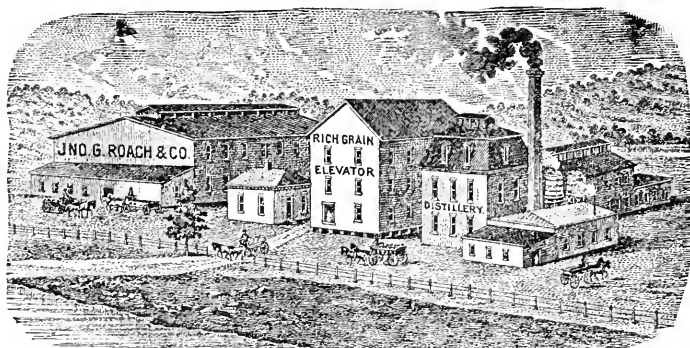
The line of goods kept in stock, and extensively sold throughout Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, comprises tobacco manufacturers' supplies, such as licorice, glycerine and tin foil; and Mr. Rauterberg has the exclusive agency in this market for James C. McAndrew, New York, manufacturers of licorice paste; W. J. M. Gordon, of Cincinnati, glycerine; and Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., New York, manufacturers of tin foil. This is the largest house in this line south of the Ohio river, and the McAndrew licorice paste is made

at Newark, New Jersey, at the largest manufactory of the kind in this country, there being only two in America. Mr. McAndrew also manufactures the same staple in Turkey and Spain.

Mr. Rauterberg has developed a very large and constantly-increasing trade in these specialties, and is thoroughly experienced and very energetic in the prosecution of his business.

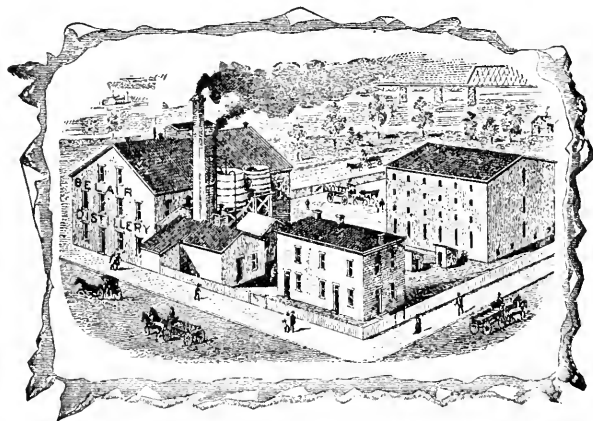
JOHN G. ROACH,

Proprietor "Old Times" Hand-made Sour-mash Distillery; President Bel Air Distillery Company, Louisville, and the Rich Grain Distilling Company, Uniontown, Ky.—Office, No. 104 East Main Street.



**RICH GRAIN DISTILLERY CO.
UNIONTOWN, KY.**

The accompanying illustrations present views of the largest and most profitable industries of Louisville and the South. They are the distilleries of the well-known house of John G. Roach, sole owner of the "Rich Grain" distillery and president of the "Bel Air" Distilling Company—the former at Uniontown, Ky., with a capacity of 600 bushels, the latter in the Portland suburbs, with a capacity of 200 bushels.

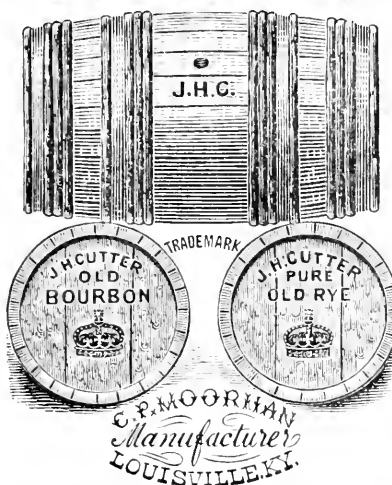


These brands of whisky, which command the highest approval of the trade, are sold all over the United States, and are favorite brands with consumers. The house and its enterprising proprietor are equally well known. Founded in 1869 by Grove, Roach & Co., the firm was, six years later, changed to John G. Roach & Co., and in 1880 to the present style. Controlling a producing capacity of 100 barrels a day, and the largest practical knowledge of how to turn out a good spirit, with unrivaled facilities for placing the same on the

market, the business success of Mr. Roach, in building up so extensive a trade in his productions, is a natural sequence, and is in the fullest sense deserved. Mr. Roach came here from Green county, Ky., and speedily took rank among our leading business men. He has been a director of the Bank of Commerce and in other ways exhibited his public spirit and commercial knowledge. As further evidence of the esteem and repute in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, it may be mentioned that Mr. Roach is a commissioner of the Central Insane Asylum and for the past ten years has been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the City of Louisville.

C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,

Dealers in J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky, Nos. 131 and 133 East Main Street.

**J. H. CUTTER
— OLD —
BOURBON****C. P. MOORMAN & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.**

No house in this line of business is better known in Louisville and the South-west, and indeed throughout the country, than that of C. P. Moorman & Co., at 131 and 133 East Main street. Originally founded as far back as 1845, by J. H. Cutter, whose honored name is still associated with its wares, the present firm name has existed more than a quarter of a century, during which period the business has continued to expand in volume and in territorial extent until now the business connections of the house and its dealings in the celebrated brand of J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon whisky extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Branch offices, where sales are made direct, are established in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and the other principal trade centers East and West.

C. P. Moorman & Co. also keep constantly on hand a large stock of fine Kentucky whiskies, of an average value of \$500,000. Their intimate knowledge of the whisky business, extending back through more than a quarter of a century, enables them to select only such as are pure, old-fashioned, hand-made fire-copper and sour-mash whiskies, and those at a distance sending their orders to this house, or any of its branches, may depend upon getting the very best.

Mr. Moorman, the proprietor of the house, is a well-known business man and capitalist, distinguished for public spirit and the encouragement of every enterprise calculated to promote the industrial and commercial advancement of Louisville. A stockholder in the woolen mills, and in insurance companies, he is also largely interested in real estate holdings and buildings.

A. B. BURNHAM & CO.

Wholesale Tinners' Stock, Stoves, Tinware, Tin Plate, etc., No. 744 West Main Street; Warerooms, Nos. 122 to 126 Eighth Street.

A very large and important industrial establishment, and a credit to its enterprising proprietors and to the city of Louisville, is that which forms the subject of this voluntary tribute to business success.

Founded in 1870 by A. B. Burnham, the senior of the present house, he was subsequently joined by H. G. Hall, the firm becoming, as at present, A. B. Burnham & Co.

Dealing generally in tinners' stock and stoves, the trade of the house extended throughout the South and North-west. A specialty is made of tinners' stock, and this, on account of its superior excellence, is in very large trade request. The manufacturing facilities of the firm are very extensive. Well-stored warerooms are maintained at Nos. 122 to 126 Eighth street, and the premises of the firm at No. 744 West Main street comprise three stories 33x210 feet. Thirty-five hands are employed and the annual business of the firm reaches the enormous aggregate of \$350,000.

Mr. A. B. Burnham, the senior of the firm, is interested in Carpenter, Annear & Co.'s galvanized iron work store here, and has a store at Brownsville, Tennessee; also, in mines in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado. He and his partner, Mr. H. G. Hall, are energetic business men and their house commands a high commercial standing.

GEORGE CROSS,

Manufacturer of Umbrellas and Parasols, Dealer in Foster's "Tres Bon" Kid Gloves, No. 413 Fourth Avenue.

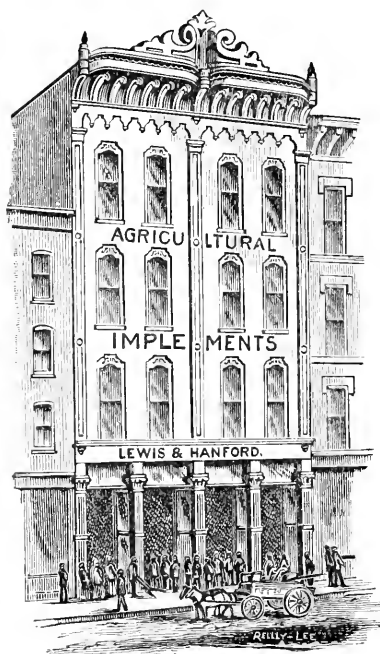
Louisville can boast one very complete and well-managed umbrella and parasol factory—that of Mr. George Cross, No. 413 Fourth avenue, one of the most convenient and fashionable localities in the city.

Mr. Cross has been in the same place since 1877, and has built up a first-class trade, both in and out of the city, filling orders for points all over adjoining States, North, West, and South. The manufacture of these goods has been the occupation of his life, and, as a consequence, in addition to a cultivated taste, he has the requisite skill and knowledge of the wants of the trade and the public to make a still greater success of his enterprise. He makes and deals in all styles and grades of umbrellas and parasols, from the cheapest to the most elaborate and costly, and selling at first hands can make prices as low as the lowest. He handles heavy consignments of the same goods from celebrated Eastern manufacturers also, and can offer unusual inducements to the trade.

Mr. Cross also conducts, in connection with his umbrella and parasol establishment, an extensive kid glove department, where Foster's celebrated "Tres Bon" brand of extra fine gloves are sold exclusively, this being the only Louisville house handling these goods.

LEWIS & HANFORD,

(Successors to Lewis, Gage & Co.). Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 246 and 248 West Main Street.



Established in 1870, by F. N. Lewis, H. T. Hanford and O. S. Gage, this house has steadily grown in increase of trading facilities and volume and magnitude of business operations. As early as 1874 the old quarters on Main street, near Fifth, were found inadequate, and removal was effected to the colossal premises now occupied at Nos. 246 and 248 West Main street, which comprise the double four-story stone front buildings here illustrated.

Mr. O. S. Gage having retired, the old firm name of Lewis, Gage & Co. was amended to its present form, Lewis & Hanford. The firm is recognized as of the highest commercial standing and of undoubted enterprise. The house carries one of the largest stocks of field seeds and agricultural implements to be found in the country, and its trade in the former, throughout the South and West, is very extensive. The firm also exports field seeds in no inconsiderable quantity, and so is well known in trade circles in Europe as well as in America. Its specialties are Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass seed, and agricultural implements.

These latter, too, are of world-wide celebrity, and Lewis & Hanford have the sole agency for the Studebaker wagon and the Oliver chilled plow, of the latter of which they sell and deliver eight or ten thousand yearly. They also handle extensively the Thomas hay rake, Belle City feed cutter, Osborne reaper and mower, twine binder,

and other implements and farm machinery that bear the stamp of approval affixed by all who have used them.

Mr. Lewis, of the firm, has resided in Louisville twenty years and has always been identified with this important industry. His partner, Mr. Hanford, has like experience and knowledge of the requirements of trade, so that the past success of the firm is an eminently deserved one and assures an even more prosperous future.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS.

James B. Senior, Manager—Saws, Files, Steel and Tools—Nos. 850 and 852 West Main Street.



This is one of the leading industries of Louisville, and commands an important and responsible position in respect to the commerce of the city also. The firm is well known throughout the country, and established itself here in 1883, under the experienced management of Mr. James B. Senior.

Occupying the large four-story building at 850 and 852 West Main street, 25x125 feet, the premises are fitted up with an upright boiler and twenty-horse-power engine, together with the necessary machinery and apparatus to carry on the business, employing, also, a full complement of skilled artisans.

The trade of this branch house is quite extensive in volume, and covers the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, with immediate prospect of still further growth.

The usefulness and superiority of its wares being admitted, it needed only the energetic management and business enterprise of the resident manager to effect their introduction through the wide scope of country named.

WILLIAM E. ALMSTEDT,

Stock and Bond Broker—No. 506 West Main Street, Merchants National Bank Building.

The function of the stock and bond broker is one of great usefulness to those desiring to make investments; and among those so engaged in this market none rank higher in judgment and perspicuity than Mr. Wm. E. Almstedt, whose office is in the Merchants National Bank building—No. 506 West Main street.

He established himself in this line of business last year and speedily took rank as an active and intelligent representative of large financial interests upon the money and stock market, keeping constantly on hand and buying and selling to order a full line of investment securities, and making something of a specialty of executing orders for stocks and bonds dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. Thus, in general terms, the office deals in local and miscellaneous securities of all kinds, and especially the following: United States bonds; Kentucky municipal bonds; Kentucky State and county bonds; Kentucky county bonds—defaulted; United States land warrants; Southern railroad stocks and bonds; stocks of all Louisville banks; insurance stock; Louisville street-railroad stocks; stocks of all local manufacturing companies.

Mr. Almstedt is young, active, enterprising, and successful in the prosecution of his business. In the interest of his numerous patrons he issues an accurately compiled monthly investment-circular and price list, and those desirous of selling stocks or bonds, or extending their line of investment, will find it to their interest to write to or call upon Mr. Almstedt. His integrity and financial ability are commended by the Kentucky National Bank, German Bank, and Louisville Safety Vault and Trust Company, to whom he refers.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

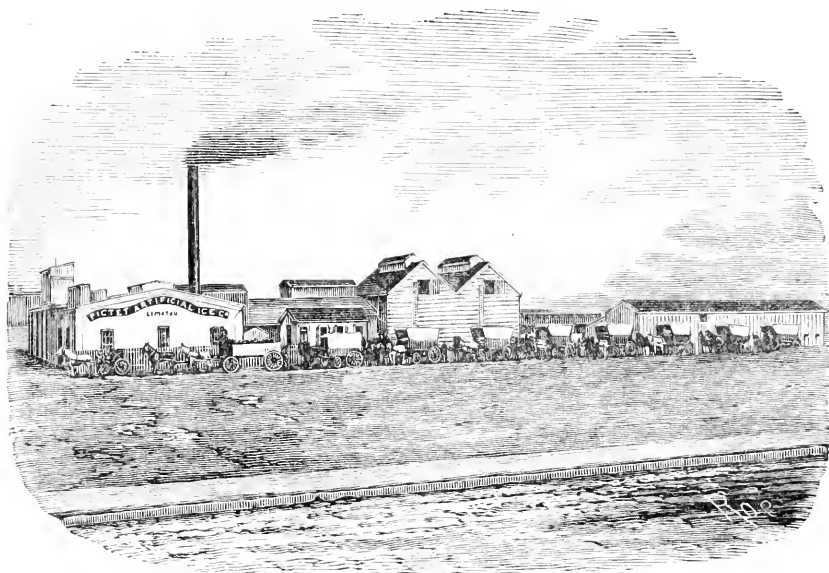
Adolph Reutlinger, President; H. W. Bohmer, Cashier; Capital, \$251,500; North-west Corner First and Market Streets.

The above-named sound and prosperous financial institution was chartered in 1872, and has proved a valuable acquisition and aid to the business interests of the city. The president, Mr. Adolph Reutlinger, is a business man of irreproachable character and great ability, and is well supported by Vice-President Gottlieb Layer and Cashier H. W. Bohmer. The capital stock (paid up) is \$251,500; the surplus fund and undivided profits, \$83,575, and the bank in a flourishing condition. It is a designated United States depository and financial agent of the government. Has correspondents all over the world; deals in European exchange, receives deposits, makes collections; also agent for ocean-passage tickets by favorite steamers.

The board of directors is an excellent one, composed of such capable and enterprising men as Adolph Reutlinger, Gottlieb Layer, Adam Schuster, C. Henry Dorn, Charles Weinstein, J. N. Struck, H. H. Rademaker, F. W. Schwenk, and Adam Gottbreath. The prospect for the future of this bank, like its record in the past, is very good indeed.

THE PIETET ARTIFICIAL ICE COMPANY—(Limited).

Manufacturers of Ice and Machines for the Production of Cold Air and Ice—Floyd Street, Between Kentucky and Caldwell Streets—J. O. Powlis, Manager; Henry Dexter, Secretary and Treasurer.



The manufacture of ice has long passed the experimental stage and is now one of the recognized industries whose beneficent effects are realized by all. The anhydrous-sulphurous-oxide system of Raoul Pietet, of Geneva, Switzerland, is, we believe, regarded as the most perfect in its operation and certain in its results of any so far devised, and is already introduced in every civilized country on the globe. The absolute and incomparable purity and wholesomeness of artificial ice, manufactured from distilled water, its uniform density and greater resistance to melting influences, its beauty and convenience of handling, its actual economy, and other advantages over the natural product, have

made it popular with all classes and secured for it a sale never found for the pond and lake ice from which so many fortunes were formerly made.

The Louisville branch of the Pietet Artificial Ice Company, of which Mr. J. O. Powlis is manager, has a fine factory and warehouse on Floyd street, between Caldwell and Kentucky, where the whole process can be observed by those interested, and ample explanations given to any who, from motives other than mere idle curiosity, desire to investigate.

The president is Robert Whitehill; vice-president, Peter Marie; Henry Dexter, secretary and treasurer. The company was incorporated in 1877, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and has done a flourishing business from the start, the sales averaging 10,000 tons per annum, principally among the families and hotels, the butchers, grocers and confectioners of the city. From twenty-five to thirty hands and seven wagons are usually employed. There are five large buildings, covering a space 144x250 feet, and the machinery contained in them is of the costliest and most massive description.

J. W. RECCIUS & BROTHER.

Headquarters for Base Ball Supplies, Athletic and Sporting Goods, Toys, etc., No. 304 West Market Street.



The national game gains a largely increased army of votaries with each recurring season - not professional players, but young men and boys recognize in it a healthful, muscle-expanding exercise, full of attractions, and, when conducted in the proper spirit of honesty and good humor that should characterize all manly out-door sports, a truly noble game.

The trade in base ball and kindred goods is, consequently, steadily on the increase. Messrs. J. W. Reccius & Bro., No. 304 West Market street, recently removed from No. 342 Third avenue, carry an immense stock of base ball supplies, being the most extensive dealers South in this line of specialties. They are, also, headquarters for the best makes of Indian clubs, dumb bells, boxing gloves, foot-balls, croquet, skates (ice and roller), hammocks, fishing tackle, and, in short, every description of athletic and sporting goods. They have two fine stores, the one referred to, three

stories in height and 15 feet front by 100 feet deep, and another at No. 1,703 West Market street, 18x120 feet. Their trade extends all over this and adjoining Southern States, and averages some \$15,000 a year.

Mr. J. W. Reccius is a machinist and practical mechanic, and opened in his present business in 1873.

GEORGE S. MOORE,

Commission Dealer in Pig Iron, Corner Bullitt and Main Streets.

The handling of pig iron on commission is an old and well-established branch of business here, the subject of this notice, Mr. George S. Moore, having been actively engaged in it since 1853. A few years later—1858—a Mr. Donegan was admitted to a partnership, but after a short experience withdrew, the house resuming the former name and style of George S. Moore, under which it has lived and prospered during the intervening years. Mr. Moore does an extensive business with the East, North and North-west, and has an enviable reputation for integrity and reliability. He is prepared to handle consignments on commission promptly and on reasonable terms.

STEIN & KURKAMP,

Wholesale Grocer—Dealers in Liquors, Tobaccos, etc., No. 315 West Main Street.

Of the varied commercial interests of this city, none have a more important bearing upon its progress and general welfare than the wholesale trade in staple and fancy groceries, liquors, tobaccos and kindred goods. Seldom, indeed, is so pronounced a success achieved in the face of powerful and honorable rivalry, particularly in this line of trade, as that upon which Messrs. Stein & Kurkamp, of No. 315 West Main street, can congratulate themselves. These gentlemen, as their names indicate, are of German birth—Mr. Victor Stein, a native of Hanover, and Mr. E. H. Kurkamp, of Prussia. The former emigrated when but fifteen years of age—in 1855—and settled in Louisville. Mr. Kurkamp landed at New Orleans 1851, when but eighteen years old, and the next year came to Louisville. Both were for some years in the employ of Mr. A. Engelhard, Mr. Stein as book-keeper, and Mr. Kurkamp as traveling salesman.

The present firm was organized and went into business in 1883, less than three years ago, and has already built up an astonishingly wide connection, considering the short period of its existence. Their success, partly due to the extensive acquaintance and personal popularity of both members of the firm, is, to an equal or greater extent, referable to their strict business habits, square and liberal dealings, prompt attention to all customers and unwavering integrity in every transaction.

The firm occupy a very large and conveniently-arranged building, four stories high, with ample cellars for storage, and carry an immense stock of carefully-selected groceries, fine old whiskies and sundries, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

CHARLES T. DEARING,

Bookseller and Stationer, Printer and Binder, North-west Corner Third and Jefferson Streets.

The trade in books, stationery and the multitude of goods that come under these heads cuts a more important figure in the life of the people than is realized by the superficial observer. It is a trade in which everybody, from the little tot learning its A, B, C's to the aged grandparent, is more or less interested; a trade that ministers more than any other to the intellectual necessities of the human family, and concerns all ages, all classes and conditions. Louisville, as the home and center of a cultivated people, is naturally a very liberal patron of whatever tends to the elevation of the mind, and as a consequence the stationer, the bookseller, the printer and all engaged in kindred avocations, are appreciated and generously supported.

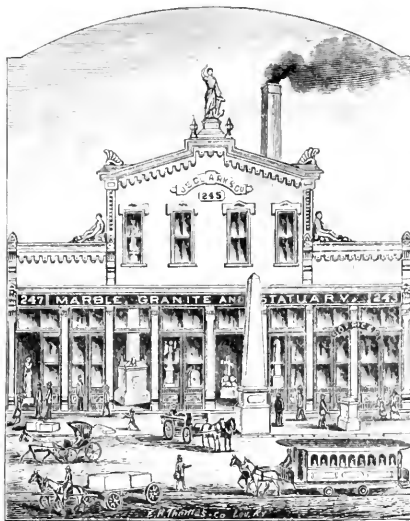
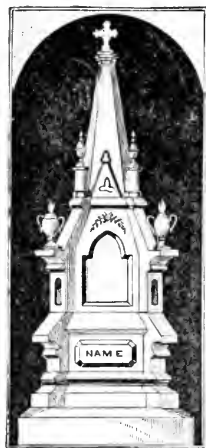
A general favorite of the Falls City people is Mr. Charles T. Dearing, whose well-known and superbly-conducted *magazin du belles-lettres* is located at the north-west corner of Third avenue and Jefferson street. Mr. Dearing has had a remarkably successful career, having entered the trade when a boy of nine, mastering all its details and building up a very large and constantly-growing business. He carries a splendid assortment of standard books of all kinds, light reading, all of the best weekly, monthly and quarterly publications, the daily newspapers of Louisville, Cincinnati, New York and other cities, and the largest, most varied and choicest stock of stationery of every description around the falls, embracing every valuable novelty as fast as brought out.

Connected with this elegant store is a complete and very handsome job printing house, also Mr. Dearing's enterprise, and occupying a portion of his fine building; the latter three stories high and covering an area of thirty-five by fifty-seven feet. Parties in want of any description of mercantile, ball, party, society or other light printing will find Mr. Dearing prepared with first-class facilities to meet their wishes promptly and in the best style of material and workmanship. With an active experience of twenty-four years, the services of skillful and tasteful workmen, and access to unlimited stock, he will render satisfaction in filling orders if any one can.

Mr. Dearing's business last year aggregated \$100,000, and he fully expects to pass that figure in 1866. His branch house on Fourth avenue, near Jefferson street, is also a flourishing and promising venture.

J. S. CLARK & CO.,

Marble and Granite Works, Green Street, between Second and Third.



For nearly twenty years this establishment delectably conjoining the arts and industries has existed here, a credit no less to Louisville than to its enterprising proprietor, Mr. J. S. Clark.

The establishment has a history no less interesting from a personal than from a business standpoint. When Mr. Clark founded it in 1868 he was but twenty years of age, yet had already by unremitting industry and natural skill acquired a thoroughly artistic and practical knowledge of the business in all its details. Moreover, his sagacity dictated a new departure from the old-fashioned idea that an establishment of this kind must necessarily be an uninviting place to a visitor, and erected a massive and magnificent establishment, covering five numbers on Green street, an architectural monument in its exterior, and in its interior as neat and artistic as a studio devoted to the exhibition of monumental art ought to be, and is now erecting an elevated railroad with traveling crane for erecting monuments in the mammoth wareroom which, in connection with the tram rail to the various departments, renders this establishment second to none in point of competing exhibitions of monuments.

The manufacturing department here alone utilizes the services of from thirty to fifty skilled artists and workmen. This establishment handles every kind of the best granites that are practicable or advisable for monumental purposes, also having an interest in two of the finest granite quarries in the New England States; and being direct importers of the finest Italian marble and statuary from Carrara, Italy, undoubtedly gives this house superior advantages in the manufacture and sale of the finest monumental work. Hence this house is known as a leading and representative one of this country making a specialty of strictly first-class work in the way of fine monuments, and receives large and numerous orders not only from this city but also from the entire Southern and Western territory, and as far East as New York State, so that the business is continually expanding in aggregate volume. The house recently cut and erected the largest granite monument in this section, the same requiring seven cars for its transportation.

An examination of choice works of memorial art in Cave Hill and other cemeteries discloses that much of the finest work emanates from this extensive establishment of J. S. Clark & Co.

HENRY U. FRANKEL,

Sole Agent in United States and Canada for Puetz' "Peerless" Plug Tobacco Machine, Maffrand Patent Float, "Sanford" Licorice Paste, Tobacco Sugar, Licorice Powder and Flavorings, Branding Colors, Tin Foil and Strips, Vaseline, Glycerine, Gums, etc., No. 151 Third Street.

Owing to the expensive character, wastefulness of operation, danger of accident, and other drawbacks incident to the employment of ordinary plug tobacco machinery, it has long been desired that some inventive genius might devise means of avoiding the worst of these disadvantages—a desire which seems to have been fully met in the new but already famous Puetz plug tobacco machine, brought out and patented by Tillman Puetz, jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, a practical mechanic of an investigating and inventive turn. It is claimed for this machine that it saves labor, provides security against accidents to operatives, finishes its work perfectly, increases the output and profits, delivers the lumps automatically on the wrapper table, is adapted to any kind of work, large or small, thick or thin, and is easily and quickly adjusted to all classes of work. From the foregoing it will be seen that the merits of the "Peerless" are of no ordinary order.

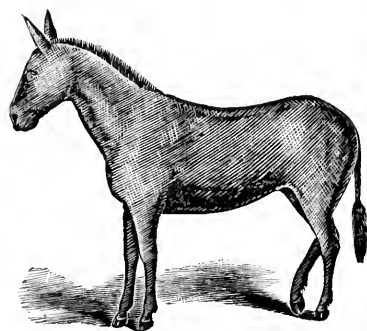
The Maffrand patent float is especially adapted for use in factories where large quantities of leaf are sweetened, saves labor, is constantly ready for work, is thoroughly reliable, and cleanly in manipulating stock.

Mr. Henry U. Frankel, No. 151 Third street, Louisville, is sole agent for these machines in the United States and Canadas. He also carries a large stock of tobacco manufacturers' supplies of all kinds, which are furnished the trade at lowest quotations, and in quantities to suit. Mr. Frankel represents the Stamford Manufacturing Company of New York, producers of "Sanford" licorice paste; Havemeyer & Elder, New York, manufacturers of "tobacco" sugar; Weaver & Sterry, New York, manufacturers of licorice powder and flavorings; the "Holdfast" Color Works of Louisville, branding colors; John J. Crooke & Co., New York and Chicago, tin foil and strips; Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, New York, vaseline; Laist & Hochstetter, Cincinnati, glycerine; and Thurston & Braidich, New York, gums.

Prompt personal or epistolary attention is given to all inquiries concerning the machinery and goods referred to. Mr. Frankel is an experienced dealer of long standing in all merchandise connected with the manufacture of tobacco, and will render satisfaction in all cases.

SCOGGAN BROTHERS,

Wholesale Dealers in Horses and Mules, Corner Sixteenth and Main Streets.



Louisville continues to be a leading horse and mule market and is becoming a source of supply, to a much greater extent than formerly, to buyers for the Southern plantations and the Western plains.

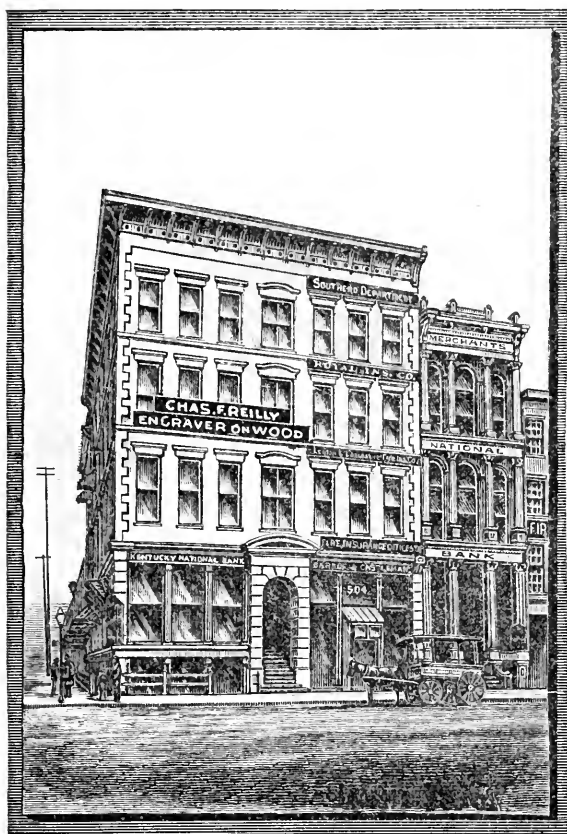
Among those especially prominent in developing this important branch of commerce is the house of Scoggan Bros., who have extensive stables and yardage room at the corner of Sixteenth and Main streets, for their fair dealing and business-like methods have built up a trade that requires, for its accommodation, extraordinary room. The firm buys and sells direct Western, Southern and Canadian horses and the hardy Kentucky mule, which is regarded as so serviceable for city and country use. And the house pays especial heed to

the requirements of the trade in general and to the demands of special customers.

The house originated in 1878, the firm then being Roach & Scoggan. Subsequently and successively the business was carried on by Scoggan, Martin & Co., and Scoggan, Hudson & Co., which latter firm was, last year, succeeded by Scoggan Bros., the partners being G. W. and H. J. Scoggan, both energetic and experienced men, whose prosperity is the reward of earnest endeavor to effect that end.

CHAS. F. REILLY,

Wood Engraver, South-west Corner Fifth and Main Streets.



This leading house, as an exponent of artistic wood engraving, was established in 1873 by E. H. Thomas & Co., and the firm so remained up to the latter part of 1884, when, by the decease of Mr. Thomas, a reorganization became necessary in order to continue operation of an interest firmly established, widely known, and as widely successful in art designing and wood engraving.

Mr. Chas. F. Reilly, who succeeded to the business in June, 1884, is a practical and artistic engraver, and was for many years engaged here in the same line prior to assuming entire control of the present extensive establishment, which he in fact built up under the former administration, and which is the largest in this important avenue of industry south of Cincinnati. Mr. Reilly is a very expert draughtsman, and designs the work turned out by the house. The above illustration is a specimen of his handiwork.

The trade of the house is not confined to Louisville, although very large here, but orders are also filled for commercial work in the leading trade centers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia,

Mississippi, and the South generally. The business is continually expanding, territorially and in volume.

MASON MAURY,

Architect and Superintendent, No. 203 West Main Street.

The professional renown of Mr. Mason Maury, as an architect, long since passed beyond the confines of this city and State, and the architectural beauty of many of the public buildings and more elegant private residences that adorn Louisville and its environs is chiefly due to the cultivation of an improved taste in architecture, of which he is a leading exponent in this section.

A few of the more noteworthy buildings designed by and erected under the supervision of Mr. Maury may be mentioned. They are: The residences here of Mr. Sutfield and Mr. Woods, C. P. Moorman, Stanford Strothers and W. S. Matthews. The Commercial Bank of Paris, Tenn., was also designed by him and erected under his supervision, as well as many other public and private structures in that and other adjoining States. So it is that he is held in great professional and popular esteem, and merits that evidence of prosperity.

R. N. EWELL & CO.,

Proprietors Louisville Cigar Factory—Manufacturers of Cigars, No. 129 Third Street.

It is no disparagement to others in the same line of business to say that the entire South and West does not possess a more enterprising firm than R. N. Ewell & Co., proprietors of the Louisville Cigar Factory, No. 129 Third street.

This well-known industrial and commercial establishment was founded in 1877, by R. N. Ewell, and John Cartmell, his partner, joined him one year ago. They are shrewd business men, who have built up a trade almost co-extensive with the country. In proof of this assertion, let a few figures attest: Their factory is the largest south of the Ohio river. They give employment to more than 200 hands. They keep on the road ten traveling salesmen, whose routes include the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. In all these States, and others, R. N. Ewell & Co's. cigars are in active and continuous demand by dealers, and great favorites with consumers.

Selling so largely, the firm is enabled to purchase stock in first hands in large quantities and upon the closest margins. These advantages are given the customers of the house, who are thus assured the finest quality of goods at most reasonable prices.

The firm are the sole manufacturers of the universally popular five-cent cigar, "Bull of the Woods," and also make those well-known brands, "Golden Slipper," "Kentucky's Pride," "Speckled Trout," "Kitty," etc. For all these orders by mail, from all sections of the country, are invited, with assurance that they will have the promptest attention.

Messrs. R. N. Ewell & Co. are men, too, who do not hide their light under a bushel. They thoroughly believe in advertising, and devise novel methods of attracting public attention to their wares. Thus, on November 25th last, they indulged in a street parade, which proved quite a commercial pageant. Concerning this exhibition of trade enterprise the *Courier-Journal* felicitously remarked:

"Yesterday afternoon the cigar-manufacturing firm of R. N. Ewell & Co., No. 129 Third street, gave a large parade, which passed through the principal streets of the city, advertising particularly their brand of cigars called Bull of the Woods. The procession was headed by a brass band, drawn in a handsome band wagon by four white horses. Following were three flats, on each of which were several live bulls, significant of the brand of cigars. After these, in ten furniture cars, were the employes of the firm, fully 200 in number. The procession moved about the city until dark, when it broke up at the City Hall. The display was very pleasing and successful."

Mr. Ewell, the senior of the firm, was formerly a salesman for Birdwhistle, Matthews & Co., and his partner, Mr. Cartmell, is from the tobacco-growing region of Uniontown, Ky. Both are held in high esteem in commercial circles, and their public spirit has accomplished much in the direction of advancing the industrial and commercial interests of Louisville and the South.

J. M. CLARK & CO.,

Sole Proprietors of Hyman's Sweet Pickles, Ketchups, etc., No. 122 Second Street.

The above firm make a specialty of very fine goods, consisting chiefly of all kinds of sweet pickles, gherkins, fancy mixed, stuffed mangoes of all kinds, and cabbage pickle. They have recently put upon the market something entirely new in the pickle line—an orange mango—which is considered by epicures to be the perfection of pickle. They are also the proprietors of the celebrated Hyman tomato ketchup, than which there is none finer. As an evidence of the popularity of these goods, they have orders for them from all sections of the country, as far north as New York City, and south as far as San Antonio, Texas. In fact, there is not a Southern city of 3,000 inhabitants in which the Hyman pickle can not be found. Their popularity is owing to the fact that they are just like a good old-fashioned home-made pickle, and can be bought just as cheaply as a lady can make them herself. These two prominent features make them distinct from all other pickles on the market.

Recently the house has offered fine cider vinegar for sale, and in its price list says upon this point: "As we are constantly getting orders from our customers for pure cider vinegar (vinegar made from apples), same as we use in making our finest pickles, we have

concluded to put it on our price list. As fine pickles can not be made with poor vinegar, the best recommendation we can give this vinegar is that we use it ourselves in making our finest sweet pickles. If you want to try it, send for a barrel, and if not just as represented, send it back at our expense. Having recently fitted up our pickling rooms, No. 122 Second street, with all modern conveniences, such as porcelain kettles, steam jackets, etc., we can assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to make these goods just what they have always claimed to be—the finest, home-like sweet pickle on the market. Being made from the recipes of the most celebrated pickle-maker in Kentucky, they justly deserve the great reputation they have attained. Only the purest cider vinegar and the finest spices used in their preparation. A trial of our goods is all that is necessary to prove the truth of what we say."

Prior to engaging in this line Mr Clark was with J. M. Robinson & Co. for a number of years, and on leaving them became one of the proprietors of the Standard vinegar works of this city, where, by experiment and practical application, he mastered the details of the business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Clark is a young business man of great enterprise and energy, and the public at large appreciate his efforts to give them the finest pickles to be had anywhere in this country, by making liberal purchases of his goods. They are the only concern in this country that make a specialty only of fine sweet pickles, hence the great range of their business.

HOLLENBACH & VETTER,

Proprietors of the Glencoe Distillery—Whisky Merchants and Importers, No. 234 Second Street.



One-half the whisky made in Kentucky is produced in this (the Fifth) revenue district. The taxes monthly paid into the office of the collector in this city amount to a million and a quarter to a million and a half dollars. These figures furnish some index to the vast importance of the wholesale trade in this class of goods and indicates its overwhelming volume as compared to all others. The Louisville whisky trade has always been in the hands of high-toned, honorable men, however, which accounts for its extraordinary development. None but men of unexceptionable reputation can obtain recognition or a foothold in the trade, and the first indication of crookedness insures expulsion.

Of the prominent distillers and wholesale whisky houses here none are more deserving of favorable mention than Messrs. Hollenbach & Vetter, No. 234 Second street, established December, 1877. Proprietors of the famous "Glencoe" distillery, operated by the noted Stitzel brothers, and extensive importers of fine foreign wines and liquors, handling all leading brands of Kentucky whiskies, which they sell free or in bond as desired, the house has unusual facilities for meeting the wants of buyers in the most satisfactory manner. The "Glencoe" is guaranteed a strictly hand-made sour-mash whisky of highest grade, distilled from select grain by the well-known Stitzel Bros., who take rank with the best Kentucky distillers. A comparison is challenged with the most celebrated brands made in the State.

Their building, four stories in height, fronts 24 feet on Second street, with a depth of 100 feet, has ample cellar accommodations, and is stocked to repletion with an immense line of choice goods of all kinds and ages, in barrels and cases, which will be supplied to customers in quantities to suit, promptly and at lowest figures.

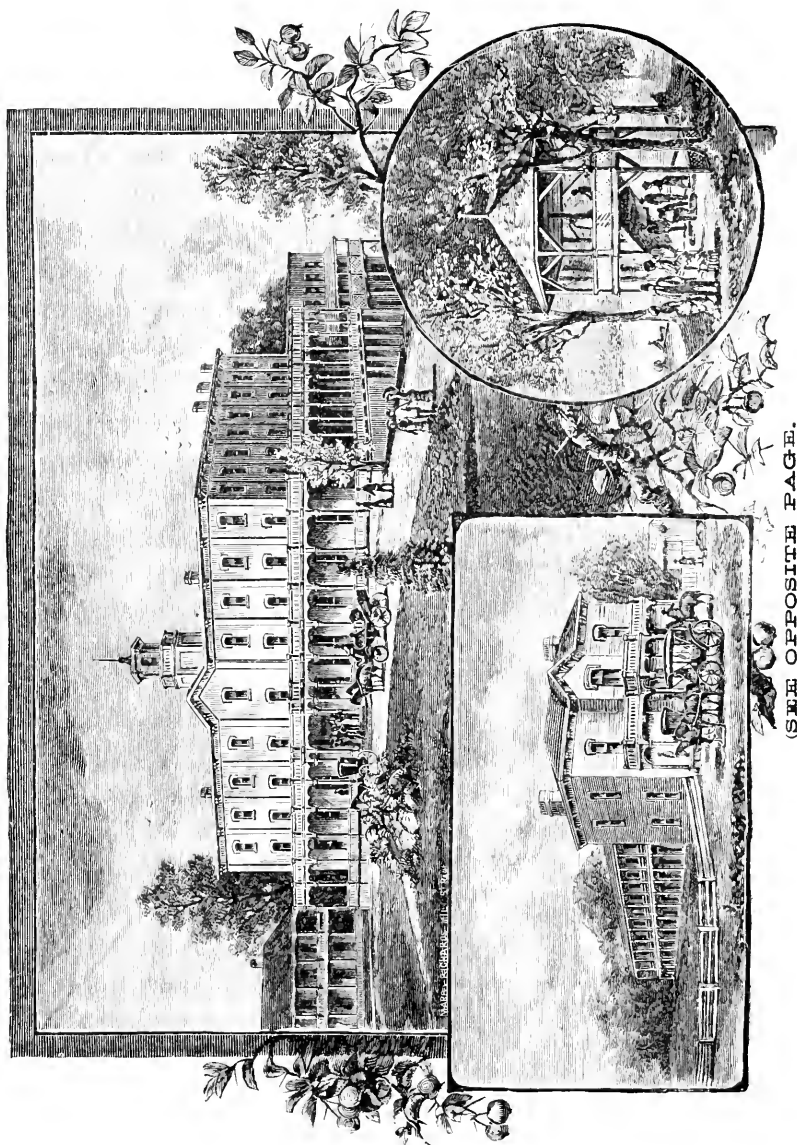
Mr. Hollenbach has been in this business since 1871. Mr. Vetter, formerly city marshal, has been in the firm since January last, and is an excellent and popular business man and a valuable acquisition.

Mr. Louis Hollenbach, late of the firm of Hollenbach Bros., has recently associated himself with Mr. Ch. Stubenrauch in the purchase of the wholesale and retail wine and liquor business of Val. Haas, No. 128 La Salle street, near Madison, Chicago, and will continue it under the style of Louis Hollenbach & Co. They are sole agents for Chicago and the Western States for the "Glencoe" whisky above referred to.

CRABORCHARD SPRINGS HOTEL, LINCOLN COUNTY, KY.

Situated on the Knoxville Branch of the L. & N. Railroad, 115 Miles South-east of Louisville.

Open from June 1st to October 1st.



(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

Capacity of Hotel, 600 Guests.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Kentucky's Great Health and Pleasure Resort—The most Fashionable, Attractive and Delightful Summering Place South of the Ohio.

While not in the strictest sense partaking of the nature of an industry, and not a distinctive Louisville institution, yet, as the principal officers of the Crab Orchard Springs Company make their homes here, where they are prominent citizens and leading business men, it may not be considered altogether inappropriate to make some reference in these pages to an institution so famous and so attractive.

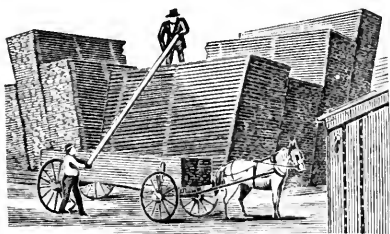
The Crab Orchard Springs are beautifully and romantically situated in Lincoln county, on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, one hundred and fifteen miles south-east of Louisville, and are readily accessible from all portions of the country. The many wonderful cures of troublesome complaints accomplished, and the peculiar advantages of the springs as a pleasure-resort, spread their fame until the medicinal value of the water itself, and the salts obtained therefrom, became recognized everywhere—so much so that unprincipled persons went regularly into the disreputable business of preparing a specious and worthless imitation of the salts, which met with ready sale to thousands who were easily made the dupes of conscienceless speculators.

Within the past score or so of years, the Crab Orchard Springs Company has vastly improved the grounds and hotel accommodations at the springs, expending thereon over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and have now the largest, best equipped, and in all respects most valuable and delightful summer resort in the South-west, capable of accommodating over six hundred guests in first-class style during the season (June 1st to October 1st). The charges are moderate, the table and sleeping arrangements sumptuous, and every opportunity is afforded for rational enjoyment.

W. T. Grant, of W. T. Grant & Co., leaf-tobacco dealers, Louisville and Henderson—a trade in which he has been engaged for nineteen years past, successfully and profitably—is president of the company. The directory is composed of Walter S. Haldeman, Esq., president of the Courier-Journal Company, and Colonel Bennett H. Young, one of the Falls City's most active, astute, and enterprising citizens. That the Crab Orchard Springs Company, under such auspices, will continue to develop and popularize its magnificent property, to its own advantage and the benefit of the public in search of health or pleasure, there can be no question.

G. KLINE & SON,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Paints, Oils, Glass, and Building Materials Generally—Office and Warerooms, North-west Corner Eighteenth and Market Streets—Yards, Main Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.



The building interests, which for some years have been very active throughout the border and central Southern States, as well as in the city of Louisville itself, find an active and capable coadjutor in the firm of G. Kline & Son, the prominent dealers in every description of building material, whose extensive warerooms and handsome office are located at the north-west corner of Eighteenth and Market streets. The firm was organized in 1871, and is composed of Messrs. G. Kline and D. B. Kline, both Pennsylvanians by birth. Mr. Kline, sr., has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of building materials for the past forty-eight years, and was formerly in the lumber business at New Albany, Ind., abandoning it to join his son in the present enterprise, which has been very successful from the start, meeting an urgent want of builders and all others interested in building and commanding a heavy trade at all times.

Messrs. G. Kline & Son's office and warerooms are 90x200 feet deep, the yards 60x200 feet, and the stock of materials, rough and finished, is always kept up to the requirements

of the trade, embracing every description of plain and ornamental doors, sash, blinds, etc., together with a well-selected line of builders' hardware from the most celebrated makers; window glass, paints, oils, and, in short, every item entering into the construction, completion, and finishing of houses, save brick, stone, lime, sand, heavy timbers and iron roofing. This was the first house in Louisville to introduce finished Northern work, an example which its rivals were not slow to follow, though G. Kline & Son continue in the lead, carrying a stock three times larger than that of any other similar concern around the falls. They sell largely throughout this State, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, their splendidly-finished work in clear Michigan and Wisconsin pine attracting attention and securing orders from those who know and appreciate a good thing when they see it. Mr. D. B. Kline attends principally to the active business of the firm, and from his personal experience in the handling of these goods can guarantee prompt attention, complete satisfaction, and prices to suit the most exacting. This is the only Louisville firm in this branch of business that issues an illustrated catalogue, a copy of which will be forwarded to any applicant on request. The shipping trade is the principal point to which attention is given, though numerous large orders are constantly filled for city buyers. They have ever sought to make the interests of their patrons specifically their own, and aim to furnish the latest and most approved designs of manufactured work, inside finish, styles of city and country architecture, so as to fully aid the builder or owner in selecting that which will give him the greatest satisfaction, and to this end their price list contains many beautiful and tasty designs, suited for practical application. Their motto is, "A No. 1 goods, low prices, honest deals, and prompt shipments," the result of which has been to gain a reputation second to none in the business world. Write them if needing anything in their line.

W. S. MATHEWS & SONS,

Exporters and Dealers in Leaf Tobacco. Nos. 1,608 to 1,614 Rowan Street.

That Louisville is the largest leaf-tobacco market in the world is convincingly demonstrated in the historical review and statistics of that interest presented in the opening chapter of this volume. But while the warehouse interest is entitled to prominence as a factor in developing the trade, it is, after all, chiefly a local interest, and to those representing the buying interest, and especially the export trade, is principally due the vast volume of business done in this market, and the fame that Kentucky tobacco has acquired the world over.

Most prominent in this latter connection is the house of W. S. Mathews & Sons, which was established by the senior of that enterprising firm nearly a quarter of a century ago, and before Louisville had acquired her present pre-eminence in leaf tobacco. In connection with its special edition, exhaustively reviewing the tobacco trade last September, and describing the great commercial pageant of the previous day, the *Courier-Journal* truly said of this house, that the firm of W. S. Mathews & Sons, exporters and dealers in leaf tobacco, has probably the most extended foreign correspondence of any firm outside of New York, if not, indeed, the most extended in the United States, embracing, as it does, every country where Western Tobacco is known, and travelers who penetrate to the furthest countries in search of trade for their specialties. We may here add that the firm are the largest repackers of leaf tobacco in the world. They sell to foreign merchants entirely, having business connections and agencies established in the West Indies, South America and Europe. Handling all kinds of leaf tobacco, specialties are made of English strips, English dry leaf, African tobacco, South American leaf, West Indian smokers, Mexican balers, black wrappers, cigar leaf, and tobacco for sheep wash.

Since 1862, when it was established upon a moderate scale, the house has grown to such proportions, by well-directed energy, that the handling of the factory last year was about 8,000,000 pounds. Besides most extensive machinery, such as screw and lever-power compresses, 250 hands are employed in handling and preparing the staple for export. It may be added that the factory presents a model of system in every feature of its management, as, indeed, is necessary in so extensive an undertaking.

With the growth of the business came the admission to partnership, in 1877, of William, James and Charles Mathews, sons of the founder and senior of the firm. Brought up in the business, their experience is of much avail in the management. The firm, one of whose members has occupied the Presidency of the Tobacco Board of Trade for some time, is of the highest commercial repute and standing.

In connection with their interests here, they also have branch houses and agencies established throughout this State, Tennessee, and the tobacco-growing region generally.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY.

G. H. Moore, President; J. H. Huber, Cashier—North-west Corner Main and Second Streets.



An eminent writer upon banks and banking has said that a bank is less to be commended for its success in times of prosperity than for its courage in meeting adversity. Judged by this standard, the People's Bank of Kentucky is entitled to pre-eminence among the banking institutions of the city for having, with great courage and success, weathered financial storms of great portent and danger, and in having so thoroughly demonstrated integrity as to render possible the reorganization of the bank upon the firmest basis.

Established in 1856, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, the bank was favored with a fair degree of prosperity in its provincial location

up to the time when the great American conflict was ushered in, and the proximity of the contending forces and conservative influences of shells with fuses in a state of active combustion dictated a prudential retreat to Louisville. This removal being authorized by special act of the Legislature, the bank accordingly established itself in Louisville in 1862, with W. B. Hamilton as president and J. H. Huber as cashier, which trust the latter still discharges with signal ability and acceptability.

In 1876, when so many banking institutions throughout the country were obliged to suspend, the People's, through the failure of others, went into voluntary liquidation, and its affairs were wound up by Mr. Huber in such manner as to present a rare instance of commercial integrity, and to greatly facilitate the reorganization which was effected in June, 1881, with an authorized stock capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$150,000 is paid in, the present stockholders being among the principal merchants and manufacturers of this city and vicinity. The directors are Geo. H. Moore, Bennett D. Mattingly, John B. Pirtle, John A. Lee, S. P. Myer, B. P. Scully, Reuben Wells, Horace Bashaw and Wm. C. Kendrick.

The management of the bank has been characterized by the largest liberality consistent with sound banking, and this is evidenced by the fact that a surplus of \$36,000.00 has been accumulated; six per cent. dividends annually have been regularly paid, and the stock of the People's has appreciated to six per cent. above par.

The last official report of resources and liabilities, with which the present year commenced, makes the following satisfactory exhibit: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$305,229.15; real estate—bank building, \$27,500.00; fixtures, safes, etc., \$3,300.00; sundry stocks and bonds, \$10,925.00; notes in suit and suspended debt, \$2,006.50; protests and court costs, \$38.87; cash, \$28,896.84; sight exchange, \$20,039.84; total, \$397,936.20. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$150,000.00; surplus, \$36,000.00; balance left to credit of earnings account, \$223.40; dividends uncalled for, \$922.26; dividend No. 37, just declared, three per cent., \$4,500.00; deposits, \$206,290.54; total, \$397,936.20. Increase of surplus fund during six months ended December 31, 1885, \$1,500.00. Result of operations since re-organization, July, 1881—Dividends paid to stockholders, \$36,000.00; surplus accumulated, \$36,000.00; net earnings in four and a half (4½) years, \$72,000.00.

Of the executive officers, President Geo. H. Moore is of the firm of Jesse Moore & Co. and Moore & Selliger, and a leading representative of the distillery and wholesale liquor

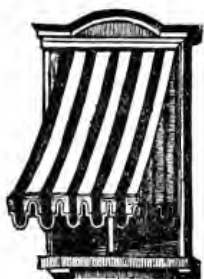
trade. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and the bank also holds membership in that important body.

Cashier Huber is the same who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has been identified with the People's Bank in the discharge of that trust, and his financial ability is everywhere recognized as established beyond cavil. He is also very popular among the patrons of the bank.

The People's owns the commodious and well-appointed building here illustrated, in which it does business, and the bank is very centrally located.

LOUISVILLE TENT AND AWNING COMPANY,

Successors to Woolfolk & Co.; Manufacturers of and Dealers in Tarpaulins, Horse and Wagon Covers, Gum Clothing, etc., No. 172 Fourth Street.



A most important industry is this, and while a comparatively recently established business enterprise, it has within the past year developed a great field of usefulness and profit to Louisville and the South. The Louisville Tent and Awning Company is an incorporated institution with a capital stock of \$5,000, with the privilege of increasing same to \$50,000 if found necessary. It was so organized on January 8, 1885, the house succeeding the firm of Woolfolk & Co. The especial industry conducted by the enterprising company is manufacturing and dealing in awnings, tents and tarpaulins, horse and wagon covers, dealing in oiled clothing, yellow and black. Tarpaulins and tents are rented, bought and sold; awnings are taken down and put up; woolen boxes are made a specialty, and all kinds of cotton duck are kept in stock. Free storage is afforded customers. With so large and comprehensive a line of business, and the affairs of the company so well managed by Mr. John J. Orr, the secretary and treasurer and resident manager, it is little marvel that the business has so developed as to embrace not only Louisville and this immediate section, but the South generally as far as Georgia.

In its commodious sales and warerooms at 172 Fourth street the company employs twenty-five skilled hands. Mr. Orr, the affable and enterprising resident manager, came to Louisville from Toledo, Ohio, expressly in this interest. He had formerly been foreman of a similar industry in Toledo conducted by Mr. M. I. Wilcox, who is associated in interest with him in the enterprise here. Mr. Wilcox is also a leading and wealthy ship chandler at Toledo, and is there doing a business in excess of \$300,000 a year. The prospects of the Louisville Tent and Awning Co. are flattering in the extreme, and it is already rated among the leading industrial and commercial enterprises of the city.

HEWETT, FIELD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Field Seeds and Implements, Nos. 416 and 418 West Main Street.

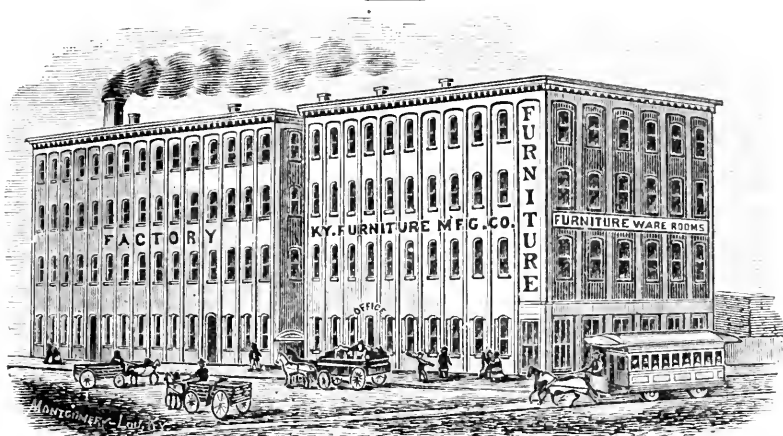
This house, now nearly twenty years old, was founded by Hewett, Hardy & Co., and the change to the present style of firm took place in 1871. The establishment has always been the largest in its line in Louisville, and does an extensive business in all varieties of field seeds and in farm implements throughout Kentucky, Indiana and Arkansas. The firm ships native seeds to the principal cities East and West—as far West as San Francisco.

In the line of farm implements, the house holds the State agency for South Bend chilled plows, Avery plows, Brinly plows, Vandiver corn planters, Hamilton cultivators, Hamilton sulky rakes, Hoosier drills, Dederick hay press, Baling ties and Jackson wagons. These are all highly commended by scientific and practical agriculturists.

Mr. Dexter Hewett, senior of the firm, has lived here since 1857 and always been engaged in the line. Mr. H. P. Field joined the firm in 1871, coming here from Tennessee, though originally from New York, as is also his partner, Mr. Hewett.

THE KENTUCKY FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.

J. L. Eschmann, President; Otis Hidden, Vice-President; H. J. Eschmann, Secretary—Corner Fifteenth, Portland Avenue and Duncan Streets.



Established as far back as 1853, by Greve, Buhlage & Co.—which firm included names yet identified with the management—the Kentucky Furniture Manufacturing Company began its existence as a corporation in 1878, and one of the original founders, Mr. J. L. Eschmann, was its first president.

The name chosen for the corporation was not a misnomer, for the establishment is large enough to bear the name of a great Commonwealth, especially as its trade extends to practically all parts of the country. The premises occupied by the company comprise a large four-story brick factory on the corner of Fifteenth and Duncan streets and a large wareroom, 40x126 feet, on the corner of Portland avenue, the establishment thus taking up the entire block or square. The machinery utilized in the factory is of the most complete character and the labor of a hundred skilled artisans is also employed. The trade of the Kentucky Furniture Manufacturing Company is especially large throughout the South-west, exceeding \$150,000 a year. Manufacturing a general line of furniture, the house devotes special attention to chamber, hall and dining-room furnishings, and have also furnished some of the largest and most palatial steamers plying upon Western waters, as, for instance, the "James Howard" and the "Katie." So, having large capital, extensive manufacturing facilities, and much skill and experience in this line of industry, it is apparent that this company can offer superior inducements to customers.

ROSENBAUM BROTHERS,

Distillers of Kentucky Whiskies, No. 651 West Market Street.

No house engaged in this important commercial industry in Louisville is better known throughout the entire South and South-west than that of Rosenbaum Bros., of No. 651 West Market street, and this, not only on account of the extended reputation of the firm for great enterprise and fair and honorable business dealings, but also on account of the universally recognized excellence of the goods of the firm, and in particular its choice brands of whisky known as "Kentucky Home" and "Glee Club." Samples of all their famous brands are cheerfully furnished on application.

The house was established in 1879, by its present enterprising proprietors, Messrs. L. S. & S. Rosenbaum, and has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity—of which it has been most deserving—for nearly seven years. The brothers are of large business experience and ample resources.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

James S. Pirtle, President; George S. McKiernan, First Vice-President; Marvin R. Wheat, Second Vice-President; James A. Leech, Cashier; William S. Parker, Assistant Cashier—Capital, \$400,000; Surplus, \$90,000—No. 426 West Main Street.

This bank was organized in 1865, and its charter renewed in 1885. The cashier is the executive officer, ably seconded by the assistant cashier. The president of the bank is a practicing lawyer. The first vice-president is the former auditor of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The second vice-president is a member of the firm of Scheffel & Wheat, wholesale dealers in groceries. The other members of the board are A. L. Schmidt, who is president of the First National Bank of Louisville; George W. Anderson, a retired merchant; James A. Leech, the cashier, and William Patterson, jr., wholesale dealer in Kentucky whiskies. The cashier is a banker of many years' experience, having risen from the place of a runner to the head of this strong bank by the force of his talents and energy. The assistant cashier is one of the most skillful, accurate, and well-informed men in the business of banking in the city. The popularity of the officers of the Louisville City National Bank is attested by the large number of depositors and customers which the bank has.

The following statement of its condition on December 31, 1885, made in response to the general call of the comptroller, shows better than words the strength and standing of this bank:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$30,949 77
Overdrafts	18,603 17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	400,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	500 00
Call loans	63,106 33
Due from approved reserve agents	46,265 86
Due from other national banks	17,812 58
Due from State banks and bankers	6,861 90
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,306 23
Premiums paid	29,000 00
Checks and other cash items	5,286 14
Bills of other banks	5,481 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	29 72
Specie	12,900 00
Legal tender notes	55,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	18,000 00
Merchandise	29,857 57
Total	\$1,542,460 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 400,000 00
Surplus fund	90,000 00
Undivided profits	22,485 80
National bank notes outstanding	350,880 00
Dividends unpaid	12 00
Individual deposits subject to check	337,042 48
Demand certificates of deposit	30,952 13
Due to other national banks	175,041 39
Due to State banks and bankers	62,710 21
Notes and bills rediscounted	38,111 44
Clearing-house	26,225 02
Total	\$1,542,460 47

THE KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

S. Caye, Jr., & Co., Proprietors, Nos. 803, 805 and 807 West Main Street.

This extensive and commodious tobacco warehouse, situated nearer the center of the wholesale business district than any of the others, was established in 1871 by the Kentucky Tobacco Association, of which S. Caye, Jr., senior of the present firm, was secretary. The old warehouse was on the east side of Eleventh street, and the removal to the present far more eligible location was effected a year or more ago.

The corporation named was succeeded, in 1883, by S. Caye, Jr., & Co., the partners, besides the senior, being O. B. Wheeler and B. S. Caye. All are practical men, thor-

oughly familiar with every department of the great commercial industry they and others represent and have developed to such extent that—as noted and verified by statistics in another part of this work—Louisville leads the world in the handling of leaf tobacco and is not far behind in the manufacture of the staple.

The Kentucky Tobacco Warehouse has a storage capacity of about 1,000 hogsheads, and its annual business, which chiefly extends throughout Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio—though sales are frequently made on European account also—aggregate about five thousand hogsheads.

Mr. S. Caye, Jr., the senior of the house, is also president of the board of warehousemen, and has been for some years. To his administrative ability is largely due the successful conduct of the affairs of the board. Mr. Wheeler was formerly engaged in farming, and B. S. Caye has an experience of ten years in the warehouse line. Thus it will be seen that the partners are all young, energetic and vigorous in the prosecution of business, and the warehouse is very popular among tobacco growers and shippers in the interior as well as with the buying interest here; hence the constant increase in the amount of the handling of the staple by S. Caye, Jr., & Co.

BRETNEY, BEELER & CO.,

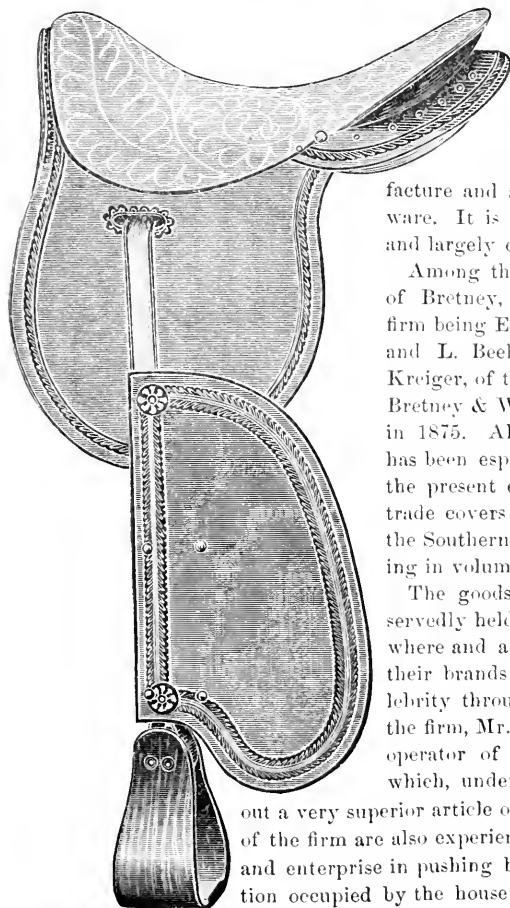
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware, Nos. 747
and 749 West Main Street.

The South and West have always more than held their own, as respects Eastern competition, in the manufacture and sale of saddlery and saddlery hardware. It is an important industry in Louisville and largely developed.

Among the leading houses so engaged is that of Bretney, Beeler & Co., the members of the firm being E. V. Bretney, of Lebanon, Kentucky, and L. Beeler, H. B. Wintersmith and J. L. Kreiger, of this city. They succeeded the firm of Bretney & Wright, who had established the house in 1875. Always a leading house in its line, it has been especially so since 1883, in the hands of the present enterprising proprietors, so that the trade covers in extent Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Southern States generally, and is still increasing in volume.

The goods manufactured by the firm are deservedly held in high repute by the trade everywhere and among those who use them. Some of their brands or makes have attained deserved celebrity throughout the country. The senior of the firm, Mr. E. V. Bretney, is the proprietor and operator of a tannery at Lebanon, Kentucky, which, under his experienced supervision, turns out a very superior article of saddle leather. The other members of the firm are also experienced in their line, and to their energy and enterprise in pushing business is due the commanding position occupied by the house in respect to the industries and com-

merce of Louisville and the South



W. H. EDINGER & BRO.,

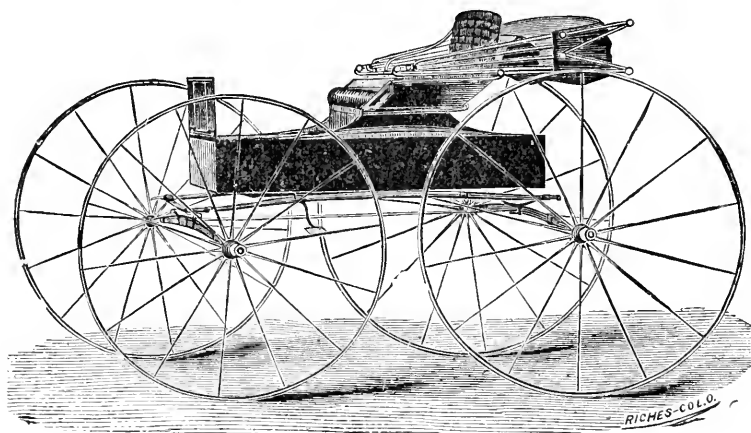
General Commission Merchants, Wholesale Flour Dealers—Nos. 135 and 137 East Main Street.

This leading house was founded in 1870 by Geo. Dreisbach & Co., the junior partner then being W. H. Edinger, head of the present firm. His brother and present partner is Andrew Edinger, formerly of Cromie, Edinger & Co., large dealers in ice.

Messrs. W. H. Edinger & Bro. have won deserved prominence in their present line, through indefatigable industry and the application of business abilities and enterprise of the highest order. They are general commission merchants, but devote special attention to the handling of flour, their leading brands, which are especial favorites in the trade and with consumers, being the "Eureka," "Camellia," "Belle of Georgia," and "Madison Southern Mills." Their trade is chiefly with city patrons, and so extensive that they use, as business premises, the large six-story building, covering 25x204 feet, at Nos. 135 and 137 East Main street. This large trade, too, is constantly increasing, showing that even the full measure of prosperity so far vouchsafed the firm will be surpassed in its future business career.

BRADLEY CARRIAGE COMPANY.

J. J. Burkholder and J. Breitbeil, Proprietors Successors to C. Bradley & Son—Coach and Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 126 and 128 West Main Street.



In the business designation of this important and leading industrial establishment is perpetuated the name of one of the pioneers in carriage-making in Louisville and the South. Founded nearly half a century ago by Stine & Bradley, the firm was changed in 1845 to C. Bradley, and subsequently to C. Bradley & Son. In January, 1885, Messrs. J. J. Burkholder, who is a practical carriage painter of large experience here, and J. Breitbeil, of equal experience as a practical carriage wood-worker, acquired ownership and control of the time-honored and extensive establishment, and, retaining Mr. C. Bradley as manager, also perpetuated the old name in choosing the Bradley Carriage Company as a business designation.

Thoroughly posted in every possible detail of the business, the enterprising proprietors fully keep pace with the remarkable progress of this important industrial interest, and turn out, in large quantities, all the modern styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc., occasionally making somewhat of a specialty also of wagons. Fifteen hands are employed in this work, and the trade of the house extends throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and the South generally. Special attention is also given repairing of all kinds, with the guaranty that it will be done promptly and at moderate prices. The old patrons of the house and many new ones attest the popularity and good work of the establishment.

TALMAGE LAKE ICE COMPANY.

Samuel L. Avery, President; J. Smith Speed, Treasurer; W. H. McBride, Secretary—Office, No. 505 Third Street.



Indiana, distant thirteen miles south from Lake Michigan, above which it has an elevation of 175 feet. The city of Laporte obtains an abundance of clear, soft, pure water from the same source.

The company own nineteen large ice houses at Laporte, and one in Louisville, and handle vast quantities of solidified coolness, much to the relief and pleasure of perspiring humanity, urban, suburban, and bucolic.

The company was organized and incorporated in December, 1874, with a cash capital of \$45,000, and has ample facilities for the transaction of an immense business. Their trade extends throughout the neighboring States of Indiana, Tennessee and Alabama, all over Western and Southern Kentucky, and is the largest of any similar company in the city of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Wm. Bennett, Superintendent—Specialties in Furniture—Factory Twenty-ninth and Chestnut Streets; Warerooms Nos. 619 and 621 West Market Street.

The manufacture of furniture is another leading industry in which Louisville excels, owing not only to the convenience of its location to the great hardwood lumber regions, which are easily, cheaply and expeditiously reached by rail and river, but to the tact, energy and enterprise displayed by the owners and managers of the various establishments devoted to this branch of business. As an example of the spirit manifested in this direction the Louisville Manufacturing Company supplies an excellent illustration. Established in 1875, the company has twice been compelled to change its location in order to find room for increased force of men and machinery to meet its constantly-augmenting trade. At present the works are situated on Twenty-ninth and Chestnut streets, are one and two stories high and cover an area of 50x340 feet, employ fifty men and a large collection of fine new machinery, pay \$750 a week in wages, and turn out over \$100,000 worth of goods per annum.

The ware and salesrooms occupy the four-story building Nos. 619 and 621 West Market street, with a frontage of 35 feet and depth of 120 feet, well lighted throughout and stocked with an immense line of furniture of the company's own make. The leading specialty is low-priced bed-room suits, of which many handsome and substantial patterns are exhibited.

Orders for these excellent goods are constantly filled for shipment to all parts of the West, South and South-west, and the connection of the house with the trade tributary to Louisville continues to expand rapidly. Mr. Wm. Bennett, the superintendent, is a skillful and attentive business man, eminently practical in his nature, and thoroughly master of every detail of his business.

The present company succeeded Barnet Bros., who transferred the business to the Louisville Manufacturing Company in 1875.

FRED W. KEISKER,

Dealer in Furniture and Mattresses: Agent for Plimpton Lounge and Sofa Beds, 412 and 414 West Main Street!



This extensive wholesale and retail furniture establishment is a credit to its founder, who is also its present proprietor, and to the commercial and industrial enterprise of Louisville. Since 1878, when it was established by Mr. Fred W. Keisker, the business has continued to expand territorially and in the amount of sales, and to supplant, in favor with dealers in the interior, the Eastern manufacturers and jobbers, who, erstwhile, practically monopolized the trade in parts of the South and West. Mr. Keisker's

wholesale trade extends through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and other States. His retail trade is also very large, and the stock exhibited at his extensive warerooms, Nos. 412 and 414 Main street, presents an unusually large variety of handsome office and household furniture, of the latest patterns and styles. The house has also the sole agency for the celebrated Plimpton lounge and sofa beds, and keeps a large and varied assortment of mattresses.

Mr. Keisker has lived here 35 years, and, in his earlier days, was engaged in steam-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He next was of the firm of Wrampelmeier, Keisker & Co., furniture dealers, and, in 1878, embarked in the same line for himself, and with great success. He is also a director of the Western Bank and Western Insurance Company.

WALL, SMITH & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors—Gilbert Tobacco Warehouse, Nos. 219, 221, 229 and 231 Eighth Street, between Main and Market.

The above-named energetic and popular firm has been very successful in bringing to this market largely increased consignments of cotton and tobacco from the productive region embraced in Southern Kentucky and West Tennessee. Their experience and skill in the handling of these products give them advantages which, re-enforced by their wide and favorable personal acquaintance in the sections named, render the firm formidable rivals on the market, as a proof of which they last year did a business of three-quarters of a million dollars, rendering satisfaction to buyer and seller in every transaction. Their fine warehouse—the well-known “Gilbert”—two stories high and 300x305 feet in area, enables them to offer inducements seldom found, among others that of four months' free storage of all cotton and tobacco passing through their hands. They employ a force of seventeen men and pay out some \$12,000 a year in salaries and wages.

Messrs. Wall, Smith and Harris were members of the former house of Gilbert & Hudson, succeeded by Wall, Smith & Co. in 1882. Mr. Harris is also a director of the Bank of Henry County, Paris, Tenn. Mr. Wall is also a Tennessean, while Messrs. H. P. Smith and J. S. Bethel are Kentuckians.

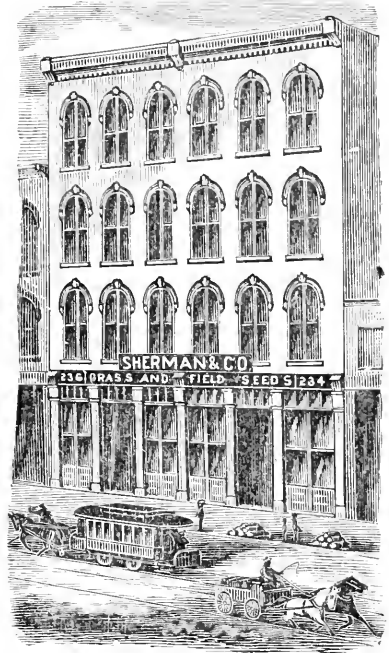
The house has, as before stated, earned a fine reputation among producers and shippers, giving prompt attention to all business entrusted to it.

SHERMAN & CO.,

Established 1858—Wholesale Seed Merchants, Nos. 224 and 236 Sixth Street.

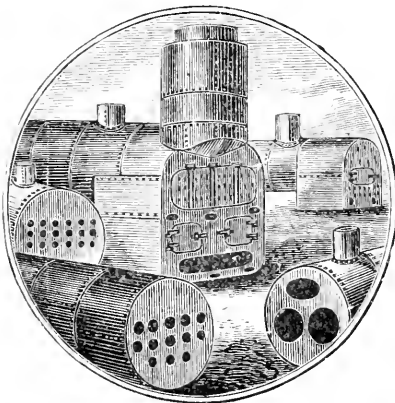
This is a house having the valuable asset of age and a business record and career always entitling it to the fullest confidence of the trade and the public.

Founded in 1858 by Howard Middleton, it two years later came under control of its present senior, B. W. Sherman, who had been associated with the old firm. Through his large experience, ample capital, and extensive business connections, the dealings of the firm in field seeds have been extended, from time to time, until now practically the entire South is embraced in its scope of usefulness to the trade and to the great agricultural interests of the country. While making a decided specialty of field seeds, the firm also handles fertilizers to a considerable extent. The spacious premises of the house enable the carrying of a large and varied stock at all seasons, and buyers are assured of the excellence and growing qualities of the seeds.



THOMAS MITCHELL,

Manufacturer of Boilers and Tanks and Sheet-Iron Worker—Nos. 1711 to 1717 West Main Street.

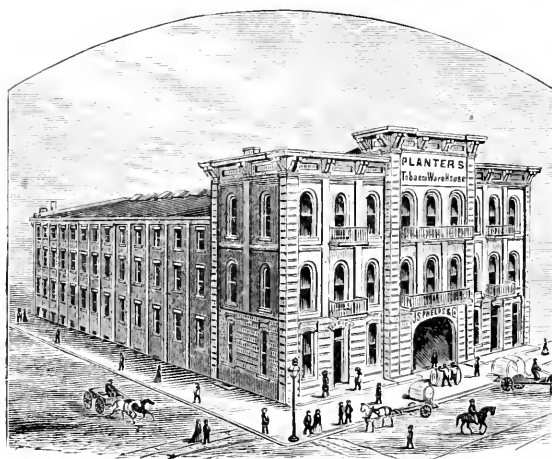


This industrial establishment is one of considerable importance to the manufacturing interests of Louisville and vicinity. It dates back in its history to 1860, when it was established by J. Pearce. In 1875 Mr. Thomas Mitchell, the present enterprising proprietor, who had previously been actively identified with the "Joseph Mitchell Boiler Yard," of much celebrity in its day, succeeded to the proprietorship of the Pearce establishment. He was successful from the first in developing a large business, now extending throughout the South-west, and supplied the leading manufacturing establishments here with boilers and tanks, among which may be mentioned the Bremaker-Moore paper mill; Ainslie, Cochran & Co's. foundry; the Du Pont Paper Mill Company; The Chess-Carley Co., and others.

With the increase of business larger facilities became necessary, and removal was effected to the present commodious quarters, Nos. 1711 to 1717 West Main street, where twenty skilled hands are employed in the boiler, tank and sheet-iron work of the prosperous establishment, and in repairing to order. Mr. Mitchell is himself a fine workman.

PLANTERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

J. S. Phelps & Co., Proprietors—North-east Corner Eleventh and Main Streets.



It is generally admitted that the Planters' is the largest and most commodious of all the tobacco warehouses in this city. The enterprise was founded in 1863 by Phelps, Caldwell & Co., and the warehouse reopened in its present spacious entirety in 1874.

President J. S. Phelps, the head of the corporation now operating the Planters', has more than a quarter of a century's experience in the trade, but did not commence operations in this city until 1862, when he built the Louisville House, a few years subsequently erecting the Planters', now perhaps the best known in the city, and doing a business aggregating over half a million dollars

lars a year, handling upward of eight thousand hogsheads.

In 1881 the present corporation was formed, composed of J. S. Phelps, president; J. H. Phelps, vice-president; and J. S. Phelps, jr., secretary. The latter are the sons of the executive head, and very energetic business men. His long experience, added to their youthful vigor and enterprise, contribute to the success of the company, the transactions of which, although already very large, are constantly increasing, and include receipts of the staple from the most famous tobacco-producing counties of this State.

H. G. VAN SEGGERN,

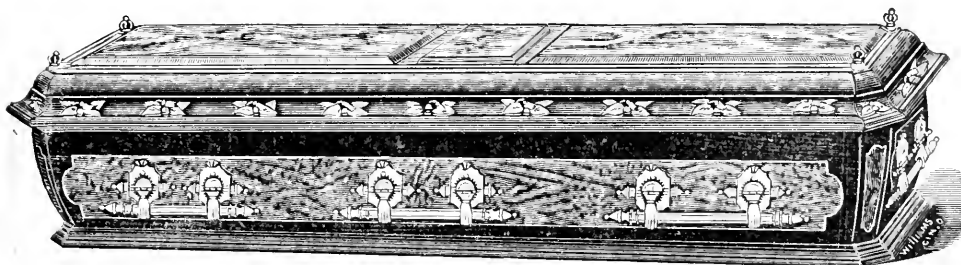
Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc., and Dealer in Lumber—Franklin Street, near Clay.

Louisville is, and for many years has been, one of the best markets in the country for every description of building material, not only because of the advantages she enjoys as a grand depot of supplies for the prosperous and rapidly-developing regions lying to the south, west and north, but by reason of the great and increasing activity that prevails in building interests within her own boundaries.

A very prominent man in building circles here is Mr. H. G. Van Seggern, who, for more than thirty years, has been identified with the trade in lumber, sash, doors, blinds, and builders' material generally, and has acquired the reputation of a skillful, conscientious, liberal, and reliable business man and manufacturer. He is a native of Germany, a practical carpenter and builder, and has had the experience of a lifetime in his present calling. He established himself on Walnut street, near Clay, in 1858, but his factory was burned in 1861. Later, he entered the firm of Hall & Eddy, on Madison street, near Clay, removing, in 1879, to Green street, and, in 1885, to his present location, where, with largely-increased facilities, he is prepared to execute all orders for either lumber or finished work, promptly, in the best style, and at lowest rates. His yards are roomy and convenient, the mill 95x100 feet, three floors, fitted up with improved modern machinery, and employing thirty-five to forty men at all seasons, the wages paid averaging \$400 a week, and the output reaching \$70,000 to \$75,000 a year. Mr. Van Seggern makes a specialty of stair building, and the many fine samples of his handiwork in and around the city attest his skill and taste. It is gratifying to note the success and prosperity of such men in the face of difficulties and disasters.

HACKETT & SMITH,

Manufacturers of Hackett's "Imperial" Improved Self-Sealing Metallic Casket: Cloth Covered Metallic Caskets
a Specialty—Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Third Avenue.



The burial of the dead is not a pleasant topic to contemplate or discuss, but in its universal relation to the human family the subject of the interment of departed loved ones is full of sorrowful interest. In former years exception was taken to metallic caskets as too expensive to be within the means of a majority of surviving relatives, and their use was largely confined to opulent families. But the inventive genius of America proved adequate to the production of a metallic casket of very superior merit, fully within the means of people in moderate circumstances. Such an article is the Hackett "Imperial" improved self-sealing metallic casket, patented in May, 1879, by Hackett & Smith, and since that year manufactured in large quantities by that firm and sold throughout the Southern States, in some of the Eastern, and in considerable numbers in Canada. These caskets are offered dealers at such margins as to enable them to supply purchasers at rates reasonable enough to justify adequate funeral display and compatible with the circumstances of the family.

Mr. Joseph Hackett, of the firm, died a short time ago, but his interest is maintained in the house by his widow, Mrs. M. H. Hackett. Mr. T. P. Smith, jr., is the active partner, and the firm remains, as before, Hackett & Smith.

JOHN G. BAXTER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Cooking and Heating Stoves, Hollowware, Mantels and Grates—Office and Foundry, Corner Thirteenth and Main Streets.

In the firm name of this industrial and commercial establishment is perpetuated the memory of its distinguished founder, John G. Baxter, in his lifetime mayor of the city and the occupant of several other important public trusts. A native Kentuckian, and at an early age losing his father, he entered a trade apprenticeship in early youth, and subsequently, with his savings, established himself in the stove and tinware business. Originally the firm was Baxter, Kyle & Co., then Baxter, Fisher & Co., then J. G. Baxter, and after a brief cessation, consequent upon his death, operations were resumed under the name of J. G. Baxter, by his estate. In all, the history of the old and leading house covers a period of about forty years.

The establishment has always occupied a prominent relation in respect to the manufacturing and commercial development of Louisville and the South. The foundry, which has very extensive manufacturing facilities and employs a large force of skilled artisans, devotes attention to the manufacture of and dealing in cooking and heating stoves, hollowware, mantels and grates, but its specialty is the Eureka cook stove, an article in high favor in households and in great demand by the trade. This superior stove is shipped to all parts of the country, and the trade of the house, in respect to its other commodities, is not only local, but extends pretty generally throughout the South. The industry is well managed by those representing the estate, and the business is accordingly prosperous.

GERNERT BROS. & KOEHLER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Lumber, South-west Corner of Jackson Street and Broadway;
Yard and Mill, Sixth and A Streets.



The trade in building materials of all kinds is a flourishing one here, owing to the vast aggregate of improvements annually undertaken, not only in the matter of new buildings, but in the repair and enlargement of old ones. There is consequently a con-

stant and heavy demand for lumber, dressed and rough, doors, sash, blinds, moldings, dimension stuff, and every item pertaining to the carpenters' and joiners' craft.

A popular and prosperous house in this line is that of Gernert Bros. & Köhler, with office at Jackson and Broadway, and yard and mill at Sixth and A streets. The enterprise was founded by Messrs. Gernert & Steinacker in 1879, and has been a very successful one throughout. Mr. Steinacker withdrew later, and established himself on Preston street; the present firm of Gernert Bros. & Köhler being organized in 1884, and composed of Fred Gernert, jr., John W. Gernert and Henry Köhler, experienced, capable and industrious men. Their trade is principally with local builders, but orders from outside points are promptly and faithfully filled at the lowest market quotations.

Messrs. Gernert Bros. & Köhler have ample facilities for manufacturing and carrying a very large stock of rough and dressed lumber and finished work of every description. In connection with their office, at Jackson street and Broadway, is a fine and well-stocked lumber-yard, 100x160 feet, while the mill premises at Sixth and A streets are 300 feet square, and have a switch and track connecting with the railroads entering the city. The mill itself is equipped in the best manner for the work required. A force of fifteen skilled mechanics is constantly employed, and a vast amount of profitable business is done. The firm also own some fifteen hundred acres of fine oak and poplar forest lands near Birdseye, Indiana, from which they cut large supplies of lumber for their trade. Their specialties, as before stated, are doors, sash, blinds, and moldings of which they manufacture vast quantities, of every size and design, from superior materials. The firm is composed of young, active and progressive men, who buy close for cash, sell cheap, and are at all times reliable. Their transactions for 1884 amounted to \$53,000; 1885, \$65,000; and they confidently expect to reach the \$100,000 mark this season.

NINTH-STREET TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

Meguiar, Helm & Co., Proprietors—Corner Main and Ninth Streets.

As Louisville is the largest leaf tobacco market in the world, and as the sales of the Ninth-street Warehouse are the largest of any house in the city, it logically follows that the proprietors, Meguiar, Helm & Co., do a larger business than any firm in the world similarly engaged.

The history of this house, which bears so important a relation to the leading and largest industry in Louisville, is a most interesting one, both from a commercial and a business standpoint. It was established in 1855 by Ronald & Brent, afterward F. S. J. Ronald & Co., then changed to Ronald, Webb & Co., and in 1877 to its present name, Meguiar, Helm & Co., composed of Presley Meguiar, of Louisville; John L. Helm, of Hardin county, Kentucky; John H. Yancey, of Barren county; John G. Harris, of Trousdale county, Tennessee, and T. A. Meguiar, of Simpson county, Kentucky. It is since these energetic and experienced gentlemen took charge of the warehouse that it achieved its prominence and rank as having the largest dealings in this great leaf-tobacco center. The warehouses of Meguiar, Helm & Co.,—for they have two—have a storage capacity of 3,000 hogsheads, and the transactions of the firm last year aggregated 20,000 hogsheads. For a single firm, this is an immense quantity, as must further appear when it is remembered that the great commercial pageant last September grew out of the fact that the aggregate transactions of all the warehouses in Louisville reached 100,000 hogsheads. The thirty employes of the firm are kept quite busy handling these millions of dollars' worth of property. The consignments are chiefly from the tobacco-growing districts of Ken-

tucky and Tennessee, and comprise very superior varieties of the staple, and the purchases at auction and private sale at the Ninth-street Warehouse are shipped not only to all tobacco-consuming districts of America, but to Europe as well.

A brief sketch of the business men who have so largely developed this industry, chiefly contributing to the commercial prosperity and prominence of Louisville, will be of interest.

Mr. Presley Meguiar, the senior of the firm, located in Louisville nearly twenty years since as a tobacco-buyer, and subsequently became interested in the warehouse. He has been a farmer and business man in the interior of the State, and possesses a large and practical knowledge of tobacco-growing. The civil war, in which he served on the Confederate side, left him in comparative poverty, but his genius and business ability speedily enabled him to recoup, and since 1867 he has been a leading business man of Louisville. He organized the firm of which he is the senior member, but public enterprises have demanded a share of his advice, knowledge of trade, public spirit and business capacity. He is a director of the Falls City Bank, the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, Union Insurance Company, Falls City Insurance Company, and occupies other positions of public trust.

Mr. John L. Helm, the second partner, also possesses large knowledge of the trade, having been constantly engaged therein about seventeen years. He is a director of the Board of Trade and of the Exposition.

Mr. Yancey, who came here from Barren county, Ky., about six years ago, was a merchant at Glasgow, and acquired his knowledge of business as an employe of this firm, and was admitted to partnership therein in September, 1884.

About the same time, Mr. Harris, who had come from Hartsville, Tenn., entered the firm, as did also Mr. T. A. Meguiar, a nephew of the senior member. The junior had lived here twelve years, and his faithful services as an employe were deservedly rewarded with a partnership.

CENTRAL ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.

Callahan & Sons, Proprietors—Storage and Commission: Dealers in Hay, Grain, Mill Feed and Flour, Corner Fourteenth and Magazine Streets.



It is sometimes asserted by rival trade centers that Louisville is not fully provided with terminal facilities, etc. Doubtless, larger and more of these adjuncts of commerce would be a convenience to our rapidly-growing trade, but Louisville does possess very superior elevators and warehouses, and among the best is the "Central," at

the corner of Fourteenth and Magazine streets, which Callahan & Sons own and operate.

This enterprising firm was founded in 1880, and is composed of J. Callahan, senior, and his two sons, J. E. and C. H. Callahan. They do a general storage and commission business, and deal extensively in hay, grain, mill feed and flour. These latter staples are received on commission from all agricultural and trading points tributary to this market, and the storage capacity of the elevator being equal to 300 car-loads, the firm can conveniently hold the consignments when the market is a falling one and a forced sale would be sacrifice. This advantage is one so highly appreciated by shippers in the interior, and Callahan & Sons so fully care for the interests of consignors, that their business is a large and growing one. The storage charges are light, railway tracks adjoining the elevator, and handling being thus rendered easy.

FALLS CITY MALT HOUSE.

John Bauer, Proprietor—Barley, Malt, Hops: Dealer in Brewers and Distillers' Supplies—Office, No. 941 Franklin Street.

Few there are who recognize the rapid growth and development of the malt interest in the South and West. Here and there in the larger commercial centers are located capacious malt houses, and Louisville forms no exception.

A leading establishment in this line is that founded in 1864 by the late John Bauer, who died about eight years since, and now owned and operated by his enterprising son of the same name. Possessing a complete and practical knowledge of the business, with ample resources and adequate producing facilities and capacity, Mr. Bauer has succeeded in building up a very large trade, chiefly local. Especially is this true of his specialty—brewers and distillers' supplies—and for the best display in this line he was awarded the premium at the great Southern Exposition. Mr. Bauer's business talents and public spirit are fully recognized in the highest commercial circles. He is a working member of the Louisville Board of Trade, and highly regarded by his confreres in that body. The brewery connected with Mr. Bauer's malt-house has an extended reputation, in this section, for the flavor and purity of its production, its cream beer being regarded as of the highest rank of excellence. The output of the establishment is about 3,000 barrels a year.

ARTHUR JONES,

Novelty Brass Foundry—Brass, Copper and White-Metal Castings Made to Order; Copper Brands a Specialty—No. 146 Fifth Avenue.



This industrial establishment, which is called "Old Reliable," and has for a distinguishing trade-mark a red bell sign, was founded in 1873 by Arthur Jones, a skilled mechanic and excellent business man, who is still its successful proprietor. He came here from Cincinnati, and at once took rank among the leading and representative industrial and commercial establishments.

The copper brands, which are made a specialty of the house, are sent to all parts of the country. They are uniformly of the highest order of excellence, and in large request in trade circles everywhere. At the "Old Reliable," brass, copper and white-metal castings are made to order on the shortest notice, and a supply of Babbitt metal is always kept on hand. In its line the Novelty brass foundry is the leading establishment in Louisville, and perhaps in the entire South. Its trade is constantly increasing, and its proprietor, in bending his energies to that end, is exhibiting a degree of enterprise at once commendable and profitable to him.

JOSEPH HANTHAUSEN,

Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Dealer, No. 311 West Main Street.

This well-established house, the trade of which is so extensive as to require for its business operations the large three-story premises, 22½x180 feet at 311 West Main street, in the leading wholesale district, was founded in 1867 by Joseph Haxthausen and John H. Ropke, and the present enterprising proprietor, Mr. Haxthausen, who came hither from Germany in 1853, has conducted the business alone since last year, his partner, Mr. Ropke, having died. His administration of affairs has been characterized by great energy and ability, inasmuch that he has greatly increased the volume of trade of the house while maintaining its already excellent reputation for dealing in first-class goods. The territorial limits of the trade have also been enlarged, with promise of even greater expansion and larger prosperity in the near future, and Mr. Haxthausen's prosperity is a tribute to his eminent worth and business capacity.

COLGAN & McAFEE,

Manufacturers of Colgan's Taffy Tolu and Druggists, Corner Tenth and Walnut Streets.



For more than ten years from the well-known drug-store on the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets has emanated that popular chewing gum universally known as "Colgan's Taffy Tolu." Its pleasant qualities as a chewing gum, supplemented by its admitted medical qualities, making it a perfect tobacco substitute and relief for indigestion, have made it popular in city and country, metropolis, village and hamlet from Maine to California and the lakes to the gulf, and its sales are so large as to tax to the utmost the extensive manufacturing facilities of Messrs. John Colgan and J. A. McAfee, the proprietors.

The admitted purity of the compound has also promoted its extensive and ever-increasing sale throughout the country. The enterprising firm is a very popular one locally, and maintains an excellent drug-store at Tenth and Walnut streets,

where physicians' prescriptions are carefully compounded, and drugs and medicines kept in large stock.

So many having endeavored to imitate and to sell inferior compounds as the genuine Colgan's Taffy Tolu, the proprietors make this timely announcement: "We are the originators and sole proprietors of this brand of chewing gum, and have our trade-mark registered in the United States patent office. Beware of imitations!"

TODD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

Paul F. Semonin, Manager—Office, South-west Corner Ninth and Main Streets.

This establishment perpetuates the honored name of the Todd warehouse, founded half a century ago, and the progenitor of all others in this section.

Yet the present corporation, organized about two years ago with an authorized capital of \$100,000, utilizes its great experience and large resources rather in selling tobacco on commission from other warehouses than in warehousing itself.

Mr. Paul F. Semonin, the manager of the company, possesses large knowledge and experience in this line, and his sales to manufacturers and shippers in all parts of the country, at auction and by private sale, are already quite extensive and constantly increasing. Large quantities of the staple are consigned to the company from the richest tobacco-growing sections, and all are handled with satisfaction and profit to the grower or consignor. Not being charged with the multifarious cares incident to keeping a large warehouse, the manager of the company has ample time to devote to the movement and fluctuations of the market, and the advantages to shippers of this freedom are many and obvious.

In the grand tobacco jubilee and parade of September last the Todd warehouse made a superb display. In addition to a large flat loaded with hogsheds marked as shipped from the several States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, the Farmers' Home Journal made note as follows: "The display by the Todd Warehouse Company made what was the most interesting of any special feature of the tobacco parade. It was a hogshed of tobacco drawn by a yoke of oxen in the manner of sixty years ago, when tobacco was marketed in this way in Richmond, Virginia. There was no wagon, but a tongue was fitted to the heads of the hogshed, and it rolled as a wheel. The planters of Virginia rolled their crops in this way hundreds of miles before wagons were cheap and plentiful." The Evening Post adds that it was the most unique feature of the parade.

ARLINGTON HOTEL.

J. H. McCleary, Proprietor—Corner Main and Twelfth Streets—A New, Neat and Convenient House.

The establishment of a first-class hotel in the immediate vicinity of the Union depot, at the tobacco warehouses, has for many years been a much-needed convenience, and one which, properly conducted, could not fail to secure large patronage and yield handsome returns. Yet no one seemed disposed to make the venture until about two years ago, when Mr. J. H. McCleary, the popular boniface of the Phoenix Hotel, took the matter in hand after his vigorous fashion, and, after a heavy outlay in ground and building, furniture and appurtenances, threw open to the public the new and elegant Arlington Hotel. The house is new, clean and complete throughout; has all modern conveniences, maintains a superb table and pleasant sleeping accommodations, and is in all respects a credit and an ornament to that portion of the city. Mr. McCleary has had an experience of twenty years as a caterer to the traveling public, and very decidedly "knows how to keep a hotel." His patrons at the Arlington are principally connected with the tobacco trade, commercial travelers, etc., but the public generally will find it a home-like and delightful place to stop, with moderate charges and excellent service.

FARMERS' SUPPLY COMPANY.

R. H. Hoskins, Manager—Dealer in Barb Fence Wire, Farming Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Fertilizers, Grain, Feed, Fancy Poultry and Yorkshire Hogs, No. 127 W. Main Street.

The steady improvement that for some years has appeared in the yield and quality of farm crops, the grade, weight and beauty of poultry and swine, and the increased profits that have accrued from these conditions, are to a great extent referable to the enterprise and industry of the importers and dealers in seeds, stock, etc., and to them both farmers and consumers owe a debt of obligation for the benefits conferred.

Of the more prominent houses concerned in this branch of trade at the South the Farmers' Supply Company, established in 1874, at No. 127 West Main street, Louisville, and of which Mr. R. H. Hoskins is manager, stands in the front rank. The entire five floors, 30x200 feet, are stored with goods pertaining to agriculture, stock and poultry raising. The assortment of farming implements, machinery, fertilizers, etc., is endless, embracing everything desirable.

In the poultry and live-stock department all of the most popular strains of fine poultry are represented, as are the famous Yorkshire hogs.

Mr. Hoskins has had charge of the Farmers' Supply Company's store since 1876, and has been very successful in bringing it to a high point of excellence.

ADAMS BROTHERS & CO.,

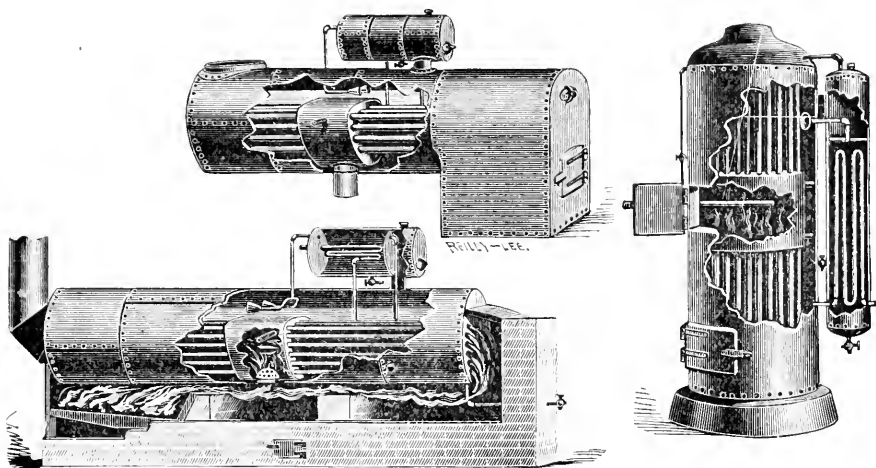
(Successors to John G. Baxter). Wholesale Dealers in, and Manufacturers of, Stoves, Grates, Mantels, Pieced, Pressed and Japanned Tin Ware, Hollowware and Tinnerns' Stock—Office and Salesrooms, No. 736 West Main Street.

This establishment, now owned and operated by J. B. and C. W. Adams, under the firm name of Adams Brothers & Co., was founded in 1850 by the late John G. Baxter, as a department of his extensive foundry, now operated by his estate, as elsewhere noted in this volume. The present firm succeeded to the down-town store, at 736 West Main street, in 1885. These extensive premises occupy a space of 25x190 feet, four stories in height, and employ thirty-five men in the important industry.

As manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in stoves, grates, mantels and the other superior wares named in the caption of this article, Messrs. Adams Brothers & Co. have an extensive trade throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and the volume of their transactions, as well as the territorial extent of their trade, is continually increasing. The members of the firm are practical workmen, and energetic and enterprising in the conduct of their business.

JOHN MITCHELL,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, etc., Nos. 312, 314, 315 and 317 Eleventh Street.



The city of Louisville has long been noted for its superior boiler work, and it is fitting that the oldest and largest establishment here engaged in this important industry should find ample mention in a volume setting forth the industrial and commercial interests of Louisville and vicinity.

Mr. John Mitchell, the enterprising proprietor of the establishment, founded it in 1871, but prior to that time had been for twenty years engaged in the same industry in connection with his uncle, so that he has devoted practically all his life to this branch of business, becoming a most expert and practical mechanic and thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business and with the requirements of the trade.

His extensive establishment covers half a block of space, and comprises all the modern machinery and appliances necessary to the turning out of the first-class work for which the house is noted. Twenty-five skilled artisans are also employed, and the trade of the establishment extends throughout the South and South-west. A specialty is made of steam-boat, mill, portable and upright boilers of every description, and these are found in the leading industrial concerns throughout the large extent of country named. Considerable repairing of boilers is also done, the facilities of the establishment for doing that class of work on the shortest notice and in the best manner being unsurpassed.

J. B. McILVAIN & SON,

Wholesale Whiskies No. 115 Second Street.

This well-known house can point with pride to an honorable business record and career, covering a period of over thirty-five years, nearly all of which time it has commanded great trade prominence throughout the country in connection with the extensive sale of its specialty, the J. G. Mattingly & Sons celebrated whiskies.

The establishment of J. B. McIlvain & Son, both partners being of the same initials, was founded by the senior in 1850, and has always occupied its present commodious quarters, No. 115 Second street, the center of the wholesale whisky trade. From year to year the enterprise of the firm has been rewarded by the increase of its business, in volume and in territorial expansion, so that its dealings now extend from Maine to California, and the house has a well-earned reputation for dealing only in first-class goods, while its numerous customers attest that the establishment has great repute in the trade.

W. BENSINGER & SONS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Furniture, No. 231 West Market Street.

The senior of this well-known and enterprising firm established his present business here over a quarter of a century ago, and his sons, having been brought up in the business, and acquired full knowledge of its every detail, were admitted to partnership in 1883; so that the present firm consists of W. Bensinger, founder of the house in 1860, and his two sons, Charles W. and Alfred Bensinger.

The house has always been distinguished for the attractive appearance and artistic quality of its goods, yet these elements of beauty have not been advanced at the expense of durability, which is an essential quality in furniture. The house also deals very extensively in toys of all descriptions. Nor are the cheaper and most serviceable goods lacking in the large and varied stock kept by the firm; on the contrary, its motto has ever been to supply the best goods at the most reasonable prices. Hence the large trade of the house, which is not only most extensive locally, but extends to the better portions of Kentucky and Indiana; and hence, too, the deserved esteem in which the enterprising firm is held by the trade and the public.

TORBITT & CASTLEMAN.

Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 207 to 211 West Main Street.

Undergoing, since it was first established in 1858, but one or two changes in firm name, this house has for nearly thirty years maintained a position among the leaders in its line in the South and South-west.

Founded in the year stated, by Castleman & Torbitt, the firm subsequently became Castleman, Murrell & Co., and the present firm name has characterized the ownership and control since 1868. With most extensive premises, covering three numbers and six floors, the firm at all times carries a large stock of syrups, molasses, sugar, coffee and rice, making a specialty of Louisiana products, handling many thousand barrels of molasses annually, and a corresponding quantity of the other goods.

The trade of the house, although chiefly in Kentucky and Indiana, extends also North and North-west generally.

Both members of the firm were formerly from Woodford county, Kentucky, but have long been resident here, and among the foremost in contributing to the commercial success of Louisville and the South.

GEORGE W. WICKS & CO.,

Tobacco and Cotton Factors, General Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of Virginia and North Carolina Tobacco, No. 529 West Main Street.

Age and stability happily conjoined with youthful energy and vigor characterize the conduct of this well-known house, which was established in 1853 by Nock, Wicks & Co., and subsequently was conducted under the present firm name of George W. Wicks & Co.

The senior of the house has for upward of thirty years been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Louisville and the South, while his son and junior partner, George W. Wicks, jr., has been brought up in the business, and acquired knowledge of every detail. The firm are cotton factors, general commission merchants, and manufacturers' agents for the sale of Virginia and North Carolina tobacco, deal in Maysville and Southern cotton goods, and are Southern agents for the celebrated Blue Lick water. Their trade in the tobacco and cotton staples is very extensive throughout Kentucky and in the West and South, and on the increase. To the development of Louisville as a productive and manufacturing center the senior of this house has contributed of his ample resources, and his practical energy and public spirit have given direction to many successful efforts in behalf of enterprises conducive to the public good. Mr. George W. Wicks is one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Louisville.

SCHWABACHER & CO.,

Kentucky Whiskies, No. 105 West Main Street.

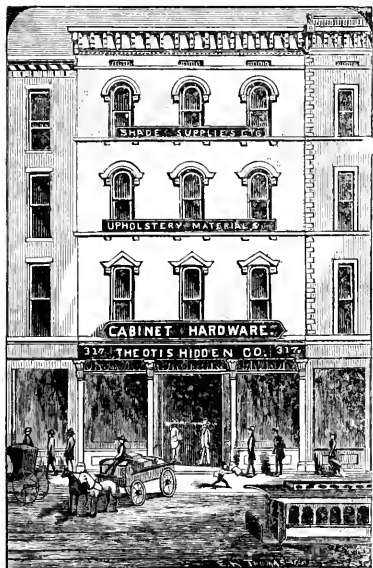
This house, though dating back but eight years in its present connection, has for its proprietors business men of long experience in this line, who are thoroughly conversant with its every detail. The house was founded by Schwabacher & Mayer in 1879, and a year later assumed its present firm name, the partners being A. and H. Schwabacher. The former used to be in business in Bowling Green, Ky., and the latter was for some years connected with the well-known house of Bamberger, Bloom & Co.

Their specialty is Kentucky whiskies, and they sell not only the leading brands that are favorites throughout the country, but are also sole proprietors of the celebrated brand called the "Kentucky Coaching Club," which they bottle for sale, and which has attained great favor throughout the country for its popularity and general excellence. Their other leading brands are: "McBrayer," "T. B. Ripy," "Kentucky Club," "New Hope," "Mayfield," "E. L. Miles," "Atherton," "Nelson," "Mellwood," "J. G. Mattingly" and "Anderson." Most of these goods are sold in bond. Bottled whisky is also made a specialty.

In meeting the demands of their already very extensive and constantly-increasing trade throughout the West, North-west, and East, the firm employs an efficient corps of expert traveling salesmen, and the house is rated among the most enterprising and reliable in Louisville and the South.

THE OTIS HIDDEN COMPANY.

Otis Hidden, President; E. D. Upham, Secretary and Treasurer; A. E. Knopf, Manager—Cabinet Hardware, Upholstery Goods, Window Shades and Supplies—No. 317 West Market Street.



This establishment, which is the only one of its kind south of the Ohio river, dates its existence back to 1881, and in this comparatively short time has built up a large and flourishing trade, practically covering the entire territory of the South and South-west.

The principal business of the corporation is supplying furniture and chair factories with every conceivable variety of cabinet hardware, and its list of customers contains every large concern of the kind in its territory, not to mention the host of small factories and retail dealers. Among other specialties it is the Southern agent for the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, for the sale of their patent locks which are let in by machinery, and which are rapidly taking the place of the old-style furniture locks.

It also supplies the upholstery trade with everything needed in that business, including not only springs, glue, sand paper, etc., but also a complete line of covering goods and trimmings, from the cheapest to the most expensive, embracing both foreign and domestic fabrics.

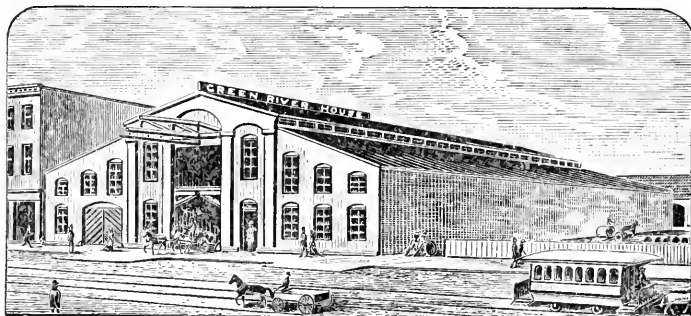
Upholsterers' tools and every kind of supplies used by mattress makers are also important branches of the business.

This company are also jobbers of window shades and every variety of curtain material and shade supplies; and thus form a depot of supplies of all kinds for the entire furniture and upholstering trade in this section.

The officers of the company have extensive experience in this line, and enjoy the support and confidence of the trade at large, as progressive and energetic business men, as is evidenced by their large and increasing trade. President Hidden is also vice-president of the Kentucky Furniture Manufacturing Company of this city.

GREEN RIVER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

Dr. D. P. White, John W. Brown and R. A. White, Proprietors—Main Street, between Ninth and Tenth.



In the expressive language of the senior of this house, as noted by a Courier Journal reporter, the leaf-tobacco interest in Louisville has grown, since his early connection with it, "from a mole hill to a mountain." Dr. White began shipping here when there was but a single warehouse in Louisville and very primitive methods of conducting business generally obtained. Buyers and sellers kept their offices in their hats or heads for the most part, and the funds to purchase with found place in the pockets of the buyer.

In 1867, upon coming to this city, he became a member of the firm of Glover, White & Co., at the old Boone warehouse, and eleven years later founded the Green River House in connection with Captain Edwards. The firm so remained until September, 1885, when it became White, Brown & White.

With a warehouse 80x170 feet, and extensive patronage from the tobacco-growing districts, the firm has so increased its business that its transactions the present year aggregate the handsome sum of \$300,000. Dr. White was in earlier years a physician of large practice, but engaged in farming and raising tobacco on a large scale in Green county, from which the warehouse takes its name. He has been Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, was a member of the Confederate Congress, and has held various other political trusts and distinctions. Though as aged as he is experienced, the doctor still evinces much interest in the prosecution of the business, and is fortunate in being aided in the management of the vast interests of the warehouse by active and energetic young partners in the persons of John W. Brown and R. A. White.

COWLES & GLAZEBROOK,

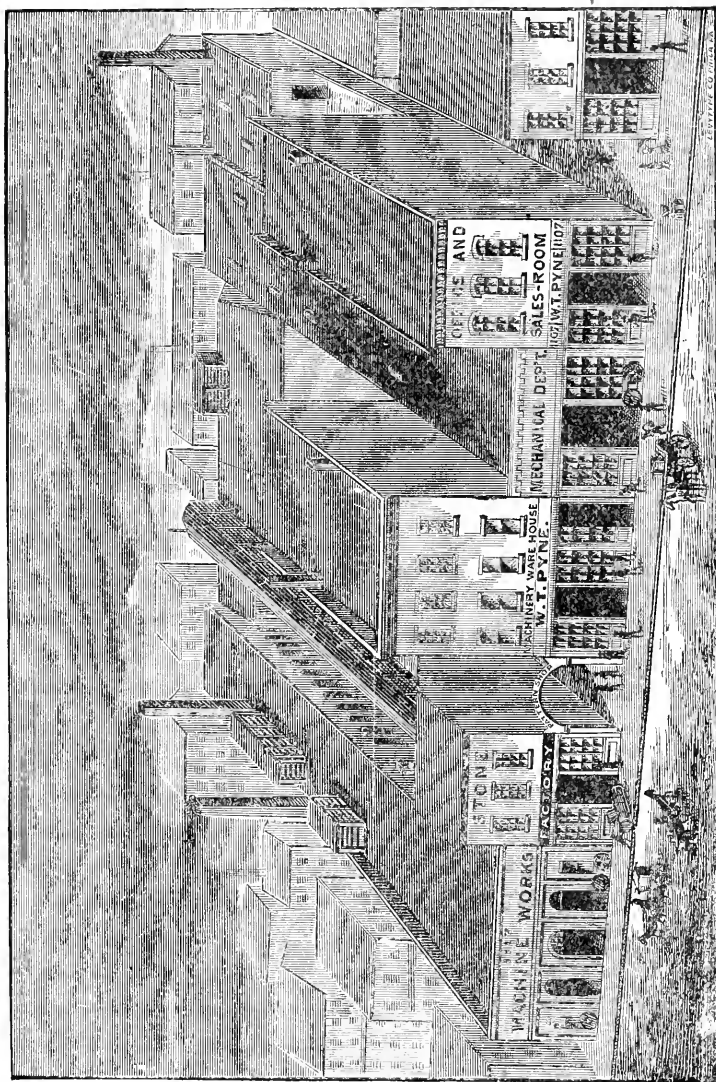
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants—No. 635 West Main Street.

This well-known house, doing a large and prosperous and continually-increasing business, and, in respect to its transactions, covering the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, was founded in 1881, and three years later, by the admission of James Glazebrook to partnership, the firm became, as at present, Cowles & Glazebrook, and is composed of J. P. Cowles and James Glazebrook.

In addition to the wholesale grocery line, the firm does a large commission business in merchandise and devotes special attention to the handling of country produce, receiving the same in choice qualities and large quantities from the producing districts tributary to Louisville.

Mr. J. P. Cowles, the senior of the firm, came here from Smith's Grove, where he had been engaged in general merchandising, to embark in this enterprise. His partner, James Glazebrook, is the son of Austin Glazebrook, who founded and was the senior member of the old grocery establishment of Glazebrook, Grinstead & Co., now carried on by Grinstead & Co. The success of Cowles & Glazebrook in comparatively so short a time supplies convincing proof of the business ability of the enterprising partners.

W. T. PYNE.



Machinist, Millwright and Mill-furnisher, Manufacturer of Portable Wheat and Corn Mills—Full Line of Manufacturers' and Millers' Supplies
in Stock—Office, No. 1107 West Main Street.

Some idea of the magnitude of this extensive establishment may be gained from the accompanying representation of the works, which cover half a block or more of valuable space on the principal and busiest wholesale thoroughfare in Louisville.

In the largest sense Mr. W. T. Pyne's is an industrial establishment, nearly allied also to the commercial interests of the city, and alike creditable to its enterprising proprietor and to the city, which more than fifteen years ago he chose as the field of his operations. Coming here in 1870, with a practical experience of years gained at Indianapolis, Ind., and at Columbus, Ind., he has developed a trade in his useful line that now extends throughout the South and South-west, and is very large in volume. A practical millwright, an expert draughtsman and mechanical engineer, Mr. Pyne supplements this knowledge and usefulness to the trade with ample capital and most extensive facilities for the manufacture and storage of machinery. In this manner he has been enabled, with

his large force of hands—sometimes numbering one hundred—to keep up with his great increase of orders from time to time. He makes a specialty of portable wheat and corn-mills, and in this branch of his business he is so eminently successful as to be practically without a rival in this section of country. As a millwright and mill-furnisher, he furnishes estimates and does mill-work all over the South and South-west, executing his work promptly and upon most reasonable terms.

In his extensive premises a department is also allotted to second-hand machinery, and in this Mr. Pyne deals quite largely, receiving and selling the same on commission when desired. Not only has the establishment supplied machinery for glass-works, mills and distilleries throughout a wide scope of country, but being especially public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Pyne's business success is fully merited, and is therefore the more gratifying.

TAYLOR & WILLIAMS,

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 133 Third Street.



The illustration herewith presented pertains to three well-known brands of whisky in large trade and popular demand. The branding upon the barrels also includes the name of the distillers and wholesale dealers in these choice goods—Taylor & Williams, proprietors of the extensive establishment at 133 Third street in this city, and of an equally well-known and well-appointed distillery in Nelson county.

The leading house in question was founded in 1871 by D. H. Taylor & Co., and five years thereafter Mr. J. T. Williams became associated with the firm, which he and Mr. D. H. Taylor, the founder, still compose. The senior is an

old resident of Louisville, and has always been engaged in this line of business, while his partner is originally from Tennessee, and was formerly connected with a leading shoe house in Nashville.

The firm employs twenty hands, and its trade extends throughout the Southern and Western States, and to some extent in Illinois, Michigan and New York also. The jobbing of the brands named has continuously grown in the volume of trade and in territorial extent.

The commercial standing of the house is the highest, and it is in the fullest sense entitled to be ranked here among the leading industrial and commercial establishments of Louisville and the South.

S. GRABFELDER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Kentucky and Tennessee Whiskies, Wines and Brandies—No. 228 Second Street.

This old and well-known house was established here in 1867, by S. Grabfelder, then, and for many years prior thereto, identified with the commercial interests of Louisville.

Not only has the enterprising proprietor an extensive trade acquaintance and connection throughout the West and South-west—and especially in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—but his leading brands of whisky (Southern Pride, Kentucky Belle and Rose Valley) are known and distinguished for purity and excellence throughout the country; while the general stock of the house, including a wide range of Kentucky and Tennessee whiskies, wines and brandies, is admittedly not only large, but superior in quality, and especially adapted to the requirements of the Western and Southern trade. They have also the additional brands of Elk Horn, private stock of Rose Valley, and Old McBrayer. These brands they case. In point of territorial extent and aggregate volume, the dealings of this enterprising firm are second to very few engaged in this line in this section of country.

THE NELSON COUNTY DISTILLERY COMPANY.

N. Miller, President; John W. Shallcross, Secretary and Treasurer—Distillers of the "Coon Hollow" Hand made Sour-Mash and "Big Spring" Fire-Copper Whiskies—Distillery at Coon Hollow, Nelson County, Ky.—Office, No. 256 West Main Street.



This establishment, well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the land, was founded in 1880 by A. T. Smith & Co. and R. Cummins & Co., and two years later the present corporation was formed, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and succeeded to the business and property of the two leading firms mentioned. The distilleries of the corporation are located on the Knoxville branch of the L. & N. railway in Nelson county. The first—devoted to the sour-mash product—has a capacity to work two hundred bushels a day, and the sweet-mash distillery four hundred bushels daily. The employes number thirty. The leading brands are the well-known "Coon Hollow" hand-made sour-

mash and the "Big Spring" fire-copper sweet-mash. These are sold throughout the United States and exported as well. They are favorites in trade circles and among consumers, and the sales of these whiskies aggregate millions annually.

The executive officers of the company are well-known citizens, distinguished in business and social life. President Miller was formerly in the wholesale grocery line here, a member of the firm of Gardner & Miller. He is a director in the Masonic Bank and holds other positions of trust, having also been formerly a member of the School Board here.

Mr. Shallcross, the secretary and treasurer, has resided here all his life. He is also connected with the insurance interest.



MEHLER & ECKSTENKEMPER,

Dealers in Allegheny Pine, Poplar and Hemlock Lumber, Laths, Shingles and Cedar Posts, No. 901 East Green Street.

For more than a quarter of a century, and always under the management of its present enterprising and successful proprietors, this representative establishment has commanded a leading position in respect to the lumber trade of Louisville, and the Southwest.

The firm, which is composed of C. Mehler and L. Eckstenkemper, was organized on January 1, 1861. Both partners already had large business experience, the former having been identified with the Hulings' lumber yard, while the latter was engaged in the grocery trade.

The yards of the firm, on East Green and Campbell streets, are most extensive and conveniently arranged, with facilities for storing many millions of feet of lumber. While dealing in all kinds of lumber, the firm have especially large transactions in Allegheny pine, poplar and hemlock, which they have sawn expressly for their use by Allegheny mills. They also buy largely in raft lots in Pittsburgh, and are thus enabled to offer superior inducements to their customers, and builders find it greatly to their interest to seek estimates from Mehler & Eckstenkemper, who fill orders promptly, always shipping on the shortest notice. Inclusive of dealings in laths, shingles, cedar posts, etc., the aggregate transactions of the firm exceed \$100,000 a year, and, while the trade is largely local, it is continually expanding territorially and in volume.

GEORGE M. ROGERS, AGENT,

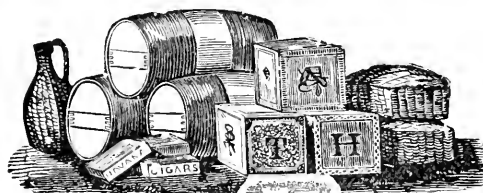
Dealer in Lumber and Shingles—Office, No. 236 Third Street.

The lumber trade of Louisville is in a very prosperous condition, the industry, promptitude and fair dealing of the men engaged in it at this point having built up a market of surprising magnitude for the product of Northern mills. And right here we will state that, notwithstanding the vast yellow pine forests and rapidly-developing lumber business of the Southern States, one of the best markets for Northern pine, particularly for finishing purposes, doors, sash, blinds, etc., is found in the South. The reason is apparent; Northern pine is soft, straight in grain, beautiful and uniform in texture, takes paint well, and is not liable to weather-crack under exposure.

A leading house here in the Northern pine lumber trade is that of Mr. George M. Rogers, agent for the great Grand Rapids lumber and shingle manufacturers, Osterhout, Fox & Co. Mr. Rogers is prepared to fill orders to any required extent with the best material, promptly and on satisfactory terms, either in white or yellow pine. With twenty-five years' constant experience and a fixed determination to please, as well as unlimited resources to draw upon, buyers will find it to their interest to inspect his facilities before placing orders.

WM. ROBBERT,

Wholesale Whisky, Wines and Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars—Kentucky Sour-Mash Whisky a Specialty—
Nos. 842 and 844 West Main Street.



This establishment, founded nearly twenty years ago by Buschman & Robbert, passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Wm. Robbert, in 1871, and has always occupied a leading position in respect to the trade and commerce of Louisville.

Handling a choice and very complete line of whiskies, wines and groceries, tobacco and cigars, Kentucky whiskies and wines are made a specialty, and a very large trade done therein throughout Kentucky and Indiana. The trade of the house is continually extending territorially and in the volume of business transactions, which already aggregate over \$75,000.

Mr. Robbert is an old and highly esteemed citizen of Louisville, having resided here about thirty-five years. From 1863 to 1867 he was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business, and has been identified with other enterprises of commercial importance.

WILLIAM KOPP,

Designer and Carver—Ornamental Woodwork and Furniture Factory—Main Street, North-east Corner of Twenty-first.

Although but a few years engaged in his present department of art and industry, Mr. William Kopp has greatly promoted the artistic taste and culture of the people of Louisville through his handiwork in ornamental designing and carving woodwork. His walnut rosettes and esenteheons, and, in fact, all his woodwork ornamentalations, are models of art, and his fancy figures which he designs and carves for the trade and for sale generally adorn many of the finest mansions of the city and its environs, for he enjoys a large local patronage for his fine handiwork in poplar, oak, walnut and cherry, which is also being extensively called for from other parts of the State. He makes designs from patterns and drawings to suit customers.

Mr. Kopp also operates a furniture factory, in which the cheap grades of furniture are made a specialty, forty men being employed in that industry. The trade of the house in this department is large and constantly increasing in volume.

J. O. CAMPBELL & SON.

Established 1852—Machinists and Machinery Brokers—Nos. 216, 218 and 220 First Street.

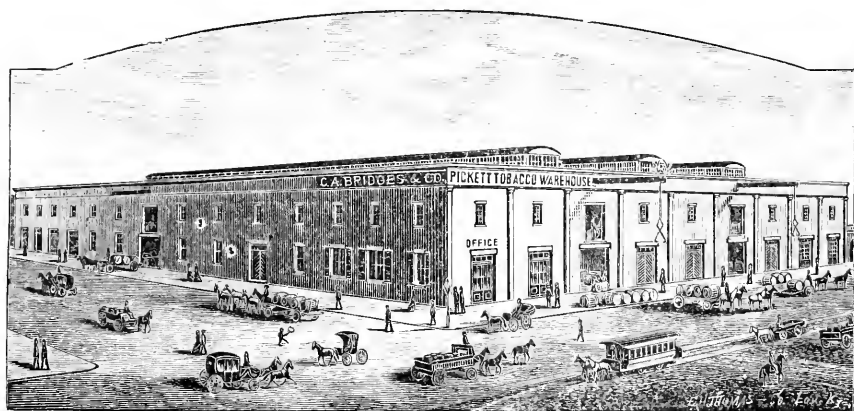
Established as far back as 1852 by the enterprising senior of the present firm, this house in the fullest sense is representative of the industries of Louisville. It is at once large in the area and capacious character of its buildings, large in its manufacturing facilities, large in the variety of the machinery made and dealt in, and large in the extent and volume of its trade.

For nearly thirty-five years the establishment has been one of the institutions of Louisville. Mr. J. O. Campbell, the senior of the firm, has been all his life so engaged, and his son and partner, C. A. Campbell, has been brought up in this department of industry, acquiring knowledge of every detail. At the foundry and sales-room may be found a full line of machinists' and planing-mill supplies and the following extensive variety of specialties, viz: Lathes, saw-mills, engines, planers, surfacers, boilers, shapers, matchers, pulleys, drill presses, jointers, shafting, gear-cutters, scroll and band saws, hangers, calipers, twist drills, set screws, taps, etc.

Large already, the trade of the house is continuously increasing, as the result of practical business effort to that end.

PICKETT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

Chas. A. Bridges & Co., Proprietors, Corner Eighth and Main Streets.



The Pickett is the oldest tobacco warehouse in the West, and its senior proprietor, Mr. Chas. A. Bridges, has been longer engaged in the warehouse business than any man in Louisville. The warehouse itself was established nearly thirty-five years ago by a joint stock company, and Mr. Bridges' connection with it dates back to 1857, when he entered the establishment as an employe. Four years later he became a partner, the firm name being G. Spratt & Co., which designation was retained—although additional partners were meantime admitted—until 1880, when Mr. Spratt, who had been nearly a quarter of a century the head of the firm, died. The present firm, consisting of Charles A. and W. G. Bridges, was then formed.

The Pickett Warehouse enjoys the record of having made the largest sales of any one house in the world in a single year—24,048 hogsheads. This was during the memorable year of 1864, and even during the past year, when the aggregate sales of leaf tobacco in Louisville approximated 130,000 hogsheads, no other house has nearly approached this marvelous record. It was deemed worthy of conspicuous mention and acclaim during the memorable commercial pageant last September, advertising Louisville's standing as the largest leaf-tobacco market in the world. In the statistical portion of this volume due mention is made of the pre-eminence of this market in this regard, but it is due the pioneer warehouseman and his energetic partner here to say that the grand result of which the

city is entitled to boast is largely due to the enterprise and business sagacity of C. A. Bridges & Co.

The Pickett Warehouse has a storage capacity of about 2,100 hogsheads, and at this writing, as generally throughout the season, it has that large amount housed. The trade of the firm may be said to be world-wide, for sales are made for shipment to Europe as well as to all parts of this country. To this oldest, as well as one of the largest houses in the West, consignments come from all tobacco-growing districts tributary to this market, for no house is more generally and more favorably known for upright dealings with customers. The senior of the firm is a native Kentuckian and has all his life been identified with this important interest. His partner also is thoroughly experienced, affable, and popular in trade circles.

VANDIVER & HITE,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Tan Bark, Staves, Hoop Poles, Lumber and Produce; Manufacturers of Pure Apple Vinegar and Cider, Pickles, Table Sauce and Tomato Catsup—No. 119 Second Street.

TRADE MARK.



As will be seen from the above caption, this firm controls a wide range of business, its operations in each line being most extensive. As commission merchants for the sale of tan bark, staves, hoop poles, lumber, and all kinds of produce, and as wholesale dealers in bacon, lard, flour, hay and grain, a very large business is transacted, and Messrs. Vandiver & Hite make a specialty of the manufacture of pure apple vinegar and cider, pickles, table sauce and tomato catsup, the vinegar being certified by a leading analytical chemist to be strictly pure. A sparkling berry juice, the product of the firm, is regarded among the nicest drinks in the world.

The house is an old one, with the highest commercial standing, ample capital, and exceptional manufacturing facilities. It was founded in 1869, by Leiter & Co., and the present firm was formed in 1884. Mr. J. A. Vandiver, the senior of the firm, is an old resident, and has been engaged in this line about a quarter of a century. His partner, Mr. W. R. Hite, is also a gentleman of much business ability and energy.

BUCHTER CHAIR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

John A. Armstrong and Allan P. Houston, Proprietors—Nos. 831, 833 and 835 Green Street.

In the commercial designation of this extensive industrial establishment is perpetuated the name of the pioneer, in this section, in the important interest of chair making. The establishment was founded in the historic year of 1849 by Mr. H. Buchter, and the present firm, composed of John A. Armstrong and Allan P. Houston, acquired proprietary control scarcely five years ago, although both had prior and long experience in this branch of manufacture.

How large an industry chair making has become here, as elsewhere, in late years may be judged by the extensive buildings of the establishment at the location above given, which comprehend the factory proper, dry house, etc., and most complete manufacturing facilities, appliances and apparatus. Skilled workmen to the number of 125 are employed, and the greatest care is taken in the selection of the best seasoned wood and in perfectly finishing the furniture. The specialty of the factory is the making of walnut, cane-seated, and fancy chairs, and these are so popular with dealers that the establishment has extended its trade immensely in volume, and in respect to territory ships its wares to all parts of this country, and to Canada, South America and Mexico.

The members of the firm are both long-time residents and honored business men of Louisville, and their prosperity is an eminently deserved one.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Theodore Harris, President; James B. Wilder, Vice-President; M. A. Huston, Secretary—Capital Stock, \$100,000; Net Surplus, \$80,122.68—Office, No. 291 Fifth Avenue.



This company is an anomaly in insurance history. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, no other company in the State can show such a record. Indeed, it is rather a curiosity in financial success: Commencing business on May 1, 1872, it declared its first dividend on the following January 1st. That being eight months, the dividend was made ten per cent. Since then, as each six months rolled by, an eight-per-cent. dividend has rolled into the pockets of the stockholders.

A synoptical report of the company, as gained from the published reports of the Insurance Commissioner of the State, shows the following interesting result of thirteen years and eight months' business, ending with January 1, 1886.

Receipts and expenditures from May 1, 1872, to January 1, 1886:

Receipts—From premiums on policies, \$458,009.52; from interest on investments, \$177,082.11; total, \$635,091.63. Expenditures—Losses paid, \$200,066.69; commission, expenses and taxes, \$103,577.39; total, \$303,644.08; profit, \$331,447.55; grand total, \$635,091.63.

How this profit was disposed of—Dividends to stockholders, \$210,000.00; laid aside to reinsure all existing risks, \$33,508.75; laid aside to pay losses in process of adjustment, \$7,816.12; net surplus over all liabilities, including capital stock, \$80,122.68; total, \$331,447.55.

Thus this company could have reinsured all outstanding risks, and retired from business on January 1, 1886, and pay to its stockholders \$180 per share in liquidation. And the man who invested \$100 in the company's stock in May, 1872, and still holds it, has received thereupon up to January 1, 1886, in dividends, \$210—add present worth of stock, \$180; total, \$390. Making three hundred and ninety dollars returns for one hundred invested, without trouble to him. We asked if such results could be relied upon in the business of insurance, and were answered, "No; insurance companies, like other financial institutions, are sometimes unsuccessful."

We asked an officer of this company, "What is the secret of success in the business of insurance?" His answer was, "Saying no at the right time—that is all there is in it."

E. H. CHASE & CO.

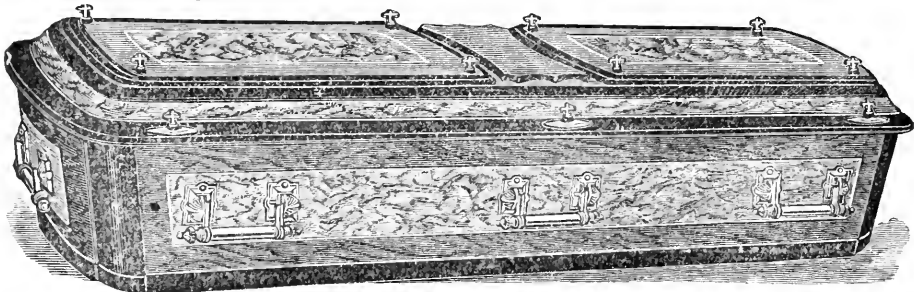
E. H. Chase, President; A. S. Jerome, Treasurer; Chas. E. Chase, Secretary—Distillers and Wholesale Dealers in Kentucky Whiskies—Office, No. 103 West Main Street.

This well-known house was established nearly a quarter of a century ago by the executive officers of the present corporation and has always been prominent in connection with the manufacturing and wholesale whisky interest, maintaining and operating one of the best distilleries in the State, in Garrard county, with a capacity of 3,500 bushels annually, with all modern improvements.

In July, 1882, the better to further the wholesaling interest, the establishment was incorporated with a capital stock of \$120,000, and the executive officers above named. The trade of the company extends to every State and Territory in the Union, their brands of sour mash commanding the highest degree of trade and popular favor and sale everywhere. The officers of the corporation are energetic in developing trade, possessed of ample capital and the largest experience. Hence the continued and deserved prosperity of the establishment.

LOUISVILLE COFFIN COMPANY.

R. R. Glover, President; W. H. May, Secretary and Treasurer—Manufacturers of Coffins and Caskets, Robes, Linings and Undertakers' Supplies Generally—Office and Manufactory, No. 627 Fourth Avenue; Yards, Eleventh and Magazine Streets



The great expense of interment, concerning which the press and public have had much to say, in former years, in censure of extravagant display, is entirely obviated by modern ingenuity and mechanism, which permits the manufacture of caskets of cedar, poplar, and black walnut, presenting all the advantages of the others at such reasonable prices as to be entirely compatible with the circumstances of surviving families.

The manufacture of such caskets and coffins has become a large industry, of late years, throughout the South and West, and among the leading establishments so engaged is the Louisville Coffin Company. This was organized in 1872 by the present enterprising proprietors, and, during its nearly fifteen years of usefulness, presents an unbroken record of business prosperity, both extensive and fully merited.

In the process of manufacture 125 skilled laborers are employed, and the trade of the company is very large, extending throughout the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, and the South generally. The enterprise of the Louisville Coffin Company is further evidenced in the maintenance of a branch house at Dallas, Texas.

At the factory, which is quite extensive in area and in the largeness and completeness of the buildings and machinery, may be seen wood burial cases and caskets of the finest designs and workmanship, attractive in appearance and durable.

The energy of the Louisville Coffin Company has been well directed, and affords a field of much usefulness to the trade and commerce of this city.

JOHN W. CARRINGTON & CO.,

Tobacco Commission Merchants, No. 805 West Main Street.

In the many branches of the tobacco trade, all have their relative importance to, and connection with, that paramount interest of this market. As commission merchants in this staple the house of John W. Carrington & Co., on the corner of Eighth and West Main streets, is pre-eminent on account of the largeness of its dealings, not only in volume of transactions, but in their territorial extent.

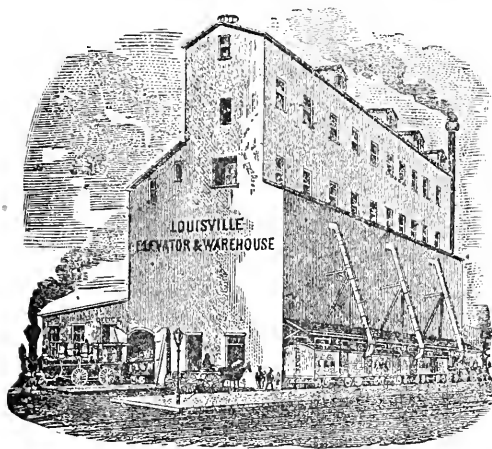
The firm was organized in 1881, and is composed of John W. Carrington and Charles H. Conrad, both of whom are practical business men, expert judges of leaf tobacco, and, in the fullest sense, familiar with all the requirements of the trade.

Since its first organization the house of John W. Carrington & Co. has assumed a leading interest and position in the Louisville market. With ample capital and resources, the trade of the house has kept constantly increasing, and practically covers the Eastern, Southern, and Western States, a prosperous condition of affairs entirely due to Mr. Carrington's personal energy and business experience.

The specialty of the firm is in handling bright Virginia and North Carolina wrappers, and in these fine products its dealings are very extensive. Of life-long experience in this branch of industry, the firm is pre-eminently prosperous, and argues even a greater field of usefulness and profit in the future.

H. VERHOEFF & CO.,

Proprietors of Louisville Elevator, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Grain—Office, No. 220 West Main Street; Elevator and Warehouse, Eleventh and Maple Streets.



This old established firm, now composed of the founder, H. Verhoeff, jr., and F. N. Hartwell and W. L. Verhoeff, own and control the Louisville Elevator at Eleventh and Maple streets, contiguous to the Louisville and Nashville depot, with a capacity of 250,000 bushels of grain, and enjoy the further distinction of being the largest grain firm in this section of the country.

Their supplies of grain, as receivers, come chiefly from the West, and shipments are made South, to the South-east, and East. The specialty of the firm is dealing in grain, and as commission merchants, they have very extensive business connections in all trade channels, and are leading representatives of the commercial interests of Louisville, all being mem-

bers of the Board of Trade, and Mr. H. Verhoeff, jr., a vice-president and director of the Board, as also a member of the committee on grain.

Mr. F. N. Hartwell, his partner, is a native of Louisville, and was with the Western Financial Corporation for ten years, the same now known as the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. W. L. Verhoeff, the junior of the firm, is the son of the senior member, and was brought up to commercial life in this house.

THE ASHTON DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Distilleries at Elizabethtown, Ky.—Louisville Office, No. 120 East Main Street—"Ashton" and "Muldraugh's Hill" Hand-made Sour-Mash Kentucky Whisky.



The Ashton Distillery Company, of Elizabethtown, owners of the brand presented here, recently reorganized and took a new start in the race for supremacy in the manufacture of fine Kentucky whiskies, with the especial view of producing quality rather than quantity. The standard of their goods has always been of the highest, but hitherto the demand has been steadily in excess of the production. The brands, "Ashton" and "Muldraugh's Hill," are so well and favorably known to the trade as to need no commendation, and the goods are strictly straight hand-made sour-mash whiskies of the highest grade. Pure water, which has contributed so much to popularize Kentucky distillery products, is one of the chief advantages claimed for the Ashton distillery. Muldraugh's Hill Springs supplies this distillery with water which for purity and clearness is unsurpassed anywhere in the State. This, together with using only the choicest grain, the most approved appliances, and employing the best and most experienced skilled labor, justifies the assurance that the fame which the Ashton has gained during the short period of less than five years will be fully sustained in the future. The "Muldraugh's Hill" brand is also a strictly hand-made sour-mash whisky manufactured under the same management, and at the same distillery.

The Ashton Distillery Company have also erected iron-clad warehouses provided with patent racks, thus securing a more rapid and satisfactory maturing of goods than by the old system, and stocks are daily inspected to prevent leakage and waste. To the end of securing prompt delivery and low freights they have also constructed side-tracks from the two railroads between which the distillery stands, thus obtaining the best possible facilities for the receipt of raw material and the shipment of goods. This distillery is a comparatively new one, but has already exhibited a degree of enterprise that augurs well for the future.

P. SCHANZENBACHER,

Kentucky Leaf Tobacco Broker and Dealer in Seed Leaf—No. 1217 Market Street.

The marvelous growth of that interest in this largest leaf tobacco market in the world is elsewhere in this volume set forth with some statistical array; but in this detailed delineation of the cardinal causes that have led to the prosperity and development of Louisville as a leaf tobacco market, it is fitting that those agencies chiefly contributing to this commercial pre-eminence should be duly recognized.

The brokers and buyers have been prime factors in achieving the satisfactory result referred to, and no individual more so than the subject of this voluntary tribute, Mr. P. Schanzenbacher, the well-known tobacco broker doing business at 1217 West Market street. For more than twenty years he has been so engaged, with great usefulness to this tobacco market and profit to himself. His purchases and dealings are wholly on foreign account, and he ships leaf tobacco to Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, utilizing his Market-street premises for sorting tobacco only. The volume of his trade has augmented from year to year, and expanded territorially until now it has reached very handsome and profitable proportions, and gives assurance of still further increasing in the future, as the due reward of the energy and enterprise always characterizing the conduct of the house.

H. DARLINGHAUS & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of All Kinds of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes; Also, Agents for the Celebrated J. Mundell & Co. Solar Tip Shoes—No. 315 West Market Street.

In the introductory portion of this volume we have set forth in some detail the growth and development of the shoe manufacturing interest of Louisville. It is a large and important industry, and among its leading representative houses here is that of H. Darlinghaus & Co. This enterprising and successful establishment was founded in 1873 by the present progressive and practical firm, composed of H. Darlinghaus, C. H. Naber, and J. H. Hinkebein. Increasing their manufacturing facilities as the requirements of their constantly-increasing trade necessitated, they are to-day possessed of one of the most complete shoe factories south of the Ohio river, and their make of ladies' and misses' fine shoes has attained trade celebrity by reason of manifest superiority, as well as commanding ready and most extensive sale not only in the South and South-west, but in the North-west as well, being there preferred to the productions of other manufacturers more nearly allied by trade lines to that section. In their factory, H. Darlinghaus & Co. employ about seventy-five hands in turning out their specialties, and the house also has the agency here for the celebrated Solar Tip shoes made by John Mundell & Co., of Philadelphia.

ABNER HARRIS,

Leaf Tobacco Buyer—No. 926 West Main Street.

The buying interest, which has so largely contributed to the marked development and present pre-eminence of the leaf tobacco market in Louisville, is represented by numerous capable and energetic buyers, among the most prominent of whom may be classed Mr. Abner Harris.

He has filled this position of usefulness and profit in the market for upwards of eight years, and his extensive purchases are made on various accounts, most of the goods being shipped East, and in fact to all parts of the country, while some is exported to Europe also, the reputation of this market abroad having been well established through the agency of buyers and shippers resident here. No higher trade tribute can be paid to Mr. Harris and other enterprising buyers here, than to say that he and they have labored to bring Kentucky tobacco and the Louisville market up to their present high position in the eyes of the commercial world.

NATHAN BENSINGER,

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Furniture, Upholstery and Mattresses, Nos. 314 West Main Street and 228 Third Avenue.



This house, established by Mr. Nathan Bensinger in 1867 and still owned and conducted by him upon an extensive scale, is one of the leading industries of Louisville and bears important relation also to the commercial prosperity of the city. He has been continuously in this line since coming to Louisville, and his energy and enterprise have been successfully directed toward the up-building of his business, which now includes trade throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana.

Mr. Bensinger's warerooms carry an extensive stock of all kinds of furniture, upholstery, and mattresses, and he manufactures bed-room suits of great elegance and durability. The first floor of the salesrooms is devoted to chairs, bedsteads, bed springs, baby carriages and bureaus; the second, to bed-room sets; the third, to parlor furniture, lounges, and fancy cabinet ware; the fourth, to office furniture, and the fifth, to folding lounges and camp chairs, including the celebrated Plimpton lounge and sofa bed. To dealers in the interior and to the city retail trade Mr. Bensinger's establishment presents cogent reasons for dealing with him; his goods being stylish and durable, and always offered at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM BABB.

Established 1862—Wholesale Produce Merchant—No. 122 Second Street.

Dating back in its establishment to 1862, the house of William Babb has, during its nearly a quarter of a century of existence in Louisville, always been distinguished for an energy characteristic of the New England origin of its proprietor, and has commanded trade and popular recognition not only as the oldest produce house in the city, but also as the most enterprising.

Mr. Babb receives produce for sale on commission not only from Kentucky, Indiana, and the South and West generally, but also from large portions of the North, and, in fact, from nearly every State in the Union. Hence, his trade is large in volume and very extensive in territory. His ample capital and large experience necessarily contribute to this satisfactory result, but much is due to his progressive character and the rare energy with which he dispatches business. His promptness in making sales and returns especially commends him to consignors of produce.

FALLS CITY PLANING-MILL—J. P. WILL.

Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc., and Dealer in Building Lumber and Hardware—Nineteenth Street, Between Portland Avenue and High, and Portland Avenue Below Nineteenth Street.

The west end of Louisville has been growing rapidly for some years, and is being built with a superior class of residences and business houses. The long-headed men who established themselves in business in this vicinity ten, twelve, and fifteen years ago have occasion to congratulate themselves upon their foresight. Among those who have suc-

ceeded best is Mr. J. P. Will, who in 1872 opened yards and erected a planing-mill on Nineteenth street, between Portland avenue and High and on Portland avenue below Nineteenth street. Mr. Will's business is that of manufacturing doors, sash, blinds, and other finished work and supplying the trade with every description of building material, including rough and dressed lumber and hardware for building purposes. He also makes a specialty of counters and store fixtures and stair work, manufacturing expressly to order, the same being set up when desired. He has a fine mill and commodious sheds, and makes large quantities of goods in his line, a heavy stock of which is kept constantly on hand for the convenience of buyers. He employs forty men and turns out from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of finished work per annum.

THE WESTERN BANK.

A. F. Coldewey, President; Henry Hunter, Cashier—No. 309 West Market Street.

This banking institution can point with pride to an honorable and successful business career covering a period of more than twenty years. It was established in 1865, under a State charter, with an authorized capital of half a million dollars, one-half being paid in, and \$250,000 remains as its actual paid-up capital.

Originally located on Third street, near Main, it next removed to the north side of Main, between Second and Third, and in 1868 permanently established itself in its own handsome and commodious building at 309 West Market street, a very desirable and convenient location.

Mr. C. H. Finck was the original president of the Western, and upon the resignation of Mr. Finck, necessitated by a pressure of other duties, the important trust was conferred upon Mr. A. F. Coldewey, who has since discharged the functions of the presidency with marked ability and success. Mr. Henry Hunter, the present cashier, has occupied that position since 1870.

The policy of the bank has always been conservative, with as large a degree of liberality as is consistent with safe banking. Thus confining its operations to legitimate business, it receives deposits, makes collections here and elsewhere, discounts good commercial paper, solicits business principally from merchants and manufacturers, and deals largely in foreign and domestic exchange. The entire success of the Western is demonstrated by the fact that after regularly paying semi-annual dividends it still has an accumulated surplus amounting to the handsome sum of \$35,000, and its stock is at this writing in strong hands, scarcely ever being on the market.

In further tribute to the wisdom, sagacity and success of the management, the following figures, comprising its most recent official fiscal statement, speak volumes, Loans and discounts, \$533,545.00; cash on hand, bonds and stocks, and due from banks, \$341,688.97. Total assets, \$884,577.37. The deposits of the bank on the same date (December 31, 1885) aggregated \$591,857.74.

The directors of the bank are among the most enterprising and public-spirited of the business men of the city, and some in the following list will be found mentioned more at length in other portions of this volume, in connection with the industrial and commercial establishments they successfully conduct. The board is thus composed of Messrs. A. F. Coldewey, W. Krippenstapel, J. Dolfinger, W. Springer, C. Stege, H. Dunekake, C. J. Raible, C. Jenne, and Fred W. Keisker.

R. P. GREGORY,

Manufacturer of Cigars, and Wholesale Dealer in Fine Teas—No. 300 West Main Street.

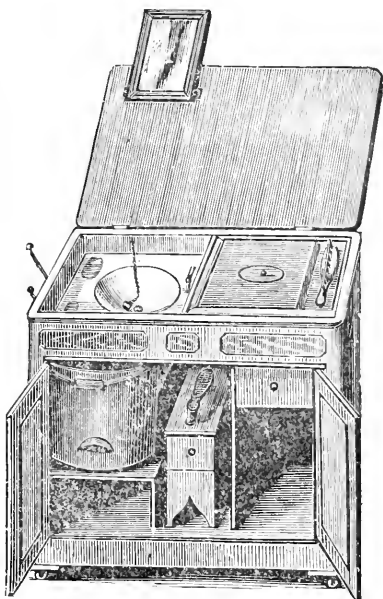
As is natural in a great tobacco trade center, Louisville is the seat of an extensive and growing cigar manufacturing interest. Among the manufacturers here most worthy of notice is the establishment of Mr. R. P. Gregory, No. 300 West Main street. A practical man of experience, and possessing a ripe knowledge of the requirements of the trade, his efforts thus far have been very successful and his dealings large. His customers are the city dealers, with whom his goods are held in high favor. His special brands are the "Louisville Board of Trade," a ten-cent cigar, and the "Klimax," a five-cent. He also manufactures other brands to order.

G. F. BARTH & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Furniture, Mattresses and Upholstery and Patent Wash-Stands—Nos. 623 and 625 East Green Street.

Louisville is the home of many manufacturing establishments of modest pretensions which nevertheless add very largely to the grand aggregate of her productions and help to swell the tide of her prosperity. Of these, we know of none more worthy of notice in a work of this kind than the furniture, mattress, upholstery and patent wash-stand factory of G. F. Barth & Son, Nos. 623 and 625 East Green street. Mr. Gottlieb F. Barth, the senior member of the firm, established himself here as a cabinet-maker and upholsterer in 1848, having emigrated from Wurtemburg, Germany, the previous year. Like most young Germans, he was already master of his trade on his arrival, and set at once to work to carve out his fortune with his own hands in the New World—an undertaking upon the success of which he now has ample cause for self-gratulation. George F. Barth, jr., was admitted to a partnership in 1885 and to the management of the establishment where he had learned all the details of the business. The building is three stories high, 35 feet front and 200 feet deep, well equipped in all its departments for the manufacture of superior hand-made furniture, and turns out some \$16,000 to \$18,000 worth of goods per annum. All of the work is performed within the factory walls—framing, fitting, upholstering, finishing and varnishing. A specialty of the house is an ingenious portable wash-stand, supplied with stationary marble bowl, water tank, mirror, etc., capable of being closed and changed into a handsome table, all of the appurtenances of the wash-stand being put out of sight at will. Besides this leader, the house manufactures and carries at all times a very large stock of fine and medium parlor and bed-room furniture.

Mr. G. F. Barth, sr., is also connected with several other business enterprises, and is regarded as a solid and responsible citizen, his son conducting the furniture house. The latter is a skillful and conscientious workman, a good business man and a worthy citizen.



McCLURE & RYAN,

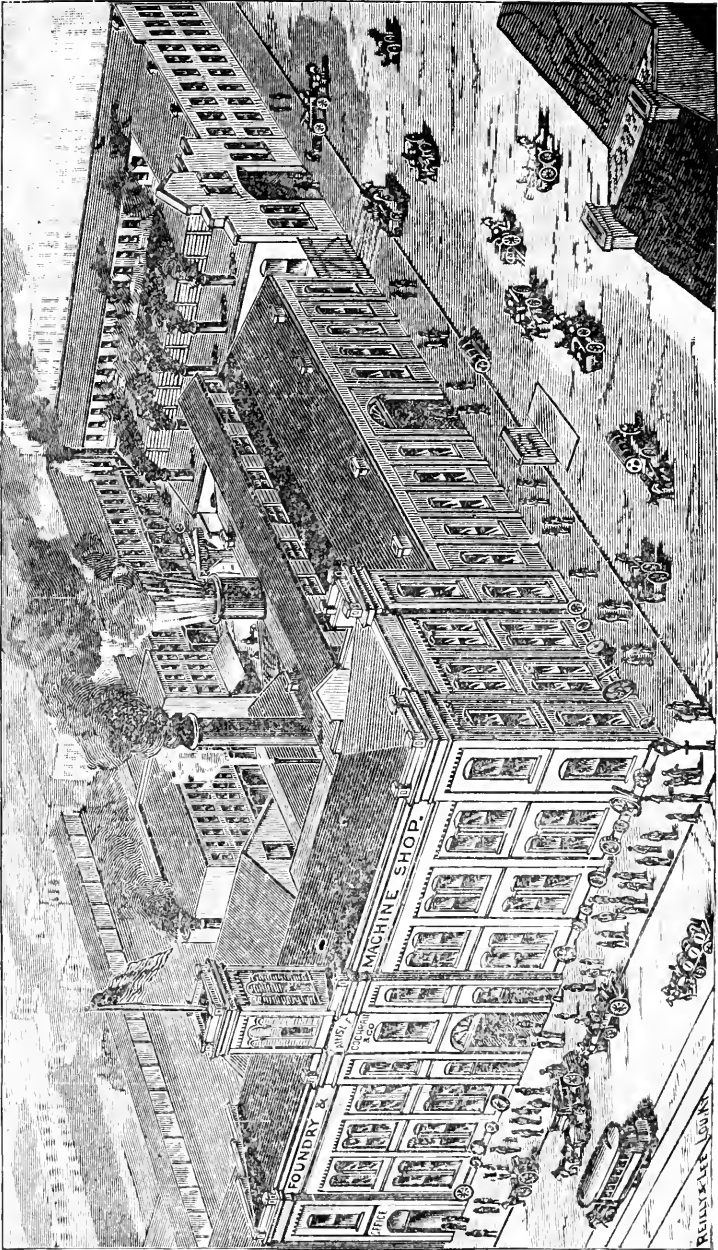
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Lumber, Doors, Sash and Blinds, Turning and Scroll-Sawing—Main Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

This enterprising firm was organized and commenced business in 1882, as such, but both partners—David McClure and John J. Ryan—had in prior years been identified with the lumber business, and acquired large familiarity with the requirements of the trade in all its varied branches. Hence, in the large stock of lumber and builders' supplies kept constantly on hand by the firm, all these interests are considered.

Their planing mill is a model of mechanical ingenuity and usefulness, employing also a large force of skilled hands; and Messrs. McClure & Ryan make a specialty of the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, and also do a considerable amount of turning and scroll-sawing for builders here and elsewhere, extensively supplying them as well with moldings, flooring and sidings.

The trade of the firm is large and constantly increasing throughout the city and its tributary territory.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Corner Main and Tenth Streets.



See Opposite Page

LOUISVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Ainslie, Cochran & Co.—A. P. Cochran, President; G. E. Thurman, Vice-President and Manager; Albert Ainslie, Secretary and Treasurer—Builders of Steam Engines, Flouring-Mill and Rolling-Mill Machinery, Blast Furnace Machinery, Cotton and Tobacco Presses—Manufacturers of Chilled Car Wheels and Axles, Stevens' Patent Steam Packing, Etc.—Main and Tenth Streets.

For nearly thirty years this splendid industrial concern has led the van of Louisville's manufacturing progress—has been the most extensive and has conferred more substantial benefits upon the city than any other personal enterprise, and any pretended *resumé* of the city's business advancement that should ignore the great house of Ainslie, Cochran & Co., proprietors of the Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, would indeed be the play of "Hamlet" with the prince left out; yet the story has been so often told and is so familiar to all acquainted with the history of Louisville that to attempt its amplification were indeed a work of supererogation; consequently we shall content ourselves in this place with the simple recapitulation of the more salient points.

The house was founded by Messrs. Ainslie & Cochran in 1857, and carried on by them at first in a modest and unpretentious way, the building of stationary and marine engines and boilers, etc., being their leading specialties, to which they added the manufacture of tobacco and cotton presses to order. As their fame and popularity grew, one after another a long line of machinery and kindred commodities were incorporated among their productions, and the works became noted all over the West, South and South-west for the superiority, finish and generally desirable qualities of its manufactures. New facilities were multiplied and improved processes were introduced from time to time, the best inventive talent and mechanical skill that money could procure were employed, and no effort was spared to render every device turned out of the shops as near perfect as human ingenuity and conscientious honesty could make it. The result of such a course, faithfully pursued, could not be doubtful, and is before us to-day in the vast and prosperous foundry and machine shops of the concern, fronting 157½ feet on Main street by 410 feet on Tenth, a general view of which is presented on the preceding page.

It is a busy place year in and year out. Every department—foundry, machine and finishing shops, boiler yard, brass works, warerooms and office—is under the direction of a competent head, and is a scene of bustling activity at all seasons, all working to the same end and in harmony each with the others. Order and system reign throughout, and the work accomplished is astonishing, the annual output aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars in value and being shipped to every county, city, town and plantation in the vast region of which Louisville is the source of supply.

Besides filling orders for thousands of odds and ends of tools, machinery and kindred goods, the Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop make leading specialties of steam engines, marine, stationary and pumping engines; steam boilers, tanks, flouring-mill, rolling-mill and blast furnace machinery; shafting, pulleys, hangers, cotton and tobacco presses and screws, chilled car wheels and axles, Stevens' unriveted patent steam packing, etc., and are prepared to respond promptly and in the best manner to all demands upon their splendid resources.

The officers of the company are named above. They need no introduction at our hands, for their reputations as business men and gentlemen are coextensive with the broad territory whose people they have served so long and well.

HENLE & WOLF,

Wholesale Hats and Caps—Nos. 614 to 618 West Main Street.

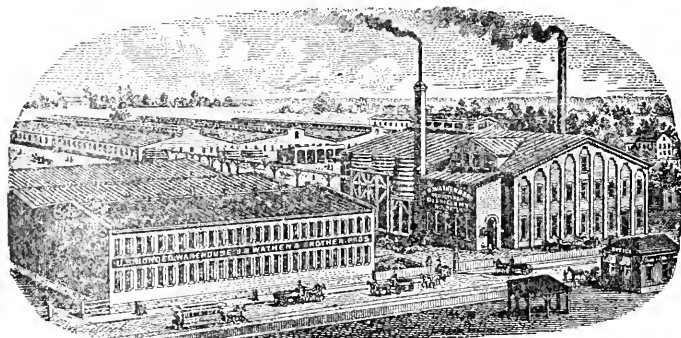
It was the distinguished British statesman D'Israeli (Lord Beaconsfield) who contended, with much force, that the commonly-accepted saying that "the tailor makes the man," is a grievous error. Rightly insisting that decoration of the most intellectual part of the human organism was to be preferred, he urged that the latter gives to the man his distinguishing mark in respect to apparel. Our own observation confirming this testimony, we the more readily present to trade and popular favor the claims of the wholesale hat and cap interest as conjoining in the largest degree the industry and commercial importance of the trade center.

The well-known and popular house of Henle & Wolf, here under consideration, was founded eleven years ago. During these years the trade has continuously increased until

now it includes extensive dealings throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and the house is recognized in trade circles as one of the leaders in the hat and cap trade of America. No house carries a finer and more complete stock, and none more fully commands the confidence of all with whom it has dealings. This gratifying result has been accomplished by studious attention on the part of the firm to the requirements of the trade. The location of the house is admirably adapted to its extensive business, and the firm is represented among its customers by a corps of intelligent and reliable salesmen, resident and traveling. Mr. Henle, the senior of the firm, came hither from Cincinnati in 1873, and has ever since been a representative of Louisville trade. Mr. Wolf joined him in 1880. Both are good business men and enterprising.

J. B. WATHEN & BRO. COMPANY.

J. B. Wathen, President: Dr. W. H. Wathen, Secretary and Treasurer—Distillery, Twenty-sixth and Broadway: Office, No. 141 West Main Street.



No commercial establishment in the South or West is better known than that under present consideration, and no brands of whisky meet with larger trade and more popular acceptance than the "Old Fashion Fire Copper Pure Rye," and the "Old Fashion Fire Copper Standard"

Bourbon, made by the J. B. Wathen & Bro. Company, at its distillery here illustrated, and located at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, Louisville.

The establishment was founded in 1880, so far as this city is concerned, but the firm, as it then was, had existed in Lebanon, Kentucky, for five years previously, and represented the same interest. Upon removal to this larger field of commercial usefulness and profit J. B. Wathen & Bro. erected a very expensive and most completely-appointed distillery. The buildings, as appear from the illustration here given, are most commodious, and the careful methods employed in the production, in choice of material and mode of manufacture, are most systematic and perfect, as might be expected when it is added that Mr. J. B. Wathen exercises personal supervision over the entire process, and he is regarded as one of the most capable and experienced distillers in the State. The capacity of the works is about one hundred and twenty-five barrels a day, and there are large warehouses and cattle-feeding sheds, so that the entire establishment covers about five acres of ground at the location named.

Always large, the trade of the house of late years so increased that on January 1, 1885, it was deemed best to incorporate, which was effected under the name of the "J. B. Wathen & Bro. Company," with a capital stock of \$100,000. Not only is the trade of the company large territorially, covering, as it does practically, the entire United States, Canada and Mexico, but it is also very large in volume, reaching about half a million dollars annually. With such extensive facilities, large resources and thorough experience and knowledge of the requirements of the trade, the continued success of the enterprising corporation is most thoroughly assured.

President J. B. Wathen has already been spoken of as an experienced distiller. His public spirit is equally conspicuous, as is evidenced by his connection with other public enterprises, among which may be noted the Wathen & Mason Manufacturing Company, and the J. B. Wathen Vinegar Works, of this city.

The large distillery was burned to the ground on December 15, 1885, but was quickly rebuilt, and by February 1, 1886, was in full operation at an increased capacity.

R. O. GATHRIGHT & CO.

Roller Mills—Manufacturers of Flour—Mills at Jeffersonville, Ind.—Office, No. 114 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

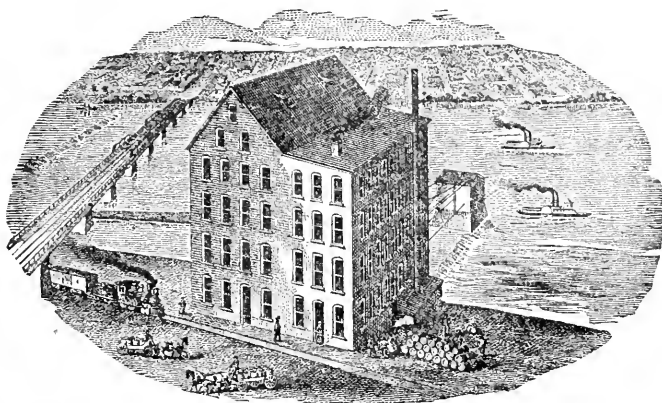
No volume descriptive of the industries of Louisville and environs would be complete without mention of the flour-mills which in their operation give employment to many skilled hands and furnish the chief food product to the households of this section.

The mill operated by R. O. Gathright & Co. is located across the river at Jeffersonville, Ind.,

but owned by the Louisville firm named. It commenced work in 1864, under the management of Smyser & Milton, and in 1878 R. O. Gathright & Co.—the firm being composed of R. O. Gathright, J. B. Gathright and John Milton—acquired the proprietorship and have operated the mill since with great success. The capacity of the establishment is four hundred barrels a day, and is operated by the favorite patent-roller process. The product is so highly regarded that the copyrighted brands of the mill are everywhere sought for, and stand the highest test in having the approval of every household where used.

The trade of the firm is chiefly local and in the South and East, and is very large in volume, especially for the leading brands of the mill—"Daisy," "Best Patent," "Banquet," "Hungarian" and "Silver Lake."

The senior of the firm, Mr. R. O. Gathright, came here in 1878 from Shelbyville, Kentucky, and speedily attained a leading position in connection with the milling interest. Mr. J. B. Gathright is of the well-known saddlery house of Harbison & Gathright, while Mr. John Milton, the remaining member of the firm, is of large experience here as a practical miller.



DICKINSON FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

John A. Dickinson, President and Treasurer; J. A. Dickinson, Jr., Secretary; Lewis R. Dickinson, Superintendent—Manufacturers of Furniture—Office, No. 840 West Main Street; Factory, Nos. 267 and 269 Jacob Street; Finishing Rooms, No. 153 Fifth Street.

As is indicated by the foregoing caption, the house herein spoken of is a leading representative of the arts, industries and commerce of Louisville and its tributary territory. Founded in 1853 by John A. Dickinson, the executive head of the present enterprising corporation bearing his honored name, the establishment has always commanded a leading position in respect to the manufacturing and commercial interests of this section.

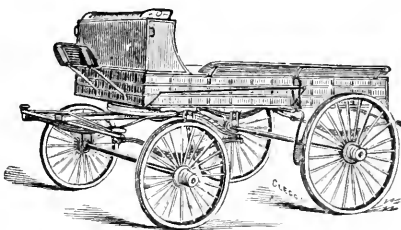
It has more than kept pace with the city, too, in its growth and development from year to year, and now practically covers the larger portion of the Southern and Western States in respect to territory, and in volume has largely increased and expanded. The specialty of the company is the manufacture of cheap and medium grades of furniture, and for this it has most extensive facilities. The steam factory on Jacob street comprises well and substantially-built three-story buildings, covering large space and fitted up with all the latest improved machinery adapted to the purpose. Fine finishing rooms are also maintained at No. 153 Fifth street. In the several departments a large force of skilled me-

chanics are employed, whose average pay-roll approximates \$25,000 a year, and the furniture turned out is not only large in quantity but unexcelled in quality. As a whole, the establishment is regarded as one of the most complete in the South-west. President John A. Dickinson is an old-time resident, whose industry, energy and public spirit have contributed much to the commercial growth of Louisville. His associate executive officers are also enterprising and indefatigable in their business exertions.

EMRICH & ANDRIOT,

Manufacturers of Buggies and Spring Wagons—Nos. 207-209 Green Street, Between Second and Third.

"The world goes on wheels," and whether those wheels propel the colossal ocean steamship or form an unconsidered portion of a child's toy, their value depends upon the skill of the mechanic who constructs them and the materials of which they are composed. Even in the ordinary vehicles which traverse our streets there are "wheels and wheels," and it depends entirely upon the maker whether they shall serve the purpose for which they were intended or incontinently succumb to unusual pressure when most needed. It is, therefore, a pleasure to find a sturdy builder of wheeled carriages who takes an honest pride in his calling and studies to render a fair and honest equivalent for the purchaser's money. In these days of shoddy such men are not as plentiful as blackberries in August, yet they still exist at intervals—bright oases in the desert of sham. One of the most creditable firms in Louisville, so far as refers to their conscientious workmanship, is that of Emrich & Andriot—the former a Kentuckian, the latter a native of France—whose place of business is conveniently located at Nos. 207 and 209 Green street, between Second and Third. They are manufacturers of buggies and spring wagons to order for local customers, and have, by strict integrity and skillful work, made for themselves a splendid reputation. Mr. Fred Fleider established the factory in 1868, and was succeeded by the present firm in 1882. They do from \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth of first-class hand work per annum, and are prosperous and satisfied. Mr. Andriot has had twenty years' practical experience in his calling and Mr. Emrich nearly as much. They employ only superior workmen, do only A 1 work, and deserve well at the hands of the public.



F. RUEFF & CO.,

Steam Bottling Works—Bottles of Lager Beer, Ale, Sweet Cider and Mineral Waters—Nos. 143 and 145 East Jefferson Street.

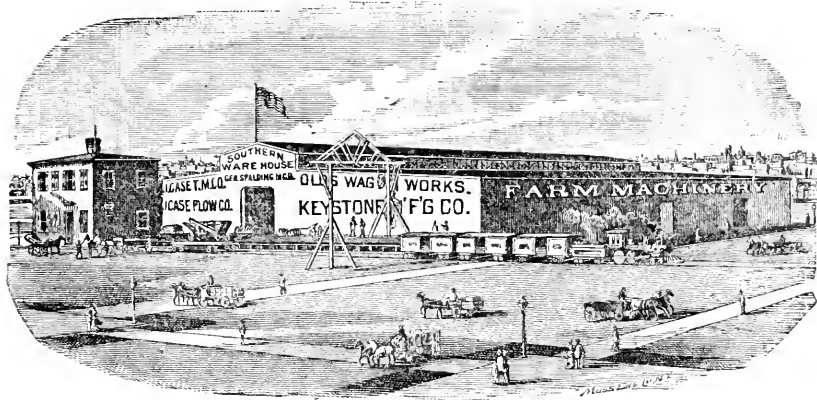
The introduction of bottling beer for export on an extensive scale created a new and important American industry, a source of national and sectional wealth, and an incentive to American genius in devising bottling machinery.

Among the earliest enterprises in that line in Louisville and the South was the steam bottling works now owned and operated by Frank Rueff and George Rubsch, composing the firm of F. Rueff & Co., who in 1882 succeeded to the control of the old house of A. Templeton, which was established more than a quarter of a century ago. Of course, since its early founding, the works have been greatly increased in capacity and in machinery from time to time devised and adapted to further this great industry, and F. Rueff & Co. are very energetic in prosecuting their trade, which is not only large locally, but extends throughout Kentucky, Tennessee and adjoining States. The principal product of the works is the bottling of the excellent beer of the Southern Brewery, Louisville, for export, and ale, sweet cider and mineral waters are also bottled.

The growth of this industry in the South and West has been almost marvelous, and in this industrial and commercial development F. Rueff & Co. have fully shared, as they deserved to, their business fully keeping pace with the constantly-increasing requirements of the trade here and elsewhere.

SOUTHERN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

George Spalding, Manager: Agricultural Imp'ements—Ninth Street and Magnolia Avenue.



This is an establishment of great usefulness to the agricultural implement industry. The object of the enterprise, which was established in 1883, and has always been under the experienced management of Mr. George Spalding, comprehends a combination of agricultural implement manufacturers and companies to sell, store and transfer agricultural implements and farm machinery. The manufactories so represented are at present principally the Keystone Manufacturing Company, of Sterling, Illinois; the J. I. Case Plow Works, of Racine, Wisconsin; the Olds Wagon Works, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and others.

The establishment also stores and transfers farm machinery for other companies, and sells these goods throughout Kentucky and Tennessee principally, in large quantity, further extending its trade to other Southern points, and even North, as circumstances may justify or require.

So extensive is the business that the building utilized for storage covers a space of 225x160 feet, with a platform 125 feet long by twenty-five feet in width. The specialties handled include skid, portable and traction engines, threshers, saw-mills, riding and walking plows, cultivators and harrows, farm freight, cane and cotton wagons, corn-planters, cider mills, feed cutters, sulky rakes, hay loaders, disc harrows, hand and power corn-shellers, grain drills, road scrapers and the like. The concern is in a most flourishing condition.

HERMAN MARCUS,

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, French and American Window Glass, Etc., Nos. 239 and 241 East Market Street.

This is an old house, having been established in 1853 by its present enterprising proprietors, and during its over thirty years existence it has always occupied a commanding position in respect to the trade and commerce of Louisville and tributary territory.

However, so large and constantly-increasing has been the local demand for the superior wares kept by Mr. Marcus, that he has found little time, heretofore, to solicit outside trade, or to do more in that regard than to fill the orders which the fame of his goods has brought to him unsolicited. His paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, and French and American window-glass are accepted by the trade as a standard of excellence. Mr. Marcus is an old resident of Louisville, and his experience in this line of business covers the larger portion of his life. Hence his knowledge of the requirements of the trade, and hence, also, his success in this important branch of commerce.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

John B. Smith, President: H. M. Burford, Cashier—A Splendid Institution—North-east Corner of Second and Main Streets.

It has been noted in another portion of this work that Louisville is unusually well supplied with excellent banking facilities. Indeed, it is doubtful if any American city of like population and business interests can boast of more or better institutions of this kind. And it is also noteworthy that there is an apparent emulation among the banks to encourage legitimate enterprise in every direction, and extend aid and comfort to those who embark therein.

One of the oldest, most liberal and popular of the Louisville banks is the Bank of Commerce, that for twenty years has handled the funds and looked faithfully after the interests of thousands of depositors and regular customers, with never a breath of suspicion against its management. The officers are men of the highest standing in every relation of life, and, whether as bankers or citizens, have earned and seem likely to enjoy for many years the confidence, respect and kindest regard of the community. Mr. John B. Smith is president, and Mr. H. M. Burford cashier, both able financiers and popular gentlemen. The board of directors is composed of the following-named prominent merchants, manufacturers, professional men and capitalists: John B. Smith, Silas F. Miller, B. F. Guthrie, John White, Fred Leib, Jacob F. Weller, W. O. Dodd, John D. Taggart and H. M. Burford.

The statement for the six months ending December 31, 1885, shows a capital of \$800,000; surplus fund, \$88,073.75; deposits, \$902,665.07. A dividend of three per cent. was also declared, which attests the flourishing condition of the bank. The deposits throughout the year vary from \$850,000 to \$900,000.

The building occupied by the Bank of Commerce is a very convenient and elegant structure, the bank itself requiring the first floor, 25x125 feet, fitted up in the best style, and the basement.

A general banking business is done, embracing all the legitimate branches, such as loans, deposits, collections, etc. Correspondents of this bank are: The United States National, of New York; L. Alexander & Co., New York; Union National of Chicago; and First National of Cincinnati.

JOSEPH HALL,

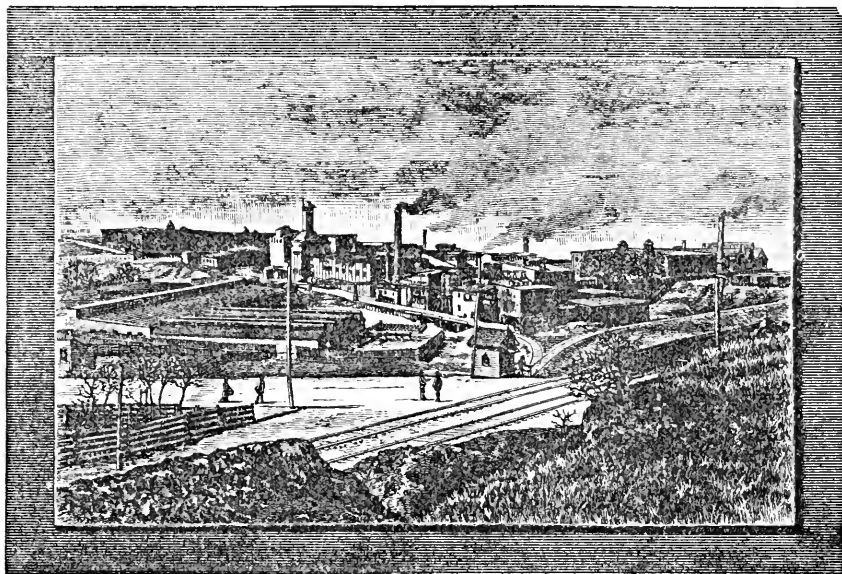
Manufacturer of and Dealer in All Kinds of Building and Furniture Lumber, Laths, Pickets, Bed Slats, Sawdust and Kindling Wood—Office, No. 1000 Fulton Street.

The name of Joseph Hall has been identified with the Louisville lumber trade for many years, and for sixteen of them with his present mill and yards, on Fulton street, between Cabel and Wenzel. He entered the lumbering industry forty-two years ago in Warren county, Pennsylvania, later embarked in the oil business, then came to Kentucky, invested heavily in timber and mineral lands, and subsequently, in connection with Chapin Hall, purchased the Matt Ferguson mill and lumber-yard. In 1870 he became sole owner, and since then has conducted the concern on his individual account. The yards were originally opened by Mr. Matt Ferguson in 1829, and, with the mill, comprise the oldest lumber plant in Louisville now in existence. It embraces sixteen and a half acres of ground lying between Fulton street and the river, of which 646 feet belong to Mr. Hall and 104 feet are leased from others. The business requires the services of from thirty-five to sixty men, as the season may demand, and the running expenses average \$100 per diem. The trade is chiefly with local builders, and varies with the activity or dullness of building operations from \$110,000 to \$202,000 a year, the latter figure having been reached in 1885, the most prosperous season ever known in Louisville.

Mr. Hall's stock of all kinds, grades and qualities of building and furniture lumber is beyond question the largest in this market, and comprises everything in that line that is salable, including a wide range of fine and medium hardwoods, Northern white and yellow pine, Southern yellow pine and poplar of all kinds and dimensions. Particular attention is given to orders for laths, pickets, bed-slats, sawdust and kindling-wood, of which immense quantities are kept in stock.

THE ANDERSON AND NELSON DISTILLERIES COMPANY.

Distillers of Fine Kentucky Bourbon, Rye and Malt Whiskies—Office, No. 116 East Main Street—
Herman Beckurts, President: Frederic W. Adams, Secretary



This corporation was organized May 1, 1885, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, since increased to \$600,000, for the purpose of purchasing and operating the extensive distillery property lately owned by the Newcomb-Buchanan Company, which is generally admitted to be the finest and most valuable property of the kind in the State of Kentucky. This property consists of three distilleries, known as the Anderson, Nelson and Buchanan, located at Hamilton avenue and Gregory street, in the suburbs of Louisville, and which are fitted up, regardless of cost, with all the most modern improvements for the manufacture of the celebrated old-fashioned Kentucky Bourbon and rye whiskies. The distilleries have a combined mashing capacity of 4,855 bushels of grain per day, capable of producing nearly five hundred barrels of whisky every twenty-four hours. The warehouses attached to the distilleries have a capacity for storing over seventy-five thousand barrels of whisky, and are all heated by steam during the winter months, in order to insure an even temperature throughout the year, which is most desirable for rapidly maturing and developing whiskies. The several departments of the works, comprising grain elevators, malt kilns, cattle stables, and all other conveniences necessary to make up a perfect distillery plant, cover about nine acres of ground.

After numerous costly experiments for the purpose of securing a supply of water of the quality most desirable for distilling purposes, a site was selected about half a mile from the distillery premises, from which the water is pumped direct to the distilleries through an eight-inch main, the pumps having a capacity to supply 1,500,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The Anderson, Nelson and Buchanan brands of whisky have a national reputation, and are sold by every leading house throughout the country. Some idea of the immense consumption of these whiskies, and of the extent of the business done by the Anderson and Nelson Distilleries Company may be derived from the fact that during the six months ending 31st of December, 1885, this company paid to the government \$499,004 60 in taxes, which is about one-sixth of the entire collection of the Fifth District of Kentucky.

The executive officers of the company are well-known business men of the largest experience and highest commercial standing.

THE MASONIC SAVINGS BANK.

Jacob Krieger, Sr., President; J. H. Egelhoff, Cashier—No. 304 West Main Street.

In its full history this establishment can claim to be of age, having reached its majority last January. But when first established, in 1865, it was as "The Masonic Savings Institution," with a capital of but \$56,000. This was at a time when the Masonic fraternity had recently erected a temple and deemed it wise also to establish a savings institution; but the enterprise in that direction did not prove a success, so in 1868 Mr. Jacob Krieger, sr., took charge as cashier, and the name being changed to the "Masonic Savings Bank," the capital was increased to \$250,000. From that time dates the continual prosperity of the bank.

In 1872 Cashier Krieger was promoted to the presidency of the bank, and was succeeded in the cashiership by Mr. William Egelhoff, formerly the teller, who resigned in February, 1882, and was succeeded by J. H. Egelhoff. In the hands of these faithful, efficient and experienced executive officers a career of prosperity, which still obtains, was entered upon, and in 1875, when the pressure for ready money was generally felt in banking circles and the monetary depression of 1873 had yet hardly passed away, the Masonic Savings Bank had its coffers so full that it was enabled to extend financial support to many industrial and commercial enterprises, and its deposits continued to increase. It was at this period too, that the bank increased its active capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000; but the old figure was again restored in 1880, when, deposits having so increased as to accumulate unnecessarily large reserves, the management bought in and canceled \$50,000 of its stock, thus reducing the capital to its present figure—\$250,000.

The Masonic adds to its commercial and general banking business—which comprehends receiving deposits, dealing in domestic exchange, making loans and collections—a savings department, as its name implies, and here pays three per cent. interest on deposits in sums of one dollar or more, if remaining over a month.

The last official statement of the bank, under date of December 31, 1885, shows it to have commenced the present year with the following gratifying exhibit of resources: Resources—Office furniture, \$1,000; bills discounted, \$539,461.80; real estate, \$41,628.16; bonds and stock, \$126,755.65; call loans, \$65,947.57; cash, \$77,979.59; due by banks, \$49,694.61; total, \$1,302,467.38. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$250,000; surplus, \$80,000; undivided profits, \$4,486.44; deposits, \$882,714.01; dividend No. 35, \$10,000; dividends unclaimed, \$736; due to banks, \$74,530.03; total, \$1,302,467.38.

At this writing the bank has a surplus of \$80,000, after paying its usual semi-annual dividend—which it has never but once missed under President Krieger's administration—last January. As further and most potent evidence of successful management, it may be stated that while the par value of the shares of stock is but \$25 they have appreciated to \$34 each, or thirty-six per cent. premium, and holders have declined to sell at \$135.

Some personal mention is due the executive officers whose management has brought about this large measure of prosperity. President Krieger, from some years' experience clerking in wholesale houses, passed to a desk in the Merchants' National Bank. This in 1862. Three years later he was cashier of the Western Insurance Company up to the time he took charge of this bank he has so successfully directed. He is also a director of the Galt House Company, and of the Maysville Water Company, of Maysville, Ky., and identified with other public enterprises.

Cashier Egelhoff has grown up in the service of this bank, earning his promotion to his present trust, and he has proven a worthy coadjutor to its executive head.

The directors are business men of large experience and ability, the present board being composed of Messrs. W. McKnight, N. Miller, Henry Peter, E. G. Hall, and President Krieger.

H. COLLINGS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Seeds and Agricultural Implements—No. 224 West Main Street.

This house was established in October, 1881, by Huffaker, Collings & Co., but changed to the present style of firm the succeeding year. The senior, Mr. Hardin Collings, is a native of Louisville, and was formerly engaged in leading houses here as a book-keeper. Since his establishment in this line he has built up a very large business in seeds, extend-

ing not only throughout the United States and Canada, but reaching Europe as well. Handling all kinds of field seeds, he has a large and efficient corps of salesmen, who travel in the interest of the house throughout the country.

In the way of agricultural implements the firm handles all the approved kinds as transfer agents, and does a large business in this behalf also. Mr. Collings is active and energetic in the prosecution of trade, enterprising, and public spirited. His present success augurs well for an even larger degree of commercial prosperity in the future.

APPLEGATE & SONS,

Distillers of the Rosebud and Beechwood Whiskies and Wholesale Dealers in Whisky—Distilleries at Yelvington, Daviess County, Ky.: Office, No. 122 East Main Street, Louisville, Ky.



The trade-mark, here reproduced, of this house is well known throughout the United States as guaranteeing a strictly pure hand-made sour-mash, distilled from carefully-selected grain and believed to be inferior to none made in this entire country. The firm also guarantees that the "Rosebud" and "Beechwood" whiskies are well matured, fragrant, mellow, and have a delicious flavor. They are recommended for family and medicinal purposes. The house was established in 1869, and the time-honored firm name is still retained, although the senior died in 1883, since

which time his sons, William E. and C. G. Applegate, have conducted the business with an even larger degree of success than characterized its earlier years. The house owns and operates two distilleries in Yelvington, Daviess county, Kentucky, having a joint producing capacity of twenty-five barrels daily. This product is very highly regarded in trade circles and by consumers, and the leading brands, "Rosebud" and "Beechwood," command very ready sale in all parts of the country.

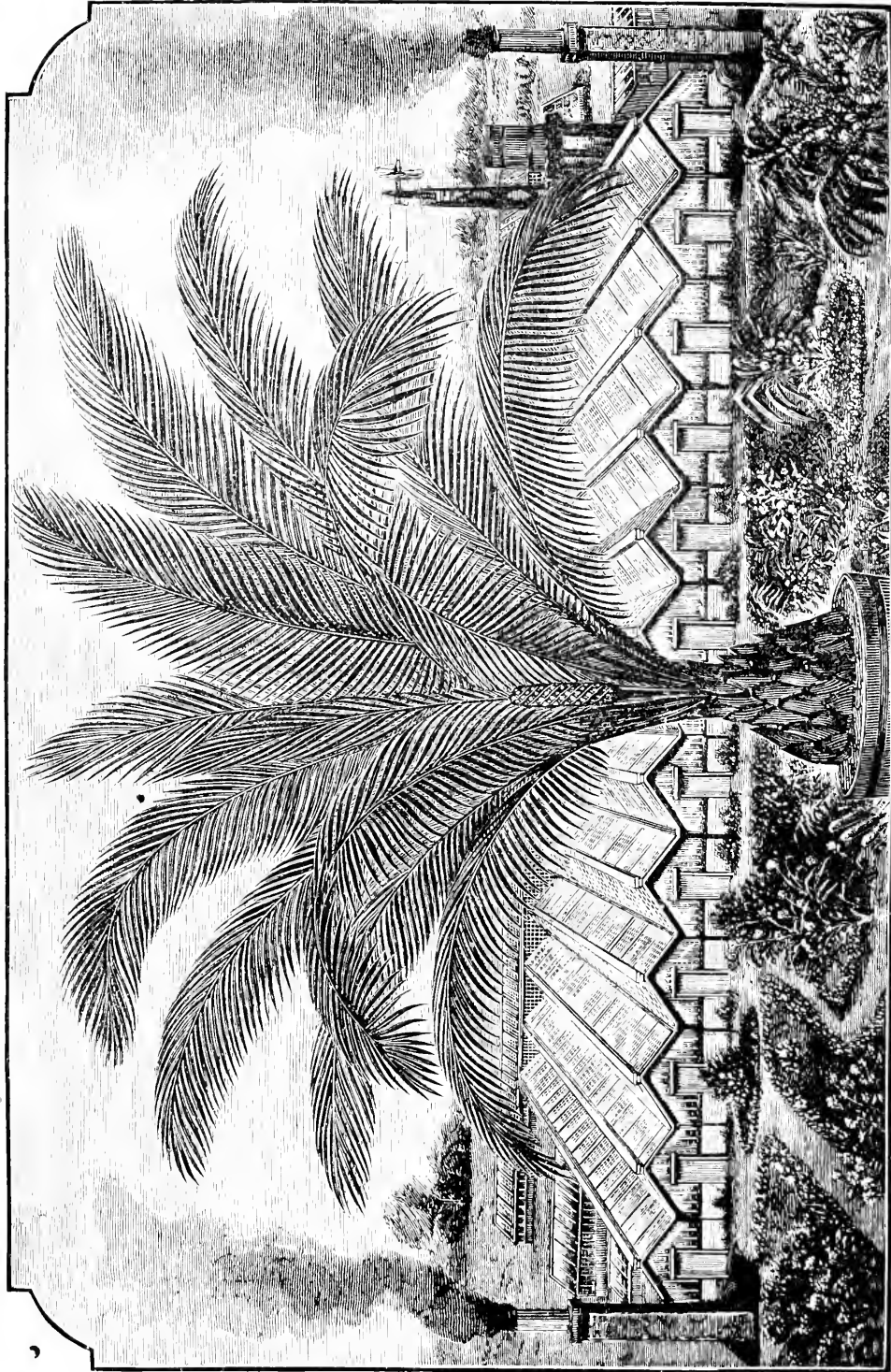


W. ORMSBY WATTS,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Binder, etc.—No. 247 Fifth Avenue.

The demands of literature and of the commercial counting-room would not be fully supplied without the binder and blank book manufacturer. His office and function form a most important industrial interest, also very closely allied to all avenues of commerce.

Louisville is not lacking in respect to this important adjunct, and among the leading binders and blank book manufacturers south of the Ohio river is W. Ormsby Watts, having extensive manufacturing facilities at No. 247 Fifth avenue. Mr. Watts served an apprenticeship at this trade, by his skill and dexterity won the position of foreman, and finally, in 1879, attained the eminence of becoming proprietor of his present establishment. His knowledge and experience being supplemented by business energy, he has found no difficulty in developing a large run of custom, and in the manufacture of blank books has attained considerable and deserved distinction for the completeness and general excellence of his work. In the binding of music books, magazines, etc., his trade is also large, for the establishment does this class of work in the neatest style and with desirable promptness. So Mr. Watts' business success is fully merited.



HANZ & NEUNER'S CONSERVATORY. (See Opposite Page.)

NANZ & NEUNER,

Florists, Seedsmen and Nurserymen—Nursery and Greenhouse at St. Matthews, Ky.; Floral Bazar and Seed Store, No. 582 Fourth Avenue.

Few visitors to the city, and, indeed, fewer still of residents of Louisville, fail to appreciate the attractions of Fourth avenue as a popular promenade. Among the principal of these attractions to the sight-seer is the floral bazar, seed-store and greenhouse of Nanz & Neuner, at No. 582, near Walnut street.

Since 1850 this enterprising firm, representing the cut flower, plant and seed interest, has been connected with these, nature's voiceless, beautiful gems of tender life, yet fresh and fair, and no florists in this section of country have done more to promote a cultured taste in respect to floral decoration for public and private purposes.

Messrs. Nanz & Neuner, commencing their work of usefulness upon a comparatively small scale, have, from time to time, developed the floral interest they represent, until now it is recognized as a large business industry, and continues to enlarge as culture and a desire for natural ornamentation increase. They have a nursery and thirty greenhouses at St. Matthews—the third station out on the L. & N. railroad—and these are used in which to grow lilies, rosebuds, hyacinths, lilies of the vale, calla lilies, camellias, and many other varieties of choice plants, from which buds and flowers are cut daily and sold fresh at the down-town floral bazar of the firm. This store or depot is especially large and in its appointments well adapted to the purposes of floral display. All kinds of appropriate designs are kept on hand and made to order for weddings, receptions, funerals and other occasions, public and private, where flowers may be so utilized. Besides being largely sold in the city, the firm ships a considerable portion of these products of art and nature to various tributary points, where they adorn church festivals, and schools, and scholastic occasions, everywhere bringing fragrance and evoking tribute to the God of nature, and to the adept in arranging these exotics so as to present, in harmonious blending, their greatest beauties.

The better to insure the fresh condition of these flowers, the firm keeps on hand a large stock of neat devices in the way of ornamental baskets for shipping in, and so well arranges and packs the same as to be able to guarantee the fresh condition of the flowers upon reaching their destination. All orders from city or country are filled upon their receipt.

An illustrated price catalogue of one hundred pages, printed on fine paper, is issued the first of every year, and mailed free to all applicants. It is the only complete catalogue in this line printed and published in the South, and contains many useful hints to the cultivator of flowers, plants, and fruits.

It may be added that at their Fourth avenue floral bazar—which is at all times a bower of beauty—Messrs. Nanz & Neuner also keep gold fish, imported artificial plants, fish globes, fine pottery, etc., in large variety and beauty, for sale. The house also imports bulbs and seeds direct from Europe, and no establishment can afford greater inducements to city and country buyers.

W. L. MARTIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Brooms and Brushes, and Dealers in Broom Material, Wooden Ware, etc.—Wholesale State Agents for the Thurston Silver Polish, 171 Fourth Avenue.

This important industry, although comparatively recently established, is one of large promise for the future, and has already developed an extensive trade in the city. In the latter interest a full line of wooden ware has recently been added and finds ready sale. Brooms and brushes of a very superior character are manufactured by the firm, and the house also deals extensively in broom materials. The wholesale State agency for the renowned Thurston Silver Polish is also held by W. L. Martin & Co., who sell large quantities to retail dealers in the interior of the State, as well as supplying the city trade.

Mr. W. L. Martin, the senior of the firm, was, prior to joining this enterprise in 1884, engaged with the firm of J. B. Wathen & Co. for eight years, and his partner, Mr. A. M. Adams, was a member of that firm. Thus, it will be seen, that both partners are gentlemen of large business experience; and this, added to ample capital and manufacturing facilities, together with the well-known energy and enterprise of the house has contributed to the large success of W. L. Martin & Co. the past year, and gives assurance of an even greater success in the future.

R. KNOTT & SONS.

Louisville's Fashionable Dry Goods Emporium and Dress-Making Establishment—Removed to the Thomas Block, Nos. 551 to 557 Fourth Avenue.

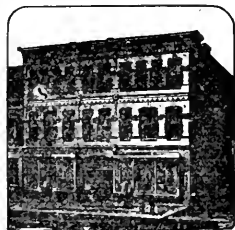
In March Messrs. R. Knott & Sons removed their great dry goods and dress-making establishment to the Thomas Block, Nos. 551 to 557 Fourth avenue, where, on the 30th of March, occurred such an "opening" as is seldom recorded twice in the history of any mercantile concern.

The ground floor, formerly three business houses, had for some time been undergoing a course of remodeling and alteration, by means of which it was thrown into one large and admirably-arranged room, 54x140 feet in extent, lighted by two handsome windows from the front, five large sky-lights, and rows of windows on the east and south. The two show-windows attract the attention of every passer-by.

The second and third floors are occupied by the dress-making department, at the head of which is Madame Reimer, whose taste, skill and polite attention have won for her and for this firm wide popularity. On the second floor is a ladies' reception-room, in charge of a maid, whose duty it is to see that all visitors have every personal attention. Fashion and literary journals are there in abundance, letter and note paper, ink and pens, and messenger boys to receive or deliver messages. All this service is rendered free of charge, the purpose being to make it a recognized rendezvous for friends who are on a shopping excursion, or for visitors from a distance who wish some central headquarters where packages or hand-bags can be left or sent and all the prizes of a day's shopping gathered together. Adjoining this parlor are the rooms of Madame Reimer, where measures are taken, costumes designed and dresses fitted. On the third floor, light and well ventilated, are the sewing-rooms, capable of accommodating 200 girls comfortably.

The career of the firm is worthy of more than passing notice. Mr. R. Knott, the senior member and founder, launched into business life at Frankfort forty-six years ago, having been engaged in river improvements previous to that time. After fourteen years' experience there he removed to Louisville, where he entered the dry goods trade. Of his six sons, four—J. R., W. T., T. M. and E. Q.—are associated in the firm; R. W. is on the Courier-Journal staff and S. R. Knott is assistant to President Smith, of the L. & N. railroad. The four first named are practical dry goods men, bred to the business, polite, obliging and popular.

This is an establishment of which Louisville has a right to boast, and one which can not but prove of great value to the city.



H. F. KRIEGER,

Sole Bottler of Phoenix Brewing Company's Lager, Madison and Cincinnati Ales and Porter—Nos. 135 and 137 Fourth Avenue.

The bottling of lager beer, undertaken in this country comparatively a few years ago, upon a large scale, created a new and important American industry, a source of national wealth, and was the chief means of supplanting European bottled beer in this country with the native product.

As early as 1862 the house which Mr. H. F. Krieger succeeded, after twelve years' service therein, was founded by Louis Weber, and engaged in the bottling of lager beer. But it was not until Mr. H. F. Krieger himself assumed the management, in 1881, that the business assumed anything like its present dimensions, and he has put it upon such a footing that it is continually increasing in extent. Mr. Krieger is the sole bottler of the Phoenix Brewing Company's beer, Madison and Cincinnati ales and porter. His bottling works are quite extensive, and the product bottled is excellent in quality and keeps well. The premises occupied are well adapted for the transaction of the business, and contain all the appliances and machinery required in the systematic and successful prosecution of the trade. A specialty is made of bottling the Phoenix Brewing Company's beer; and

for the convenience of his city customers in ordering, Mr. Krieger has telephone connection at his office, Nos. 135 and 137 Fourth avenue. While the trade is largely local, the house furnishes employment to four assistants, and distributes its goods throughout Northern Indiana, Southern Kentucky, and the South generally.

Regarding the quality of the goods handled by this house, it is needless here to speak, as their reputation for general excellence is almost national.

Mr. Krieger is a young and enterprising business man, of much promise and, being in the morning of his commercial usefulness, the future prospect of his house is exceedingly bright.

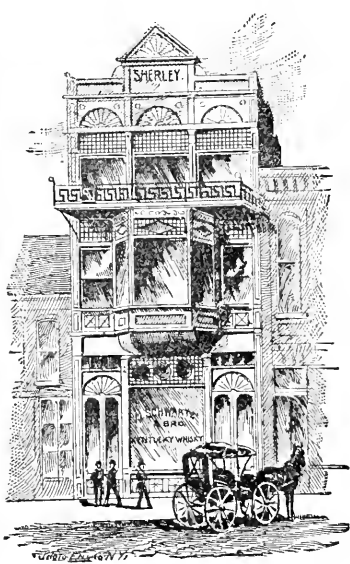
M. SCHWARTZ & BRO.,

Distillers and Wholesalers of Whisky—Office, No. 126 East Main Street; Warehouse, No. 212 Brook Street.

The senior proprietor of this well-established house, which has an honorable and extensive business record covering a period of more than ten years past, is also the president and treasurer of the Parkland Distillery Company, of this city (elsewhere described in this volume), a director in the German National Insurance Company, and identified in advisory and other capacities with other public enterprises of much moment.

Last January, the business of the house having meantime grown so as to require additional supervision, Mr. J. Schwartz, a brother of the senior, was admitted to partnership and the firm name changed to the present form—M. Schwartz & Bro. The new partner is vigorous, energetic and enterprising, and has always been remarkably successful as a salesman.

The leading brands handled by Schwartz & Bro. and sold by them throughout the United States are the "Jefferson Club," "Boot Jack," "Schwartz Private Stock," and they are very highly regarded in liquor trade circles and among consumers, who recognize and appreciate pure goods. The trade of the house, too, is continually increasing in volume and in territorial extent. The firm has a very extensive commercial acquaintance all over the United States.



STRATER BROS., SOUTHERN ELEVATOR.

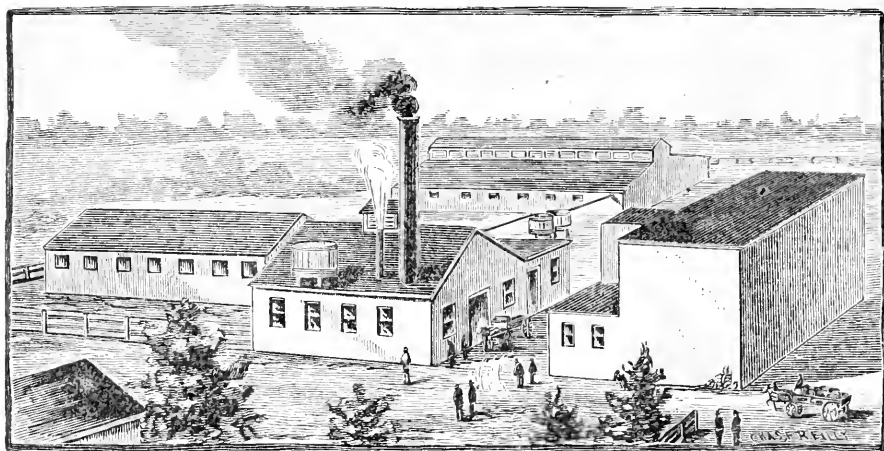
Henry and Charles G. Strater, Proprietors—Fourteenth Street, Corner Maple—Office, No. 205 West Main Street.

In the earlier portions of this historical and statistical review of the industries and trade and commerce of Louisville some mention is made of the terminal facilities of this market, and among the principal establishments operated in the interest of the grain trade is the Southern Elevator, on Fourteenth street, between Maple and Broadway, of which Messrs. Strater Bros. are the enterprising proprietors.

This elevator, which is amply provided with sidings, special bins and other facilities necessary to the speedy and effective handling of cereals, was established in 1882, and has a capacity equal to 150,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats are chiefly from the West and North-west, and the firm buys and sells the staple direct, doing very little on commission. Shipments are made East and South, and a very large local patronage also rewards the efforts of the firm in that direction. Strater Bros.' past success augurs even greater prosperity in future.

THE PARKLAND DISTILLERY COMPANY.

M. Schwartz, President and Treasurer; Philip Stitzel, Superintendent; Jacob Stitzel, Secretary—Distillery at Twenty-sixth and Maple Streets; Office, No. 126 East Main Street.



The executive officers of the above-named corporation are among the oldest distillers in this section of country, and the product of the Parkland Distillery is of such uniform excellence and purity as to be held in the largest degree of trade and popular favor throughout the United States.

The present corporation was formed in January, 1885, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and its distillery at Twenty-sixth and Maple streets, which is a well-appointed establishment, with all the modern improvements and apparatus, has a capacity of four hundred bushels a day. The leading brands manufactured are "Fred Stitzel's Bourbon" and "Glencoe" sour-mash.

President M. Schwartz has been engaged in the wholesale liquor business here about ten years. He is also a director in the German National Insurance Company. Messrs. Philip and Jacob Stitzel have spent a lifetime in this important industry, and are thoroughly experienced therein. All are enterprising and public-spirited, and popular in trade circles.

WELLER & PAYNE,

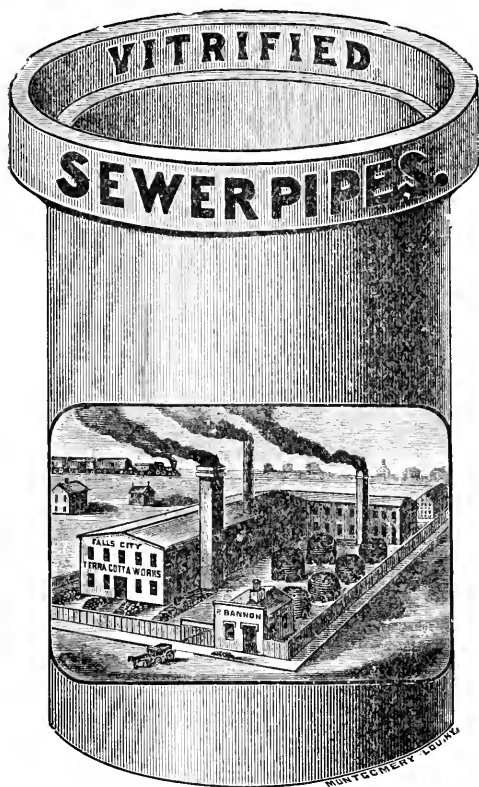
Wholesale Cash Jobbers—Boots, Shoes and Rubbers—No. 235 Sixth Street.

This house was established in 1880 by the same enterprising firm as now conducts it, and which is composed of Ben S. Weller and Edward H. Payne, both eminently practical men and experts in this important department of trade.

The interest has been a growing one for some years in Louisville, and Messrs. Weller & Payne, by energetic business methods and keeping a fine line of goods, have contributed much toward turning the tide of trade that formerly flowed eastward in this direction. Interior dealers are now assured of obtaining footwear adapted to the requirements of the trade upon as favorable terms as any jobbing house or manufacturer in the country can supply them. Weller & Payne make a specialty of children's fine shoes and rubbers, and their trade is most extensive throughout this city and State, as well as in Indiana, and is continually increasing in volume. They sell wholly for cash, and are thus enabled to offer superior inducements to buyers.

FALLS CITY SEWER-PIPE AND TERRA-COTTA WORKS.

Established 1852—P. Bannon, Proprietor—Factory, Thirteenth and Lexington Streets: Office, No. 548 Fifth Street.



As would naturally be inferred from the extent of the works and the character of the productions here illustrated, the establishment above named is one of the most important industries of Louisville and the South, and is therefore given considerable space in this volume. Established as far back as 1852 by their present enterprising proprietor, Mr. P. Bannon, the works have steadily advanced, in their nearly thirty-five years' industrial and commercial career, until now their output compares favorably with that of any similar establishment in the country, and Mr. Bannon's trade covers the entire South and West.

At the works, which cover more than half of a block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth near Lexington streets, a force of fifty men is employed when the establishment is running full, and there is also a full complement of machinery ordinarily utilized in such extensive enterprises. Sewer pipe here made is regarded with much favor by those using such wares, and the product of the works in this regard is very varied and superior, including salt-glazed sewer-pipe, well-tubing, fire-clay, chimney flues, flue linings, hot-air flues, drain and boiler tile. In the way of terra-cotta wares, which in an eminent degree conjoin utility with the highest taste in ornamentation, the productions of the works include statuary, garden vases, chimney tops, window caps, capitals for

columns, flower-pots, grate-backs, fire-brick, stucco work, etc.

The office of the establishment is at No. 548 Fifth street, and Mr. Bannon, the proprietor, himself supervises the management of the business. His industrious efforts in this behalf have amassed him a competency, and he is public-spirited in the largest degree.

H. C. ANDERSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Oils, Axle Grease, Fertilizers, etc.—No. 137 Bullitt Street.

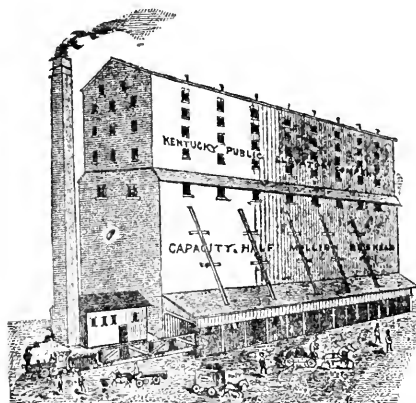
Although this house has been established scarcely two years, yet the senior proprietor Mr. H. C. Anderson, had been engaged in the same line for others—part of the time with William Skene & Co.—for eighteen years before establishing his present enterprise.

The house wholesales and retails all kinds of oil, including coal, lard, engine, cylinder, West Virginia lubricating, paraffine, spindle, wool, benzine and gasoline, and axle grease and fertilizers, making specialties of high-test water-white oils for family use, the favorite brand, "Florine," having no superior for illuminating qualities and perfect safety in use.

From the start his business has continually increased, and now is most extensive locally, as well as comprehending the better portions of this State and Indiana. With the experience of the firm, its ample resources, extensive business connections and energy in securing trade, the future success of H. C. Anderson & Co. is assured.

THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Established 1882—J. W. Brigman, Secretary and Treasurer; Bennet D. Mattingly, of J. G. Mattingly & Son, President—Elevator, Fourteenth and Kentucky Streets Capacity, 500,000 Bushels; Office, No. 205 West Main Street



This, although a very important concomitant to the business interests of any city, is comparatively new, and not much known outside of grain-users, and many of them would be surprised to see the extent of the facilities for handling, storing, and shipping all kinds of grain.

For the benefit of those who may not be aware of this important institution, a few words of explanation may prove of interest. The property of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company consists of about a block of ground situated on Fourteenth street, on the line of the Chesapeake, Ohio & South-western railroad, which point is connected with every line of railroad coming to Louisville. On these grounds is built the largest, latest improved grain elevator south of the Ohio river, consisting of a series of bins arranged in systematic order, provided with conveyors and such other appliances as to render it easy to store and load out grain and keep it in condition under any circumstances. Several miles of side-track connect with the elevator, the entire plant costing the snug sum of \$250,000. To appreciate this building it is necessary to inspect it, inside and out, and a trip well pays the visitor, as it affords a view of the city to be obtained from no other point save the church steeples, since it towers far above every edifice in the vicinity of Louisville.

The stock of the company is held by prominent business men, who are also directors; and, as an example of the manner in which its affairs have been conducted, there has never been a bushel of grain allowed to get out of condition in this elevator.

Any information concerning this enterprise is promptly furnished on application, and the company confidently refers to any Louisville bank as to standing and responsibility.

TRABUE & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Bagging, Twine and Iron Ties—Nos. 156 and 158 Fourth Street.

Louisville has extraordinary natural and acquired advantages for the profitable and convenient handling of Southern products of all kinds—cotton, sugar, tobacco, lumber and, in fact, all and every kind of manufactured goods, the yield of field, farm and forest of that wondrously fertile region extending from the sea to the great valley, and from the Virginias to the Rio Grande and the Gulf. The advantages of Louisville consist not merely in her geographical position, her river and railroad communications, and the business enterprise of her mercantile and manufacturing community—though these are mighty agencies in working out the grand result—but also in political and personal affinities which have existed from the founding of the original settlement here, and will continue to flourish and grow stronger when this generation shall have followed its fathers to the tomb.

It is in consequence of these advantages that of late years a heavy trade has been established here in cotton, the South's great staple, which has been well named the king of the commercial world. The leading house here, the house which has more than any other contributed to this result, is that of Trabue & Co., successors to Trabue, Davis & Co., founded by the late James Trabue in 1846. At the demise of Mr. James Trabue his son Richard, reared in the house, succeeded to the vacancy, and, with Mr. Trabue Barks-

dale as junior partner, will continue the business at Nos. 156 and 158 Fourth street, between Main and the river. Mr. Trabue directs the general operations of the house, while Mr. Barksdale has charge of the finances and counting-room. The premises comprise three immense stores, with a frontage of forty feet and a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, four floors and cellars, and stocked in every department with a heavy line of bagging, twine, iron cotton ties, and kindred goods for the planter's use, and equipped with every convenience for the quick dispatch of business, ample storage, steam elevators, etc. The transactions have footed up from \$500,000 to \$700,000, consignments being constantly received from and forwarded to all parts of the South and East. Liberal cash advances upon shipments to this house are habitually made, and promptitude and fair dealing is guaranteed.

The late Mr. James Trabue was a very prominent citizen, noted for strength of character, lofty principle and strict integrity. At various times he filled with acceptability and honor a number of public trusts, including the offices of vice-president of the Bank of Kentucky, chairman of the city Sinking Fund Board, president of the Franklin Insurance Company, etc.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, etc.—Nos. 537, 539 and 541 Main Street, Corner Sixth; New York Office, No. 41 Thomas Street.

Louisville has, ever since its first settlement, been the great dry goods emporium of the lower Ohio valley, and since the completion of the railroad system connecting her with the interior of Kentucky and adjoining States has extended her interests in this department of commerce with remarkable vigor and success, most country merchants preferring to trade here rather than send their orders East or North, where whatever advantages may be presented in the way of first cost are swallowed up in incidental charges, freights, damages, delays and other drawbacks too numerous to mention.

One of the oldest, if not the very oldest established and most successful dry goods and notion houses here, is that of J. M. Robinson & Co., Nos. 537, 539 and 541 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, originally opened in 1850 by Robinson Bros., and the style changed in January, 1858, to J. M. Robinson & Co., the partners being at present Messrs. J. M. Robinson, George C. Norton and G. H. Mourning. The house also maintains an office at No. 41 Thomas street, New York, where their representative may be found during business hours. The Louisville concern occupies one of the most commodious, conveniently-arranged and sumptuous buildings on Main street, with 52½ feet front on that thoroughfare, a depth of 175 feet, and five lofty stories in height, with ample basement. A force of clerks, salesmen and travelers, to the number of eighty or eighty-five, are constantly employed, their trade extending all over the South, South-east and South-west, and aggregating about \$2,000,000 annually. From its inception this house has met with pronounced favor at the hands of retailers, and has achieved a measure of success commensurate with the tact, talents, enterprise, industry and capital invested.

The firm are direct importers and jobbers of dry goods, notions and kindred goods, carrying at all seasons a complete and superb stock of all goods coming under this head, and embracing every grade and fabric from the richest silks, satins, velvets, etc., down to the cheapest prints. Fair quotations and liberal treatment of buyers is a special feature of the house.



FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT COMPANY.

Capital, \$257,000—Nos. 206, 208 and 210 Fifth Street, near Main—John G. Taggart, President; John H. Ward, Vice-President; Edmund T. Halsey Manager and Secretary; Charles Meriwether, Superintendent of Vault.



The modern safe deposit and vault system is the natural outgrowth of the conflict between honest and dishonest methods of life—between the cultivated wits of the thief and burglar on the one hand and the trained skill and inventive genius of the mechanic on the other. The safety vault is, in short, the practical application of science in the interposition of preventives of crime and the secure protection of valuables from the raids of the cracksmen and the destroying breath of the flames, and wherever adopted has proved unfailingly successful.

The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, which was organized in 1882, is the result of a union of the former Fidelity Trust Company and the Louisville Safety Vault Company, March 4, 1884, and combines under one management all the ad-

vantages and facilities possessed by both of its predecessors. It fills every position of trust that could be held by a natural person—becoming executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee of corporations, or individuals alone, or jointly with others; it acts as agent or assistant to persons filling such trusts as register or transfer agent of stocks and bonds, as trustee for railroad and other mortgages, as financial agent, and attorney-in-fact for the collection of rents and income, and the management of estates of married women; it deals in real-estate paper, negotiates loans, receives money on deposit, and allows interest thereon. When it is preferred, the company receives securities of every kind on deposit, and guarantees their safety. The affairs of the company and every trust in its hands are under control of the courts, and by its charter it is required to make annual reports to the Louisville Chancery Court. All books, deposits and vouchers are examined quarterly by two directors and a stockholder, and twice each year they employ an expert accountant to assist in such examination. The company has heretofore declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Recent additions and improvements render the company's vaults equal in extent, convenience and security to those of any similar institution; they are, in short, absolutely fire and burglar proof, and afford perfect protection to all deposits—money, stocks, bonds, notes, wills, jewelry and every description of portable valuables. Armed men are on guard day and night, and their vigilance never relaxes—a written record being kept of every entrance to the vault, its object, and what transpires. Every officer and employe is chosen for his actual fitness for the place and knowledge of its duties. The officers are all prominent business men and good citizens and under heavy bond. President Taggart is actively engaged in several important local enterprises. Vice-President Ward was formerly register in bankruptcy. Mr. Halsey, the manager, has had fifteen years' experience in this character of business. The executive committee is composed of Messrs. John D.

Taggart, chairman; John H. Ward, Thos. L. Barret, Thomas W. Bullitt and Geo. H. Moore.

The old "Louisville Safety Vault Company" was organized in 1880. The handsome building above referred to had been previously built by Mr. Henry Whitestone, architect, with the most powerful and perfect vaults that money could obtain or the ingenuity of man devise, divided into a multitude of neat and roomy compartments for the use of depositors (each of whom during the term of his rental owns and holds the only keys). The outside doors of the vaults, through which alone access can be had to the interior, are provided with the latest improved time locks which not even the ever-present watchman, though armed with every possible appliance, can force. The vault-keeper alone has the key to the inside door, while another official holds the key to the outside door. The boxes holding securities belonging to the company and the trust estates in its charge can only be opened by one of the officers, a director, and the vault-keeper. Telegraphic, telephonic and electrical alarm apparatus of the best kind are at hand, communicating with the police and fire departments and with the hotels and residences of the officials, so that any assault upon this stronghold would automatically sound a series of calls and precipitate upon the daring raiders an overwhelming force of armed men, or an incipient fire bring instant and unfailling relief. The building itself is fire-proof throughout. It is there ore scarcely necessary to state that during the entire course of its existence the company has never been called upon to make good a penny's loss to any depositor.

The Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, whose fine building fronts 59 feet on Fifth street above Main, embracing Nos. 206, 208 and 210, and with a depth of 105 feet, is the pioneer institution of this kind in Louisville and the South, and has established a high reputation for reliability, responsibility and devotion to the interests of its patrons.

BOURQUIN & CO.,

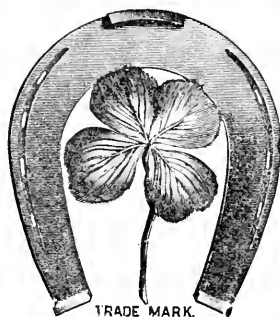
Wholesale Jewelry, Novelties, Fancy Goods, etc., No. 638 West Main Street, Adjoining Louisville Hotel.

The trade throughout the South and South-west naturally turn to Louisville for their supplies of fashionable novelties in jewelry, fancy goods, etc. The principal house here handling popular goods of this kind is that of Bourquin & Co., who occupy the very extensive and desirable store No. 638 West Main street, adjoining the Louisville Hotel. The members of the firm are Messrs. F. J. Bourquin and A. Pomarantz, experienced, energetic and pleasant gentlemen who in the one year of their career here have established an

excellent reputation and a splendid connection in the States West and South, their sales ranging from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per month.

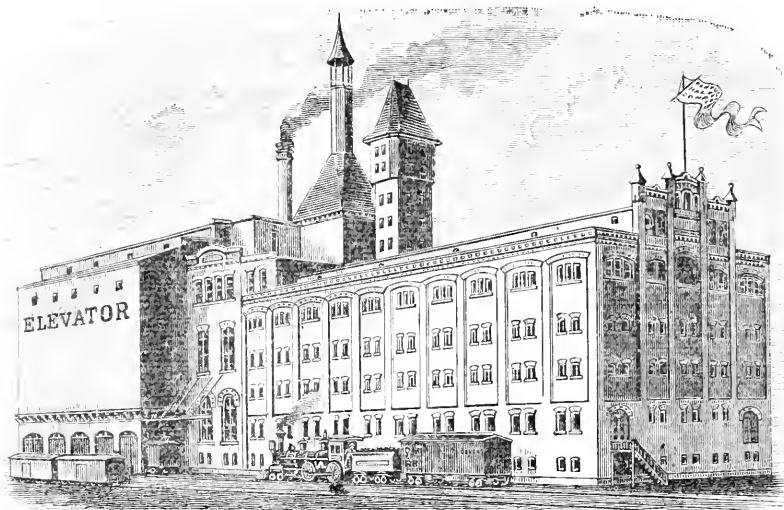
The specialties to which the house gives closest attention are medium grades of jewelry and the renowned American Lever cuff and collar buttons, the trade-mark of which superb goods—a four-leaved clover surrounded by a horse-hoe—we present at the beginning of this notice. These are the most ingenious and convenient as well as handsomest sleeve and collar buttons on the market, and sell at sight.

Messrs. Bourquin & Co. have been engaged in the same business at New Albany, Ind., for six or seven years. Mr. Pomarantz previous to 1879 conducted a large jewelry establishment in Europe. Mr. Bourquin was engaged in the same business in Ohio previous to coming here, and has a thorough knowledge of all its details.



KENTUCKY MALTING COMPANY.

E. W. Herman, President; J. H. Pank, Secretary and Treasurer—Brewers' and Distillers' Malt—Office, Malt House and Elevator, Corner Thirteenth and Maple Streets.



The buildings shown in the accompanying engraving are the malt-house and elevator of the Kentucky Malting Company. This extensive establishment, which occupies commanding rank in respect to the industrial and commercial development of Louisville, was founded in 1860 by J. Engeln & Co., and passed into the hands of the present enterprising corporation in 1876. During the past ten years it has greatly increased its capacity and sphere of usefulness to commerce in general. As appears from the accompanying illustration, the buildings are very large, the malt kiln rising to the height of five stories. The capacity of the establishment in its specialty—the production of malt from barley, rye and corn—is equal to 400,000 bushels annually, and the storage capacity of the elevator is 150,000 bushels. Thirty hands are constantly employed. The terminal facilities of the company include switches and sidings from all the railroads running into the yards, thus greatly facilitating shipping in car-load lots to the South-west.

The principal trade of the corporation is with resident brewers and distillers in supplying them malt, but a considerable portion of the product is also shipped to the South-west, and this portion of the business is constantly increasing territorially and in aggregate volume. President Herman and Secretary Pank are experienced in this line, and very energetic in the prosecution of their business.

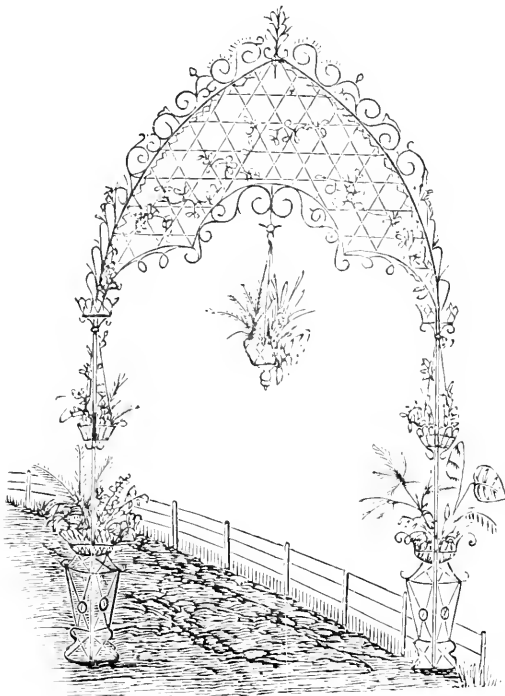
ZAHNER & BERLE,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes—No. 222 Seventh Street.

The shoe manufacturing industry is a very important interest to Louisville, as it is to all trade centers, and among the leading representatives here of that branch of manufacture is the firm of Zahner & Berle, composed of Louis F. Zahner and Charles Berle, both enterprising and practical workmen and business men. The firm was organized in 1882, and has since been successfully engaged in the whole-sale manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes, employing forty skilled hands in that behalf and all the modern improved apparatus adapted to the purpose. Careful in the selection of material and in its making up, Messrs. Zahner & Berle have acquired a most extensive trade reputation for the general excellence of their goods. These are in such demand that the facilities of the firm are already fully taxed to supply the wants of their numerous customers in the city and country, and yet their trade is continually increasing, so that an enlargement of their facilities is in contemplation.

FRED J. FACHMAN,

Manufacturer of Wire Signs and Wire Goods Generally, No. 417 Walnut Street, Between Fourth and Fifth.



Never before was the employment of wire so general in manufactures as at present, nor the facilities for its use so great. We find it substituted for a thousand purposes where wood, cordage, leather or iron bars were formerly regarded indispensable, and in every case it gives greater satisfaction than did the material it supplants. This industry has, of late years, received a wonderful impetus, and many of the little shops we once knew to be dragging out a mere hand-to-mouth existence have suddenly developed into great factories employing thousands of skilled workmen, while others are preparing to emerge from their chrysalis state and don the plumage of prosperity in preparation for lofty flight.

Of the latter class is the venture of Mr. Fred J. Fachman, No. 417 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. Mr. F. is one of the most accomplished mechanics in Louisville, and has made for himself a fine reputation in his line. Hitherto he has labored under the disadvantage of limited capital, but a recent invention of his own bids fair to place him in a position to vastly increase his facilities and more fully meet the demands upon his resources. This, in brief, is

an improvement upon the old-style wire-corrugating machine whereby twelve sets of rollers are attached to one spindle, thus multiplying its capacity for work at no greater expenditure of power. It is remarkably simple in construction, and a boy can operate it perfectly, while the work is equal in all respects to any performed by the old plan.

Mr. Fachman has been established at his present place since 1883. He makes a specialty of wire signs, counter railings, burglar guards and rustic work, wire goods for milliners, dressmakers *modistes*, clothing manufacturers and dealers, florists, and others requiring goods in his line. That he will augment his trade with his increased facilities there can be no doubt.

HENRY S. COOLING.

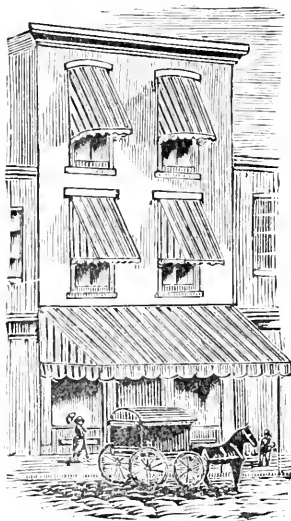
Wholesale and Retail Lumber Dealer—Office and Yard, North-west Corner Broadway and Twelfth Street.

The lumber interest of Louisville is an extensive and profitable avenue of commerce; and among the leading dealers here engaged in this industry is Mr. Henry S. Cooling, doing business at his extensive yards on Broadway and Twelfth street, and large shipping yards at Fourteenth and Delaware streets.

Commencing business in a comparatively small way in 1868 his house has steadily increased its sphere of usefulness until now its dealings in the city and surrounding country are quite extensive, and numerous and frequent shipments of car-load lots of lumber are made to the Eastern markets by Mr. Cooling. He makes a specialty of dry walnut and poplar, though dealing, also, in ash, oak and gum, and has special sources of supply, the varieties mentioned being expressly cut and sawed for him at mills in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee as well as pine lumber in Alabama. He also handles considerable on commission, and his large experience and energy make him very popular among customers everywhere.

EXCELSIOR PRESERVING COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Fruit Butters, Jellies, Preserves and Mince Meat—Nos. 942 and 944 East Market Street, Between Campbell and Wenzel.



The wants of Louisville lovers of sweet things for the table are faithfully looked after by the above-named firm, whose fine establishment at Nos. 942 and 944 East Market street between Campbell and Wenzel, is quite a feature of that vicinity. The house has been in existence since September, 1884, under the management of Messrs. Wm. S. Roberts and John S. Bircks, both Philadelphians of push, energy and sagacity, who are making of the Excelsior Preserving Company a pronounced and unusual success. The fruit butters, jellies, preserves and mince meat here manufactured are pronounced equal to any found in the Eastern or Northern markets, and, owing to the superior facilities enjoyed here, are offered at remarkably low figures. The factory proper is 40x45 feet square, three stories high, and elegantly equipped throughout for the prosecution of a large and growing business. The trade is principally local, though orders from a distance will be promptly and carefully filled. Mr. Roberts has the advantage of many years' experience in the manufacture of this class of goods, and has personal supervision of the works. Mr. Bircks was formerly a book-binder, but concluded that it was more profitable to cater to the inner man and woman, rather than to minister to their literary tastes, and seems well content with the change.

LONG & BRO. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Charles R. Long, President; Frank A. Cannon, Vice-President; J. L. La Vielle, Secretary and Treasurer; D. B. McMullen, Superintendent—Manufacturers of Chairs, etc., Washington Street, corner Webster.

No industrial establishment is better known throughout the South and West, or held in higher trade and popular repute than that extensive and enterprising house forming the subject of this article.

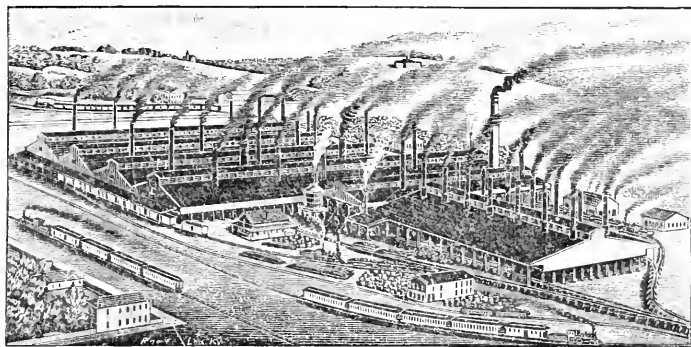
Founded in 1855, by Long & Bro.—the present executive head being one of the founders—the firm name has since undergone some changes, and five years ago the establishment was incorporated as the Long & Bro. Chair Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. In June, 1885, the style was changed to the present, with the executive officers named above.

How extensive the establishment is may be judged by the large dimensions of the factory, three stories high, and covering 50x125 feet. There are also other buildings, inclusive of a large two-story dry-house. About one hundred and fifty hands are now employed, but even this large number is being increased, as the company now also handle buggy work and material. The factory is supplied with all the latest improved machinery, including some devices patented by President Charles R. Long himself, and utilized in the manufacture of the double-seated (rattan and cane) chairs bearing his name, and for many years recognized great merit and durability. The company also manufacture all descriptions of cane, rattan, split and wood-seat chairs, and its claim to offer the trade the best chair in the market is conceded throughout the South and West, where it is sold, as also to a considerable extent in the East, the aggregate trade of the house exceeding \$150,000 annually.

The executive officers of the corporation are all leading, progressive and public-spirited business men. President Long—who is also chief executive of the Water Company—was president of the municipal council for four terms, an honor especially noteworthy, as it was a distinction never before or since conferred upon a citizen here. The other officers of the chair company also possess large business experience and prominence.

THE BIRMINGHAM ROLLING MILL COMPANY.

James G. Caldwell, President: B. DuPont, Secretary—Manufacturers of Bar, Band and Hoop Iron, Plate, Tank and Sheet Iron, Tram and T Rails—Mills at Birmingham Ala.: Office, No. 349 West Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.



Although its works are located at Birmingham, in the center of the great iron and coal fields of Alabama, this is, in its executive officers and ownership, a Louisville commercial and industrial corporation.

And to Louisville, too, is primarily due the remarkable development since 1870 of the entire Birmingham district, about equidistant from the mountain of red hematite iron ore on the south, and the extensive and practically inexhaustible Warrior coal-beds on the north. The productive capacity of this great mineral valley so bounded is practically illimitable, and these great natural advantages are so fully utilized by the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company that no mills in the country possess greater manufacturing facilities than these. The Birmingham mill employs upward of seven hundred and fifty hands, has several sets of rollers for the production of merchant-bar, band and hoop iron, and tram and T rails, sheet, tank and plate iron. Through the excellence of the transportation facilities at Birmingham afforded by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad, and Georgia Pacific railroad, and their connections, the mill company is enabled to supply a trade which extends throughout the South and West, and into the neighboring republic of Mexico. A large number of the leading manufacturing establishments of this city and vicinity receive their supply of iron from this enterprising company.

The executive officers of the corporation are all leading and public-spirited business men of Louisville, a majority of them being also identified with other leading industrial enterprises here. In short, President James G. Caldwell and Secretary B. DuPont are among the best known and most experienced of business men in the entire South and West.

JEFFERSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants—Agents and Dealers in Kanawha and Ohio River Salt—Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Meal, Starch and Hominy—No. 101 North-west Corner Main and First Streets.

More than twenty years ago this house, which is one of the largest of its kind in the State, was founded by the brother of the head of the present firm. T. L. Jefferson & Bros. was the trade designation of the original establishment, and to its good will and business the present firm succeeded in 1878.

Quite extensive throughout the South-west and South are the dealings of Jefferson & Co.—Henry T. Jefferson and J. W. Day—and especially so in flour and salt. One of their specialties, "Pillsbury's Best" flour, the publishers of this volume have had occasion to commend in their recent work, the "Industries of Minneapolis," and frequent opportunity

has presented itself to set forth the excellences and superiority of Kanawha and Ohio river salt, also dealt in by this firm. For the brand of flour named and others, including the "Famous," "Pacific Mills," etc., the house holds the sole agency here and does an extensive commission business as well, making liberal cash advances on consignments which are received from a wide extent of country, thus at once ensuring great variety and excellence of these staple products. They are exclusive agents also for the famous Palmetto starch and Hudnut's hominy and grits, which they sell very largely.

The members of the firm are active, enterprising and capable in the successful prosecution of their business, which is continually expanding in volume and extending territorially.

S. P. GRAHAM,

Successor to John Graham—Established 1854—Dealer in Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc.—No. 810 Magazine Street. Between Eighth and Ninth.



For more than thirty years this house has occupied a leading position in respect to supplying building material not only to the trade in this city, but to a large extent of tributary territory and the South in general as well.

Established in 1854 by John Graham, the house was conducted in that honored name up to 1863, when changed to John Graham & Son, and by the decease of the senior his son, S. P. Graham, who had been brought up in the business and possesses practical knowledge of every detail, acquired the proprietorship.

The house maintains a most extensive lumber yard at 810 Magazine street, where a large and varied stock of rough lumber, dimension lumber, common boards, tencings, floorings, lath, shingles, moldings, doors, sash and blinds, is constantly kept on hand, something of a specialty being made of rough lumber, in which this house decidedly leads its competitors in the volume and territorial extent of its business, shipping chiefly in car-load lots to all parts of the South.

Mr. Graham supplies estimates as to the cost of building, and among resident builders his standard of lumber grades is generally recognized and approved. His customers are already very numerous, and those not recorded in that array will find it to their interest to communicate with Mr. Graham and to establish business relations with that live, enterprising house.

WILLIAM CORNWALL,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, etc., No. 607 West Main Street.

Though in its present competent hands little over a year, the house above named dates back to 1870, when it was established by Van Pelt & Kaye. Under its present operation and control, however, the establishment has more largely developed in its volume of trade and its energetic pushing of business, so that its range of dealings now includes Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi. The line of goods imported and wholesaled by Mr. Cornwall is very extensive, and includes all varieties of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, foreign and domestic. The stock of these wares is so large that the entire building at 607 West Main street, five stories in all, is occupied, and thirty skilled employes and office attaches are employed in the house, under the personal supervision of Mr. R. E. Hill, who represents the proprietor in the active management of the house, and is a gentleman of large experience and ability in this line of business. An expert corps of traveling salesmen is also employed to care for the business of the house in the South and South-west.

Mr. William Cornwall, the proprietor of the establishment, came here from Belfast, Ireland, when about eleven years of age, and has resided in Louisville about fifty years. He has long been identified with the industrial and commercial interests of the city.

ETHERIDGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Mattresses, Parlor Suits, Lounges, etc., and Dealers in Fine, Medium and Common Furniture—Warerooms, North-east Corner Sixteenth and Market Streets: Factory, No. 1913 West Market.



previous experience of some years as a traveler for Harig, Koop & Co. of Louisville, and Conrey, Wallar & Deprez, of Shelbyville (Ind.) furniture manufacturers. He continues to travel in the interest of his own and the Indiana concern, and is rapidly building up a very large business South and South-west, his sales for the past three or four years ranging from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum.

He makes specialties of improved mattresses, stylish parlor furniture, etc., but is prepared to fill orders for any grade or description of household furniture at lowest prices, with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

The cuts herewith presented are *fac similes* of the obverse and reverse sides of the medal awarded him for best exhibit of furniture at the Southern Exposition, Louisville, 1883.

Few industries are more intimately connected with the domestic happiness, health, comfort, and well-being of the people at large than is the manufacture of the beds we sleep on, the furniture that adorns and renders habitable our homes. He, therefore, who places superior goods of this kind within reach of men and women of moderate means, is a practical philanthropist in no slight degree. Such a one is Mr. J. A. Etheridge, of Etheridge & Co., whose sales-rooms occupy the two-story building north-west corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, the store covering two floors 25x125 feet each in extent. The factory, No. 1913 West Market street, is also two stories high, and 40x75 feet in extent, completely equipped with labor-saving machinery, and employing some dozen or more skilled mechanics. Mr. Etheridge established this industrial enterprise in 1880, having had a

**EISENMAN BROS. & CO.**

Established 1851; Incorporated 1885—J. C. Eisenman, President; O. M. Truman, Secretary and Treasurer—Corn Millers and Grain Dealers—Office, Nos. 124 and 126 Second Street; Mill on Portland Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets.

This industry is quite an important one to its owners and to the city of Louisville and the surrounding country. Founded as far back as 1851 by L. Eisenman, the enterprise continued to grow in importance and extent of its product and trade from year to year. Last September, to still further promote the interests of the rapidly-increasing business, the establishment was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and with J. C. Eisenman as president and O. M. Truman as secretary and treasurer, both experienced corn-millers and grain dealers, and possessed of the largest measure of executive ability.

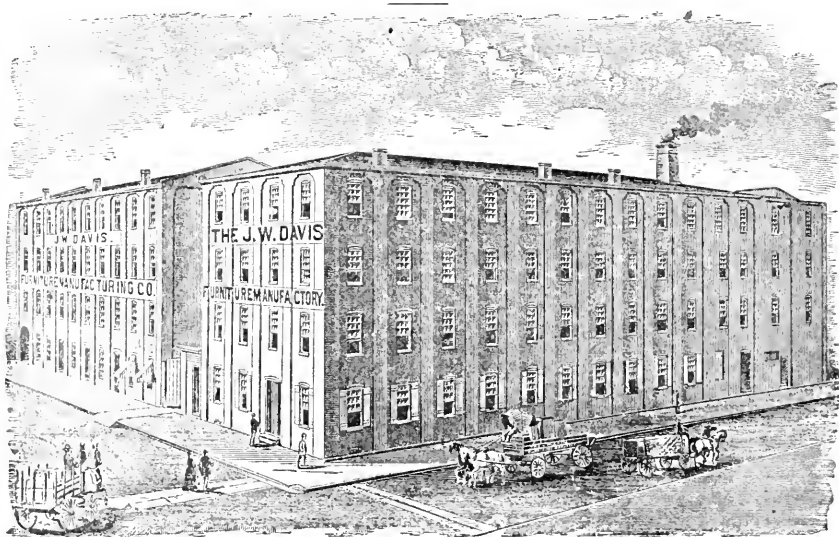
The mill, which is fitted up with all modern apparatus and machinery adapted to the purpose, employs seventeen hands. It is located on Portland avenue, between Fourteenth

and Fifteenth streets. Its specialties are the manufacture of hominy and grits, and pearl, bolted, and feed meal; and while the local demand consumes a large portion of the product, there is also considerable shipped to various points in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee, where it is regarded with high favor in the trade and by consumers. The company also does an extensive business as general commission merchants.

Mr. Eisenman, the president, is a native of Louisville, and before engaging in this line was in the grocery and feed business. Secretary Truman has been engaged in this kind of milling about eight years. With ample resources and energy and activity of management such as characterize the present executive officers, the continued prosperity of the company is assured.

THE J. W. DAVIS FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

J. W. Davis, President; Adam Beuther, Superintendent; F. H. Pope, Secretary and Treasurer—Corner Preston, Lampton and College Streets.



The above house succeeded, in 1875, the prominent and successful firm of J. W. Davis & Co., the last named having been established in 1868. The company is composed of excellent men of high standing, viz: J. W. Davis, president; Adam Beuther, superintendent; F. H. Pope, secretary and treasurer; and L. E. Duvall, salesman, with a splendid list of stockholders and directors. The paid-up capital stock is \$120,000, and the factory proper comprises two substantial four-story brick buildings, covering an area of 180x293½ feet, with three lumber-yards, warehouses, etc., located in a very convenient and accessible portion of the city, on the Preston-street car line. The aggregate annual output varies from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and is on the increase the superior quality of goods produced attracting the attention and orders of the trade wherever introduced. A specialty is made of fine and medium grades of chamber suits, for which there is a steady and constantly-growing demand, principally from the East and North-west, though the company's trade is general. From 120 to 175 skilled workmen and a complete plant of new and improved machinery of great value are employed, and the furniture turned out is of the latest patterns, which they change once a year, so as to have something new every season.

President Davis is an old and experienced business man, having engaged in a variety of vocations in the course of his more than usually eventful life. He is quite popular with all who know him. Secretary Pope, a former school trustee, has been connected with the furniture trade since boyhood, and is perfect master of its details. Superintendent Beuther is a practical furniture-maker, master of his department, and a most valuable auxiliary to the house. As to Mr. L. E. Duvall—why, everybody knows him.

W. J. HUGHES & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Doors, Sash, Blinds and Lumber, No. 243 Market Street, between Brook and Floyd—Lumber Yard and Sheds, Nos. 407 to 413 Floyd Street.



The above prosperous concern, founded in 1877 by Mr. C. S. Cline, who was succeeded by Messrs. W. J. Hughes & Son in 1882, has an excellent reputation with builders and others for the superior workmanship and materials employed in the manufacture of its products. The senior of the firm is also senior of W. J. Hughes & Co., of Frankfort, Ky., where the saw, planing and building material mills are situated from which the Louisville house draws its supplies. The warehouse here is 20x150 feet square, and three stories high; the lumber yard and sheds, Nos. 407 to 413 Floyd street, cover 200x200 feet of ground. In rear of the store is a convenient warehouse, 30x100 feet in size. A very large and skillfully-selected stock of doors, sash, blinds, rough and dressed lumber and builders' hardware is carried at all seasons and orders filled at short notice and on reasonable terms. A considerable trade is maintained with Southern points as well as with city customers, sales averaging \$50,000 a year.

The younger member of the firm, Mr. C. L. Hughes, has personal charge of the firm's interests here, and is a capable and experienced handler of this class of goods.

BREWER & EMMIT PRINTING HOUSE.

No. 236 Fifth Avenue.

Originally the firm of Smead & Brewer, this establishment will be recollected by old residents of the city as founded in 1873. That partnership was dissolved, and in 1876 the concern was reorganized and equipped anew, so as to be able to compete, not alone with the first-class establishments of Louisville, but with those of other cities as well. Mr. William F. Brewer was proprietor up to November 18, 1885, at which time, the business showing such a gratifying increase, Mr. Guy N. Emmitt became a partner. Compared with the general run of business men he is young, but his length of experience and service have given him qualifications beyond the average. His partner, Mr. Emmitt, has experience equal to his own, so that the house is noted for the precise and systematic conduct that has been impressed upon all its affairs. Accuracy and style, which in the printer's art are the chief virtues, are characteristics of this establishment. The machinery and appliances are all recent and modern and the employees skillful, so that patrons can be satisfied in all particulars. The firm will be pleased to treat with all parties who may make business proffers, and to make estimates on printing and book work of every sort.

HERMANN BROTHERS,

Importers of Fine Wines and Liquors, Distillers and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies—No. 531 West Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth.

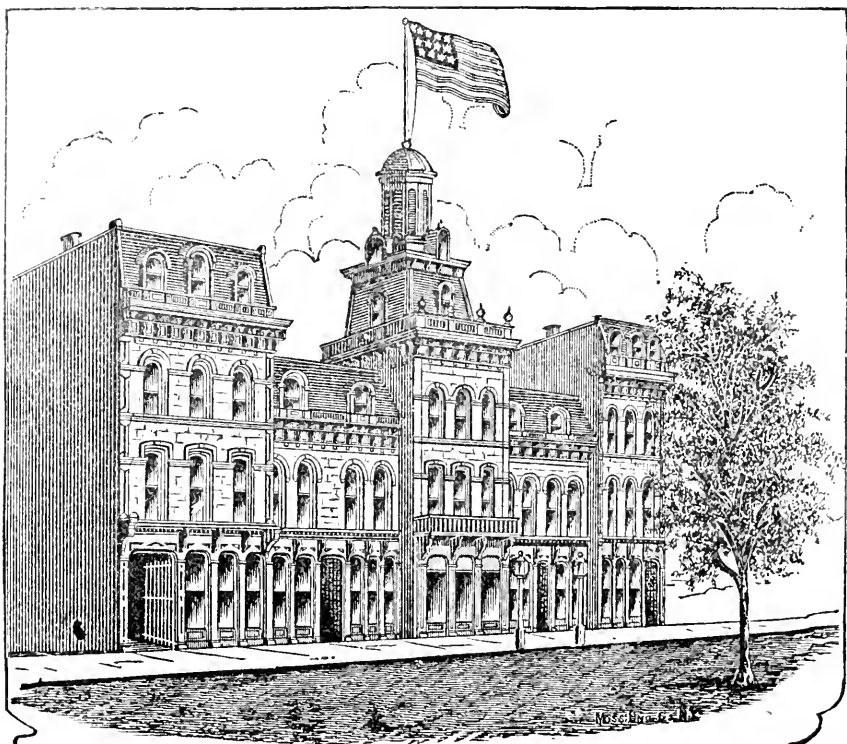
The Louisville *connoisseur* need never suffer for a glass of fine wine or brandy or a bottle of pure old Kentucky whisky while the above reliable house is in existence. They have a handsome establishment at No. 531 West Market street, 16x100 feet and two spacious cellars, stocked at all times with a line of the purest and best goods in the way of wines and liquors that skill can produce or money purchase, embracing many of the most celebrated brands of French and German vintage, and Scotch, Irish and American distillation,

in cases and barrels for the convenience of the trade and consumers. Of wines and whiskies in particular the firm makes a specialty, importing the former from the famous continental wine districts and handling the product of some of Kentucky's most celebrated distilleries. They are also distillers on their own account, and their velvety old "Pearl of Nelson" has no superior for body, flavor and general good qualities. Their importations of wines and brandies through the Louisville custom-house are straight goods from first hands and equal to any brought to this country.

Mr. M. Hermann, formerly a wine-grower, is a perfect judge of the goods he handles, having had an experience of fourteen years in the trade. Mr. F. J. Hermann, the junior partner, was formerly in the grocery trade.

HARRIS' MAMMOTH MUSEUM.

Fourth Avenue, between Green and Walnut—P. Harris, Sole Proprietor; Richard L. Britton, Manager.



The career of Mr. P. Harris as an amusement caterer has been a wonderful one. Beginning a few years ago with a small show, he has succeeded, by dint of pluck, industry and good management, in establishing first-class museums in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore and Washington City, besides owning and conducting in the latter place a beautiful and successful little theater, the "Bijou," one of his most promising ventures.

The Mammoth Museum of Louisville was opened in August, 1883, and was popular and successful from the start. Besides exhibiting an endless variety of novelties, curios, relics, human monstrosities, freaks of nature, etc., a first-class performance, tragedy or comedy, is given every afternoon and night in the theater connected, and all for one price of admission—a ridiculously small sum to pay for so much amusement.

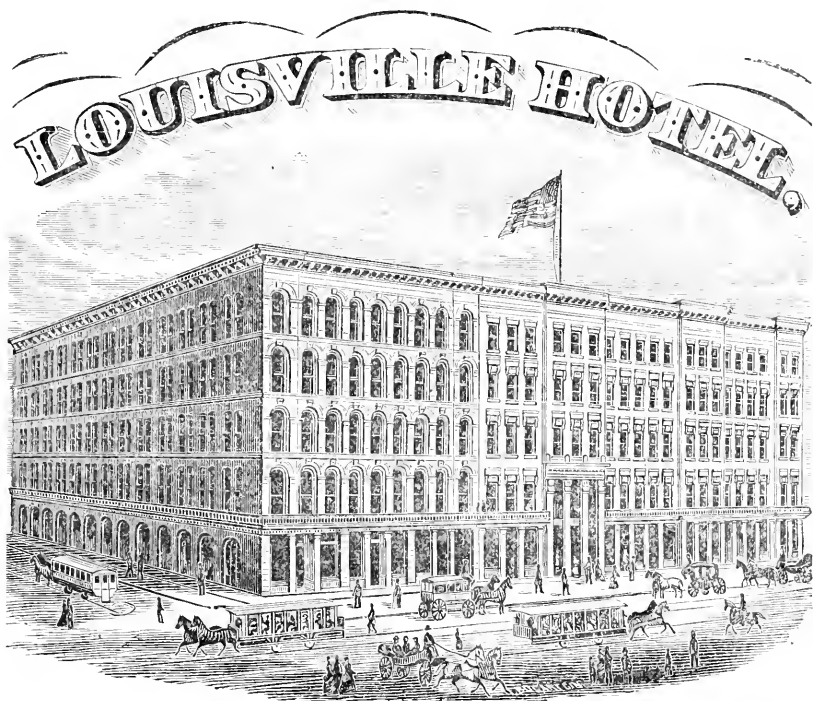
Mr. Richard L. Britton, recently appointed manager, is an active, enterprising young man of large business capacity, formerly general treasurer of Mr. Harris' combined inter-

ests. It is needless to say that in his present position he gives entire satisfaction to both employer and public.

In conclusion, the citizen or visitor to Louisville can find no more instructive or entertaining resort for an afternoon or evening than is found in Harris' Mammoth Museum.

THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

Louisville Hotel Company, Proprietors—Adelbert Soule, Manager—Fifty-fourth Year—West Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.



This popular caravansary, the oldest hotel in Louisville, is a historic establishment, and, in all the features necessary to constitute a first-class house, is not surpassed anywhere in the West or South.

Established in 1832 by Drake & Haskell, it has for more than half a century pursued an uninterrupted career of prosperity.

Situated in the center of the wholesale business district and upon the principal thoroughfare of the city, the Louisville has extensive accommodations, and its efficient management and unrivaled cuisine make the house a great favorite with travelers in general, commercial bodies and business men in particular. The 200 rooms of the house are well furnished and convenient of access, and 500 guests can be most comfortably entertained.

Mr. Adelbert Soule assumed the management of the Louisville Hotel May 1st, at the invitation of the company's directors. Mr. Soule has had long, varied and valuable hotel experience, beginning as steward of a leading down-town New York restaurant. Later he became steward of the Brighton Beach Hotel, then of the Maxwell House, Nashville. Subsequently he managed the University Hotel, Princeton, N. J.; the Montfort Springs Hotel, Middleton, Conn.; and, previous to coming here, the Stillman, Cleveland, Ohio. Himself a genial, hospitable and popular host, whose highest ambition it is to make his guests happy, he is assisted in the management by affable chief clerks in the persons of Mr. C. F. Topping and Mr. L. S. McHenry. Both have been with the hotel many years and are well known to the traveling public.

KENTUCKY CIDER AND VINEGAR WORKS.

Owen & Hughes, Manufacturers of Pure Ciders and Vinegars, Worcestershire Sauce, Pepper Sauce, Catsup and Mustard—Office and Warerooms, No. 923 West Broadway.

The use of prepared condiments is almost universal among civilized peoples the world over. It is not necessary to inquire why this is so, or if a necessity exists in our conditions of life, as contrasted with that of barbarians, requiring the high seasoning of our food in order to its proper assimilation. The fact remains that we all affect sauces, mustard, pepper, etc., and the only point upon which we need trouble ourselves involves the purity of the ingredients, the cleanliness of the processes, and the palatableness of the goods when set upon our tables. Cider and vinegar naturally come under the same head, and the same remarks apply to them.

The Kentucky Cider and Vinegar Works of Messrs. Owen & Hughes, No. 923 West Broadway, is one of the most complete and extensive of the kind in the South or West. The factory was established in 1882 by Hughes & Bros.; a year later the style became Shannon & Hughes, and in 1884 Owen & Hughes, consisting of H. S. Owen and R. M. Hughes. The present factory is located at Thirty-third street and Portland avenue, and is a large and well-arranged concern, provided with presses and storage sufficient for all practical purposes, and employing a full force of skilled operatives. The office and ware-rooms, No. 923 West Broadway, are convenient and capacious, occupying three floors, thirty-five by ninety feet. The sales for 1885 reached about ten thousand barrels, and will be largely exceeded the present year.

All of the goods manufactured and sold by this house are of the very best quality and marketed on their merits. Their cider is pressed from sound selected fruit at the proper season, and carefully stored for use in cellars kept at an even temperature, which prevents fermentation and acidulation, and the beverage is as fresh, sweet, and fruity after six months as when first made, though perfectly clear and more palatable, if anything. Their great specialty is the celebrated "Monogram" pure fruit vinegar a grade that needs only to be tried to be appreciated. It is in universal demand by the best house-keepers in this and surrounding cities, and deservedly popular with the trade in general.

The firm also manufactures immense quantities of superior Worcester sauce, pepper sauce, catsup and mu-tard, for which they find ready demand at remunerative prices.

L. HEINIG,

Manufacturer of Novelties and Patent Specialties in Sheet Metal. No. 643 West Main Street.

Sheet metal—copper, zinc, brass, iron, tin, lead, etc.—is employed for a multitude of purposes, and new uses are found for it continually. The establishment of works for its manipulation is, therefore, the natural result of a pressing demand for skilled labor in a department of manufacture which, in the hands of the novice, could result only in disappointment and waste. Louisville has a first-class house of this kind where everything of sheet metal can be made at short notice and in the best style. We refer to the sheet metal works of Mr. L. Heinig, No. 643 West Main street, where every facility in the way of special machinery, tools and skilled workmen in this industry can be found and entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Mr. Heinig, though only located here two or three years, has already secured a generous support and is doing well. He is an inventor of rare ability, a machinist, and was formerly in the stamping business, but abandoned it for his present pursuit.

Our reporter was permitted to inspect several ingenious devices in the way of sheet metal working machinery, the product of Mr. Heinig's brain and hand, which indicate inventive talent of a high order and are certain to revolutionize the trade in some of its departments. Patents are pending on these, and it would, therefore, be out of place to particularize, but it would be well for those interested to make a note of Mr. H.'s establishment and await developments.

The works form an important feature of Louisville enterprise, a feature that will grow in popularity and value to the city's interest. Some eighteen or twenty hands are already employed, and when improvements now contemplated are completed the number and the output will be vastly increased.

JOHN J. SCHULTEN & CO.,

Wholesale Boots and Shoes—No. 507 West Main Street.

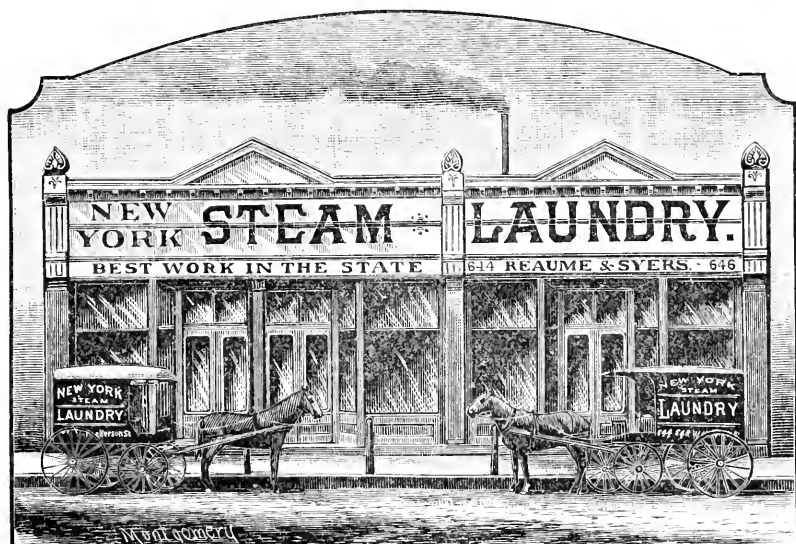
For nearly twenty years this house has contributed to the eminence that Louisville has obtained—and is still obtaining in a larger degree—as a center of manufacturing industry and of commercial importance in the marts of the world.

When this establishment was founded, by Quast & Schulten, in 1867, this city and tributary territory was still being largely supplied with footwear direct by New England manufacturers and jobbers, but enterprising wholesale dealers like John J. Schulten & Co.—who succeeded to the business in 1881—have enabled the country merchant of the interior and the city dealer to make his purchases in Louisville, and are further able to offer the additional inducement of very superior makes of boots and shoes, especially adapted to the requirements of the Southern and Western trade. The trade of the house is not only large in the city and surroundings, but practically extends throughout Kentucky and Indiana, and is still increasing, every season, in aggregate volume and in the extent of territory supplied.

Mr. Schulten is an old and highly-esteemed resident and business man of Louisville. He was, prior to 1867, engaged in the wholesale grocery business here. His commercial standing is of the highest; his trade facilities of the best, and the long and successful career of the house establishes his familiarity with every requirement of the trade.

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY.

Reaume & Syers, Proprietors—Nos. 644 and 646 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, and 72 and 74 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.



"Cleanliness is next to godliness," says the inspired writer, and everything that conduces to purity of life, whether physical or spiritual, is worthy of commendation. The public laundry, though a decidedly modern idea in this country, is already the recipient of great favor at the hands of decent people of both sexes—from the men because they can have their linen purified, starched and ironed by those whose vocation it is to perform such work better than it ever was done by the most careful of domestic servants; the

women because it alike relieves maid and mistress of a most laborious, disagreeable and thankless portion of the household drudgery.

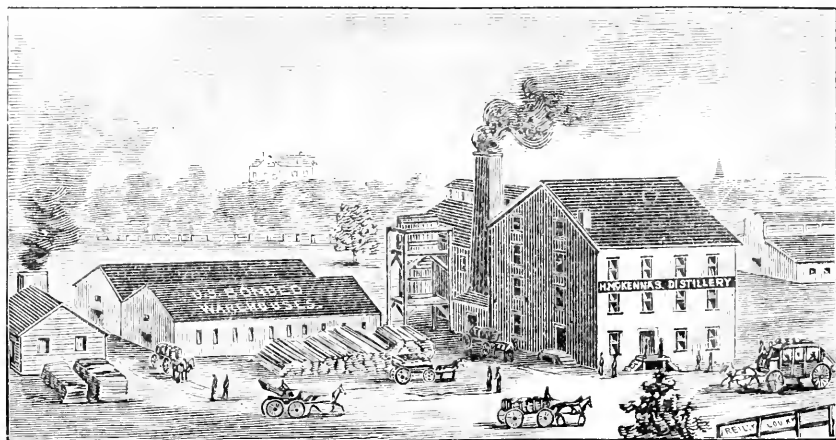
Notwithstanding the existence here of several more or less extensive laundries, the growing population and needs of the city seemed to require additional facilities of the kind, and in order to meet the want Messrs. Reaume & Syers have erected the spacious stores Nos. 644 and 646 West Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side, thoroughly renovated and fitted up the premises, introduced the latest improved machinery, and are prepared in the best possible manner to execute all orders in the laundry line at short notice, in superior style and at reasonable prices.

The building is one of the best in the city for the business, being 58x210 feet in area, with lofty and handsome office and storerooms.

Mr. Reaume is an experienced laundryman, owning and operating a similar extensive concern in Indianapolis and carrying on a gentlemen's furnishing store. Mr. Syers, also an experienced laundryman, resides here, and will have personal supervision of the New York Steam Laundry. Drop the almond-eyed Chinese and patronize honest white men.

H. McKENNA,

Distiller of Nelson County Pure Old-Line Sour-Mash Whisky; Dealer in Wines, Brandies and Liquors: No. 245 Fourth Avenue—Distillery at Fairfield, Nelson County, Ky.



This establishment, as far as the Louisville house is concerned, commenced business here in 1880, on Market street, and two years later, the rapid growth of its business demanding more commodious quarters, moved to the present spacious apartments, at 245 Fourth avenue, near Main.

Mr. H. McKenna, whose enterprise is very generally known and recognized in commercial circles, has had a life-long experience as a distiller, and his justly-famous brand, Nelson County Pure Old-line Sour-mash Whisky, is known throughout the entire United States, and held in high trade favor and popular demand for its excellence and undoubted purity.

Established in 1855, at Fairfield, Nelson county, Ky., with a record of over thirty years, and during which long period Mr. McKenna's aim has been directed to the quality rather than the largeness of his output, this valuable asset of age alone would seem to be a guarantee of thoroughness and square dealing. He uses no patent yeast or lime, or other compounds to produce a large quantity at the expense of quality, nothing but corn, rye and barley malt.

In his distilling, for thirty-one years, the various United States storekeepers and gaugers, more than a dozen in number, who have been stationed at his distillery, certify

that he uses no patent yeast or lime, that all the grain used is carefully selected, that he mashes in the small tubs by hand, thus making strictly old-fashioned hand-made sour-mash, and that his whisky is absolutely pure and free from all adulterations.

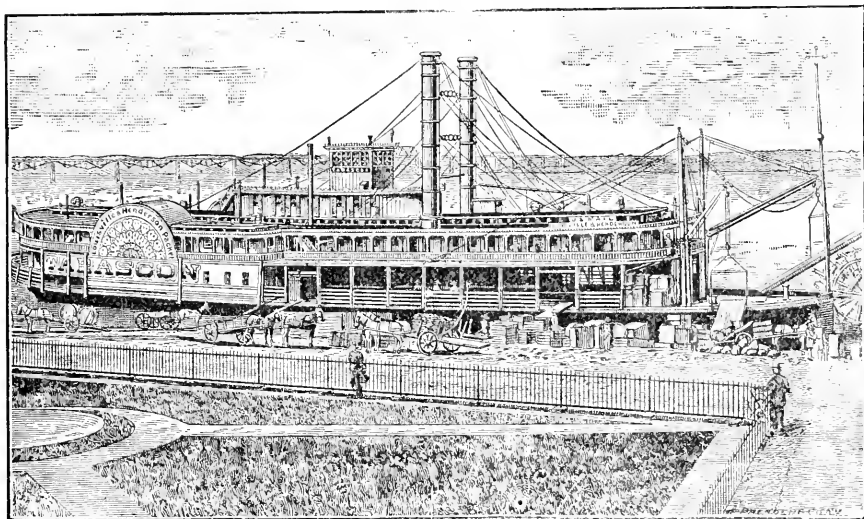
From the medical fraternity come many flattering testimonials attesting the excellence of his famous product, and Dudley S. Reynolds, M. D., says: "H. McKenna's whisky is the purest and best I have ever seen."

At his warerooms, on Fourth street, can be always found this choice and favorite brand, and he also puts up whisky from five to twelve years of age in cases expressly for family use.

He also keeps on hand a variety of the choicest brands of wines, brandies and liquors, both domestic and imported.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE MAIL COMPANY.

W. W. Hite, President; J. G. McCulloch, Vice-President; J. C. Staib, Superintendent; B. C. Levi, Freight Agent; Louis Hite, Secretary—Office, Nos. 146 and 148 Fourth Street, Between Main and River.



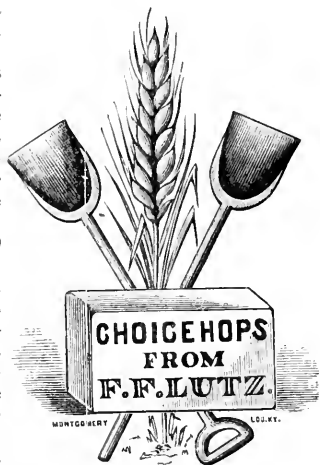
The Louisville & Evansville Mail Company, organized in 1860 by Captains W. C. Hite and Z. M. Sherley, experienced and popular steamboatmen of the old school, has proved a most successful venture. The capital stock, \$200,000, enabled the company to at once put upon the line several costly and elegant side-wheel steamers of the finest class, which as fast as worn out or disabled have been replaced from time to time with new and equally fine boats. The line at present employs five splendid craft, viz: The "Rainbow," "City of Owensboro," "James Guthrie," "Mattie Hays," and "Fashion." Trips extend to Henderson, Kentucky, fifteen miles below Evansville, from and to which port, notwithstanding railroad competition, there is a heavy and profitable freight and passenger traffic. All along the river this line is popular with the people, who, when traveling or making shipments of any kind, give the Louisville and Evansville Mail Company's boats the preference over all others, thus sustaining the company and at the same time adding value to their property by having regular communication and a daily mail both ways.

The death of Captains Sherley and Hite some years ago left the management of the line in the hands of the present officers named at the head of this article, and they have, if possible, increased the popularity and patronage always so liberally bestowed. One of these beautiful and elegantly appointed steamers leaves the foot of Fourth street every day for Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all intermediate points, carrying the United States mail and all freight and passengers for the lower river. Reasonable rates are afforded, and quicker delivery of freight than by any other route; the best accommodations provided, equipment first-class and unequaled. The officers of these boats are among the most experienced and cautious on the river. In the twenty-six years of the company's existence no passengers have ever been lost or in any way injured.

FERDINAND F. LUTZ,

Proprietor of City Malt-House—Manufacturer of Barley, Rye and Corn Malt—Dealer in Barley, Brewers' and Distillers' Supplies—Monroe and Twelfth Streets.

The manufacture of malt long ago became a distinct industry, experience having shown that in order to reach the best results special training and exclusive attention to this branch of the brewing and distilling business was necessary. Hence, almost every large city in the country counts among its manufacturing establishments one or more large malting-houses. The leader here in this specialty is Mr. Ferdinand F. Lutz, whose fine three-story malt-house, 100x190 feet, at the corner of Monroe and Twelfth streets, is a feature of that portion of the city. This establishment is completely equipped in every department, and turns out from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of superior malt annually. It was erected in 1879, and has proved a successful venture from the start. At present Mr. Lutz's business extends throughout this city and the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and continues to increase, the first year's sales footing up 50,000 bushels, the second 125,000, and so on up to 1885, when 200,000 bushels were disposed of to the trade. Distillers' orders for choice yeast, as well as other malts, receive prompt attention, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance. This is a home enterprise and deserves well at the hands of home brewers and distillers in the State.



W. W. HITE & CO.,

Dealers in Steamboat and Railroad Supplies: Manufacturers of Tarpaulins, and Dealers in Cotton Duck—Nos. 146 and 148 Fourth Avenue, between Main and River.

Although the trade in naval stores and supplies is not now what it was in the palmy days of steamboating, when five or six, or a dozen or more palatial craft backed out from the Louisville and Portland wharves daily, loaded to the guards with freight and people, nevertheless there is still a considerable traffic in all commodities pertaining to navigation, and, by adding to these a general stock of railroad supplies, the handler of boat stores manages to keep the wolf from the door and show a handsome aggregate of transactions in his December balance sheet.

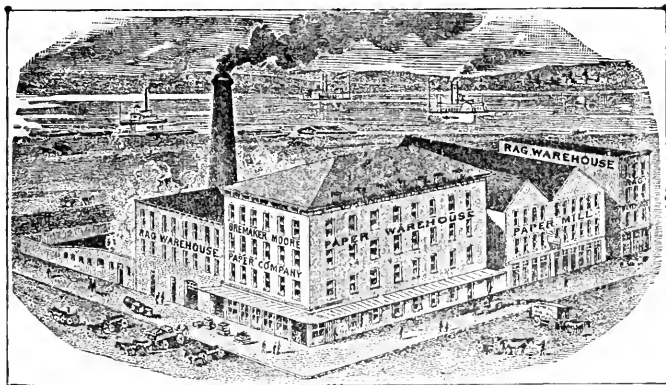
The most extensive and prosperous concern of this kind now in existence here is the old-established house of W. W. Hite & Co., Nos. 146 and 148 Fourth avenue, between Main and the river, founded some twelve or fifteen years ago by Messrs. Gilmore & Co., succeeded later by Gilmore, Hite & Co., and, in 1885, by the present firm, with a capital of \$50,000, and now doing a yearly business of \$100,000.

W. W. Hite & Co. have a very convenient and commodious building, 35 feet front by 100 feet deep, and three stories high, fully stocked with a complete line of steamboat, railroad and mill supplies of all kinds, embracing ship chandlery, cordage, oakum, naval stores generally, etc. The firm are also extensive manufacturers and dealers in tarpaulins and cotton duck of all widths and weights, and of superior quality.

This firm is an incorporated company, of which Mr. W. W. Hite is president; J. G. McCulloch vice-president; Louis Hite secretary, and E. S. Brewster treasurer. The president has been connected with the house for many years, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Brewster about four years each, and Mr. Louis Hite since 1885. Messrs. W. W. and Louis Hite and Mr. McCulloch are also connected with the Louisville & Evansville Mail Company, whose boats ply upon the lower Ohio.

THE BREMAKER-MOORE PAPER COMPANY.

Charles Bremaker President; J. J. Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer—Manufacturers of Fine Book and Print Paper—Corner First and Washington Streets



The manufacture of printing paper, both book and news, is a growing industry at most centers of population and commerce, keeping pace with and being one of the most reliable indices of public progress in education, intelligence and general refinement. The discovery of means of utilizing wood pulp in the produc-

tion of superior paper gave this branch of business a powerful impetus from the fact that it reduced the cost of material very considerably and made possible the successful publication of penny newspapers and cheap editions of standard books of all kinds, thus encouraging and fostering a taste for reading which, formerly, by reason of the high price of books, could be only partially satiated. Anything that tends to humanize and elevate the masses is a public blessing, and consequently the modern paper-maker, in view of the aid he renders to this cause, is a benefactor of his kind.

The Bremaker-Moore Paper Company, of Louisville, is one of the city's prosperous and substantial concerns. It was organized in 1864 by Messrs. Charles Bremaker, John T. Moore and D. E. Stark, the former two of the firm of Moore, Bremaker & Co., wholesale grocers. Later Messrs. Joseph J. Hayes and Buckner M. Creel were admitted, and in 1875 the company was chartered as a stock company with a capital of \$300,000. The mill, located at the corner of First and Washington streets, is one of the most complete and thoroughly equipped of the kind in the country, contains a superb complement of improved machinery of the best make, and employs 125 hands, whose wages average \$1,200 a week. A vast quantity of paper is turned out every year, for which a ready sale is found throughout the West, North-west and South. The leading specialty is fine quality machine-finished super-calendered book paper of different weights and all tints, for which the demand is steadily on the increase. The trade will find this house one of the most liberal and prompt in existence.

HUGH STAFFORD,

Manufacturer of Whisky, Pork and Lard Barrels, Bacon Casks, Ham Tierces, etc., and Dealer in Staves, Headings and Hoops, Reservoir Avenue, between Spring and Stone Streets.

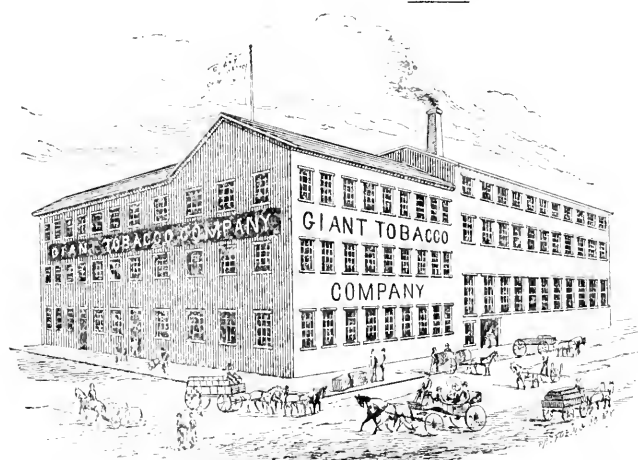
While the cooperage interest of Louisville is not what it formerly was, owing to a variety of causes, yet there continues to be an immense business done here in both finished work and rough and dressed materials. The most extensive concern in Louisville representing this branch of manufactures and trade is that of Mr. Hugh Stafford, located on Reservoir street, extending some 700 feet along that thoroughfare and with a depth of 200 feet. Several large shops are embraced in the premises, equipped with steam power and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of rough, jointed and bucked staves, rough, bucked and circled headings, hoops, and coopers' material generally, as well as whisky, pork and lard barrels, bacon casks, ham tierces, and every description of cooperage. The establishment employs from 150 to 200 men at this point and many more at Caneyville, Grayson Springs, Harton and other points, where timber is got out and shipped. All the staves, heading, etc., used by the concern are dressed at Caneyville, where an extensive factory is maintained. Large quantities of superior oak timber are also handled and

shipped to order. Twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per week is disbursed in wages, and the annual output in material and packages aggregate \$200,000 to \$400,000 according to the state of the market.

Mr. Stallord ships largely of barrels, etc., to all parts of the United States, and vast cargoes of shooks to Cuba and other West India islands and to Europe. His great specialty, however, is the manufacture of lard and whisky barrels, in which he excels. He is a practical cooper and has been connected with the trade since boyhood. From 1858 to 1872 he was employed as cooper for some of the most noted Kentucky distillery houses, after which time he embarked in his present big enterprise. He has every facility for doing a largely increased business, and for convenience of shipping has a switch and side-track connecting with the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

THE GIANT TOBACCO COMPANY,

Successors to Dick, Middleton & Co., Manufacturers of Plug Tobacco: Corner Jefferson and Ninth Streets—John Middleton, President.



Of the industries that cluster about the Ohio Falls the most important in monetary results, in the number of people dependent upon it, and in its influence upon business interests generally, and the prosperity of the city, the handling of tobacco in its various stages, from its receipt by rail or river up through the factory and the hands of the jobber and retailer to the customer, is by long odds the most important. It is safe to say that the results of the present

year's operations will find Louisville far in the lead of any other tobacco market in the world—an object well worth striving for, and that when achieved will reflect honor upon all who exert themselves for its attainment. One of the principal factors conducing to the pre-eminence of Louisville as a tobacco center is the already famous Giant Tobacco Company, successors to the old and noted firm of Dick, Middleton & Co., Mr. John Middleton being president of the present association; Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Brown, Thompson & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, vice-president; Hugh L. Barret treasurer, and W. B. Dick secretary. The organization of this company dates from January 1st of the present year; the paid-up capital stock is \$120,000, and, with the well-earned prestige of the old firm, and the co-operation of its principal members, the outlook for the Giant Tobacco Company is very flattering indeed.

The works front 210 feet on Ninth street, 105 feet on Jefferson street, and 105 feet on Green, are four stories high, and have a basement story extending under the entire building, wherein are located the powerful hydraulic presses employed in the business. All the machinery used is of the most approved description, very costly, and, on the whole, constitutes one of the most valuable plants of the kind in the country. From 135 to 140 hands are regularly employed; the pay-rolls reach \$800 to \$1,000 a week, and the average yearly productive capacity is \$600,000 worth of finished goods of high grade. The favorite brands are the well-known "Acorn" and "Checkmate" plug chewing tobacco, for which, owing to excellence of stock, flavor, and superior lasting qualities, the demand is rapidly growing. Other brands are manufactured to order for the trade, but those named are the standard goods of the Giant Tobacco Company, upon which its reputation especially rests.

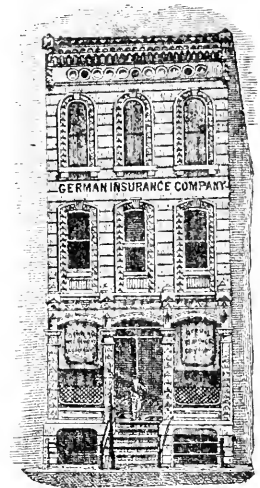
GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

F. Reidhar, President; J. J. Fischer, Secretary; H. Rehkopf, Assistant Secretary George A. Ehrman, Solicitor
Paid-up Capital Stock, \$200,000—No. 237 West Market Street.

The German Fire Insurance Company of Louisville is one of those solid and substantial institutions which, founded in the good old times, has stuck closely to the line of policy originally adopted and made itself the repository, year by year, of the increased confidence of the people, whose trust in its integrity, never shaken by doubtful methods, is stronger to-day than at any previous time.

This fine old company was chartered in 1854, and in all the years of its existence has never failed to meet promptly and fully its engagements. It has issued many millions of risks and saved many a man from penury, and not a single crooked or doubtful transaction can be justly charged to its account. As an evidence of its still-growing popularity, its outstanding policies at this time aggregate fully \$3,000,000.

The company does a strictly legitimate fire insurance business, well distributed in the city and surrounding country. The officers' names appear above. The directors are F. Reidhar, Esq., president of the German Insurance Bank; J. J. Fischer, cashier of same; W. H. Edinger, Joseph Hauxhausen, Charles Winkler, Louis Eckstenkemper and H. Wellenvoss.



GERMAN INSURANCE BANK.

F. Reidhar, President; Jos. J. Fischer, Cashier—Capital, \$250,000; Surplus \$100,000; Average
Deposits, \$1,161,404, 027—No. 237 W. Market Street.

The above-named first-class financial institution, organized and chartered by the Legislature in 1872, is a promising and growing child of the sound and prosperous old German Insurance Company. The same officers and directors control the operations of both institutions; consequently no confusion or clashing of interests can arise. They also occupy the same building, which further facilitates the transaction of business—the fine business house No. 237 West Market street.

The German Insurance Bank conducts a conservative and legitimate local and general banking business in all departments, embracing loans, deposits, collections, the buying and selling of foreign and domestic exchange, etc. The bank has reliable correspondents at leading monetary centers, as follows: National Park and Chemical National, of New York; Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston; Merchants' National, of Cincinnati; Commercial National of Chicago, and Fourth National of St. Louis. The following official statement shows the condition of the German Insurance Bank at the close of business December 31, 1885, a most favorable and encouraging showing indeed: Real estate, bonds, and stocks, cash and other assets, \$1,550,032.94; Liabilities—capital stock, \$249,500; profit and loss, \$105,760.87; dividend No. 27, \$9,980; previous dividends, unpaid, \$343; deposits, \$1,161,404.27; due banks and bankers, \$23,044.80; total, \$1,550,032.94. The average annual dividend for the last two years has been eight per cent. on paid-up capital.

Mr. Reidhar, the president, has occupied his present position for fourteen years, as has also Cashier Jos. J. Fischer. The directors are: F. Reidhar, J. J. Fischer, W. H. Edinger, Jos. Hauxhausen, Charles Winkler, Louis Eckstenkemper, and H. Wellenvoss, capable and responsible citizens and prominent business men.

C. C. ROE & CO.

Engraving on Wood and Patent Solicitors—Rooms Nos. 8 to 11, North-east Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

This well-known house was established in 1872, and has always occupied a commanding position in respect to the commercial development of Louisville and vicinity. In his wood engraving, which is at once artistically done and faithful in reproduction, Mr. Roe has been singularly successful in fully satisfying his patrons, and in developing a very large local trade, as well as in reaching more distant points in the interior of the State and the South generally.

As publishers, we may claim a somewhat extensive knowledge of the relative faithfulness to the original of artistically-fashioned wood engravings, like those of Mr. Roe, compared with the cheaper processes somewhat utilized in inferior work, and business men in general familiar with his work award the palm to the wood engraving and designing executed by this house.

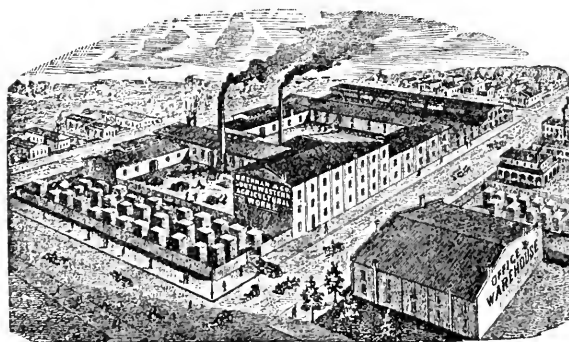
Mr. Roe is a graduate of the Chicago Athenæum, which has always sustained a pre-eminent reputation throughout the country for the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of its instruction in art-designing and drawing. Cuts presented elsewhere in this work serve also to illustrate the excellence, artistic character and fine finish of his work. He has engravings and electrotypes of nearly all the principal public and commercial buildings in Louisville, made by himself.

C. C. Roe & Co. are also prominent in business circles as patent solicitors, and in this behalf have filled a sphere of great usefulness and profit to resident inventors and others.



BRENNAN & CO., SOUTH-WESTERN AGRICULTURAL WORKS

A. G. Munn, President; Thomas Brennan, Vice-President; W. Garnett Munn, Secretary and Treasurer; Tom W. Weller, General Manager—Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Farm Machinery, etc.—Office and Warerooms, Corner Eighth and Green Streets.



The engraving here reproduced illustrates one of the largest manufacturing industries of Louisville and the South-west, the South-western Agricultural Works, owned and operated by Brennan & Co., a corporation organized January 1, 1882, with a capital stock of \$160,000, to succeed to the old established business, in the same line, of Munn & Co., a house founded here more than thirty years ago, and perpetuated in the new company, through the executive officers of the latter.

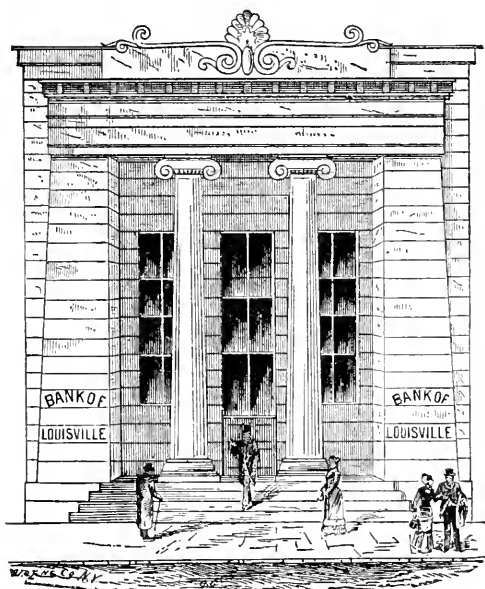
The establishment occupies most extensive premises, as shown in the accompanying illustration, for manufacturing and warehouse purposes, on Eighth and Green streets, fronting on the latter, and the opposite corner as well for factory and yardage purposes. The line of manufactures is unusually extensive and varied, embracing many various kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery, inclusive, too, of saw mills, shingle and lath machines, circular saws, etc., and a variety of specialties of this character. It is said by those who have long used the implements and machinery made at these works that they are especially ingenious, yet simple in construction and very durable, as more clearly appears when the fact is taken into account that the manufacturers themselves are practical workmen of great skill and large experience. So large is the range of manufacture and so extensive the business of the company, that one hundred and fifty skilled

hands are constantly employed in the former, and the aggregate volume of trade last year exceeded \$200,000, and gives promise in 1886 of reaching a round quarter of a million dollars. In territorial extent the trade of the company already embraces the entire South and South-west, and is continually widening in its scope of usefulness and profit.

Mr. A. G. Munn, the president of the corporation, was the original founder of the house, and has always been actively identified with its management, being a business man of great energy and experience. He is originally from New Jersey, but in this and other capacities has been connected with the industrial development of Louisville almost fifty years. Vice-President Thomas Brennan joined the enterprise during the depressing period incident to the war, and has since been connected with the success of the concern. He is a native of Louisville, as is also Mr. W. Garnett Munn, the energetic secretary and treasurer. Mr. Weller, the general manager of the establishment, hails from Nashville, Tenn. The company has the highest commercial standing, and making a practice of buying wholly for cash, is at all times without indebtedness.

THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

Samuel Russell, President: E. A. H-witt, Cashier—No. 324 West Main Street.



The Bank of Louisville was chartered in 1833, with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, subscribed in three hours. By the terms of the legislative act authority was given to increase the capital stock to \$2,000,000. Its first president was John S. Snead, who died in 1840. Three branches—one at Paducah and two at interior points—were forced into liquidation during or at the close of the civil war, and the parent institution was left alone, vigorous and affluent, even under such difficulties as beset all of the State banks in those times of trial, to continue the battle and enjoy the triumph that followed. Under all circumstances and at all times this bank has met all of its obligations to the penny, and as a consequence commands the unbounded confidence of the public.

It is unnecessary, as it would be wearying, to follow the fortunes of the bank in detail and give a history of each administration that has presided over its operations. The institution has been rechartered several times, its present authority dating from 1880. The capital stock, paid up, is \$694,160, and the surplus fund \$19,800. The regular line of deposits averages over \$1,000,000, its patrons in this department embracing many of the best, wealthiest and most conservative people of the city and State. The institution does a regular banking, deposit and collection business, and is prepared to meet all reasonable demands for loans for legitimate purposes; in fact, the liberality which has always characterized its attitude toward public improvements has gained for it the highest honor and respect of enterprising citizens.

The officers of the Bank of Louisville are named above. They are too well known to require introduction at our hands. The board of directors, composed of equally noted men, is as follows: J. B. Wilder, D. G. Parr, Hamilton Pope, R. J. Browne, Charles Bremaker, H. G. Phillips, J. E. Caldwell, T. L. Jefferson, jr., and Samuel Russell. Sound to the core, safe, reliable and devoid of pretense, this grand old bank forms one of the noblest bulwarks of Louisville enterprise and financial integrity, and bids fair to survive many younger rivals.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Thomas P. Jacob, President; James B. Cocke, Secretary; Samuel L. Nock, Solicitor and Surveyor—Capital \$375,000—Organized, 1839—Office, No. 208 Fifth Street.

This fine old company, forty-seven years in existence, has demonstrated to a certainty that the mutual plan of fire insurance can be successfully and profitably carried out when the management is vested in competent and faithful hands. The charter, granted by the Legislature in 1839, authorizes the petitioners to organize the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring their respective dwelling-houses, stores, shops, and other buildings, and household furniture, against loss or damage by fire, "to secure relief to its members, and their legal heirs and assignees, by mutually associating persons in order to equalize the risk of fire." It seems that these men were prompted to take this step by a realization of the fact that, while the laboring masses were most in need



of the benefits of fire insurance, the rates at which these can be secured of the stock companies were so oppressively high that but few, if any, of the people of moderate means could avail themselves of them. Having secured their charter, they organized, adopted a system of by-laws, and commenced to solicit members. System is as follows: All policies are issued for a period of six years; on issue of the policy, the party insuring is required to give a note for what the premium would amount to in the six years, and to pay in cash ten per cent. of said note. For example: A policy for \$5,000, at one per cent. per annum, would be fifty dollars, and for the six years six times that amount, \$300. So you see the note would be \$300, and ten per cent. of said note, the cash payment, thirty dollars. This ten per cent. does not have to be paid any more during the term of the policy (six years), and no other payments, unless a call is made, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes. The premium note is not negotiable, but merely a conditional obligation, without interest. In endeavoring to introduce their system, the projectors of this reform in fire insurance encountered untold opposition, principally from the believers in and employes of old-line or high-rate insurance companies. These declared that the "scheme" was a swindle; that its plans defied common sense, and that in a few years, or when a big fire happened, their declaration would be verified by the inglorious collapse of the concern. The contrary has proved true. The average fire losses have been \$7,204.58 per annum; average annual expense, including salaries, office rent, printing, etc., \$3,795.43; total losses and expenses, \$11,000.01 per annum, or about thirteen cents on each one hundred dollars of insurance—one-eighth of one per cent; this cost covering every class of property insured. Seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars is considered remarkably cheap insurance in the regular stock companies. Policyholders may expect their insurance in future as in the past, at cost.

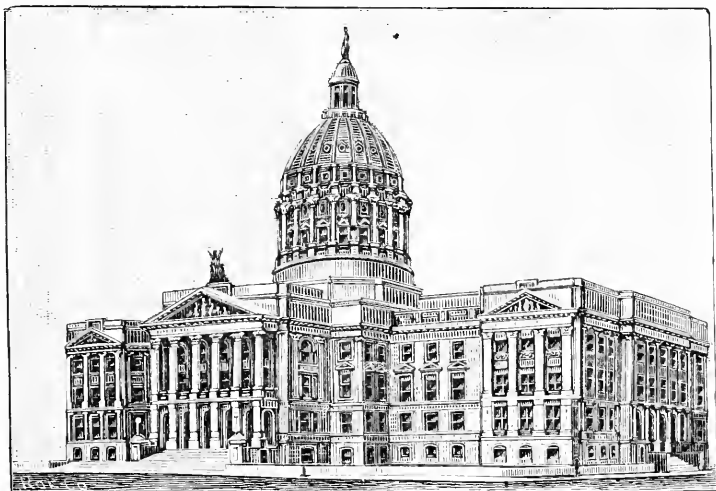
We do not entertain any doubt that the mutual plan can and will be developed in the near future, so as to take the place of stock insurance, and afford indemnity at cost. This mutual company has been in successful operation for forty-seven years. It has been

doing a very large and successful local business, taking only the safer class of risks. Its managers are gentlemen whose names are sufficient guarantee to the public that its management will be conducted with prudence and skill. The company is purely mutual, not having a dollar of stock. Its policy-holders are the only members of the corporation. It is therefore, in effect, a simple partnership of persons for insuring each other's property. Its affairs remain perpetually in the entire control of the members themselves, to elect a board of directors to directly supervise all the business of the company. It does no business outside of this State, and employs no agents; has been in successful operation for the last forty-seven years, taking only the safer class of risks offered.

Persons desirous of procuring insurance at actual cost can do so by addressing or calling on Samuel L. Nock, solicitor and surveyor, or James B. Cocke, secretary, at the company's office, No. 208 Fifth street, over the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company.

SALEM STONE AND LIME COMPANY.

R. A. Robinson, President; John A. Carter, Vice-President; James G. Carter, Treasurer; John L. Wheat, Secretary; D. Belknap, General Superintendent—Quarries, Salem, Ind.—Office, No. 501 West Main Street, Louisville.



GEORGIA STATE-HOUSE.

The oolitic (commonly known as Bedford) limestone of Indiana has become so famous for its element-defying qualities, ease of manipulation, abundance, beauty and cheapness, as to require little in the way of commendation in these pages. Its practical employment in the construction of the Indiana, Georgia and Illinois state-houses, the new Cincinnati courthouse, and many other immense and costly public and private buildings in the principal cities of the Union, has demonstrated the value of this material over all others as yet developed for construction purposes where strength, lasting qualities, economy and architectural effects are to be consulted. For thirty years this superb stone has been employed upon a constantly-increasing scale, and in all respects has come up to the most ardent expectations and hopes of its advocates. At this time there is an immense and rapidly augmenting call for this stone in all leading American cities, the product of the quarries being taken in increased quantities year after year.

The Salem Stone and Lime Company, office No. 501 West Main street, this city, owns and operates very extensive oolitic quarries at Salem, Washington county, Ind., which they confidently claim and seem prepared to prove beyond question, is superior in

important particulars to that from any other quarries of the so-called Bedford stone. In uniformity of color and texture Salem far surpasses other quarries of like character. The company has built large mills for stonecutting by steam, the quarrying being performed in great part by the same means, while all modern improvements for rapid handling, working and shipping, including tramways, side tracks, etc., are provided. Over a hundred operatives are employed, and the output is enormous. This company also manufactures vast quantities of superior building lime, and can fill orders for the same to any extent, promptly and in the best style.

Of the Salem oolitic stone R. T. Scowden, Esq., city engineer of Louisville, says:

"The Salem stone has been largely used in this city for many years past, many of the more important public and private buildings and other structures, including the City Hall, Galt House, various churches, etc., being built of the same.

"It is a popular stone with architects, engineers, builders, etc., because of its well-known superior qualities, thoroughly proven by long usage under every degree of test and exposure.

"In the City Hall and other buildings its color is uniform and well preserved, while the sharp angles and delicate carvings remain clear and perfect, showing no signs of injury from age or exposure. I have never known any injury to come to this stone from the weather or atmospheric influences, frequent and severe freezing showing no visible effect in the most trying positions. Its uniform color and texture, its strength and power of endurance, commend it to all for purposes where these qualifications are deemed essential.

"I deem the Indiana oolitic limestone, of which the Salem quarries are equal to any in existence, unexcelled for all general purposes."

Mr. Jno. Collett, State Geologist of Indiana: "The striae and erosions of the glacial age are seen, dating back to the beginning of quarternary time. This stone has withstood the elements and their disintegrating action during these long periods, and can be confidently recommended for the erection of extensive and permanent structures."

Professor E. T. Cox, his predecessor in office, says: "Examined along the crop, this stone shows a wonderful resistance to weathering. As a durable building stone, it has withstood the ravages of time in buildings for upward of fifty years, and still retains the hammer and chisel marks, almost as sharp as when cut."

Indiana Geological Report of 1882: "In natural outcrop it presents bold, perpendicular faces to the elements, showing every scratch and mark, unaffected after the exposure of thousands of years, as no other stone or rock does. Here there is presented to the builder and architect a new and wondrous element, in an elastic stone, a potent quality, which, united with its other sterling excellencies of strength and beauty, makes Indiana oolitic limestone the best in the world for exposed work in buildings in localities subject to great climatic changes."

NEWHOUSE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists—Nos. 700 and 702 Market Street, South-west Corner Seventh—Robert A. Newhouse, Proprietor.

This old-established and conservative drug house, with a reputation honestly earned by thirty years of upright dealings and legitimate enterprise, is a landmark of Louisville, firm as a rock, sound to the core, and reliable as it is unpretentious. The well-remembered and respected Dr. Sargent was the founder, succeeded by Alford, Newhouse & Co., and he in 1874 by the present proprietor, Mr. Robert A. Newhouse, formerly a heavy salt operator for some ten years. He is a native of Louisville, and it is stated as a singular coincidence that the site of his great drug house was also the spot of his birth. He is a director of the Louisville Insurance Company and an upright citizen, respected and popular with all who know him.

The fine four-story building occupied by Newhouse & Co. fronts 26 feet on Market street and 130 feet on Seventh street, is provided with commodious cellars and all modern conveniences, and is one of the completest establishments of the kind in the city. An immense stock of pure drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, painters' supplies, toilet articles and kindred goods are at all times kept on hand, and the

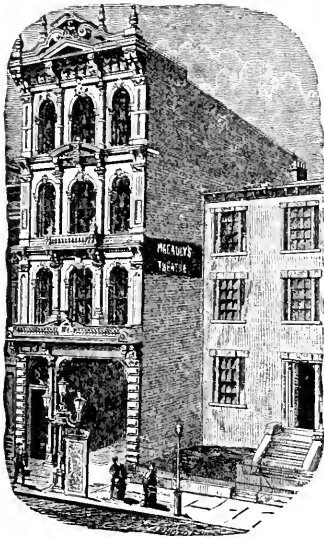
trade will find as fine goods, as reasonable terms and as prompt and satisfactory attention given to orders here as elsewhere in the South or West, or, indeed, anywhere.

The retail drug trade are also invited to inspect Newhouse & Co.'s facilities and terms before replenishing stocks. The goods offered are always of the best quality, pure and reliable.

In the retail and prescription departments this establishment is perfection itself. With vast stores of standard drugs, etc., to draw upon, and skillful and experienced pharmacists constantly in attendance, the facilities for supplying any and every article known to the *materia medica* are unsurpassed, while few establishments can boast the same facilities for compounding rare and critical prescriptions requiring great accuracy and knowledge of the art.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

John T. Macauley, Proprietor—Walnut Street, near Fourth.



This splendid dramatic temple, the finest if not the most spacious in the South, was erected by the late Barney Macauley in 1873, and was the crowning triumph of his life. Business reverses overtook the great actor and manager, however, and, in 1879, this beautiful dramatic temple passed into the hands of Mr. John T. Macauley, who had had previous experience as manager and proprietor at Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Toledo. Under his administration Macauley's Theater has proved very prosperous, and is to-day regarded as one of the most valuable and successful properties of the kind in the West or South.

Season after season the best attractions on the road are presented, and, at various times, the most eminent actors and actresses of the day have trod its boards—Booth, McCullough, Irving, Keene, Raymond, Mary Anderson, Bernhardt, Judie and hundreds of others whose names are synonymous with genius and dramatic power. It is the policy of the management, at all times, to cater to cultivated taste, and in this it has been unqualifiedly successful, as the crowds who enter its doors evening after evening, season in and season out, attest.

The capacity of the house is some 1900 auditors, 600 or 700 more than any other Louisville theater

will accommodate. During the past two years many important improvements have been introduced, and it is safe to say that, in point of furnishings and decorations, the house is unsurpassed anywhere.

HINZEN & SPELGER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods—No. 446 West Jefferson Street, Telephone Exchange Building.

Every man and youth who makes any pretensions to respectability is solicitous concerning the quality and purity of his linen, as well as its make and fit. There is no other garment in habitual wear that carries in its folds so much of happiness or misery as the shirt, and none which is so commonly a trial to its owner. In order to enjoy life, men must have clean and comfortable shirts, and Louisville presents no better opportunities for the acquiring of these indispensable adjuncts of decency and civilization than are offered by Messrs. Hinzen & Spelger, the energetic, industrious and affable proprietors of the elegant gents' furnishing goods emporium at No. 446 West Jefferson street, near Fifth, Telephone Exchange building. The firm manufacture every description of fine

shirts to order, in the best manner, guaranteeing fit and satisfaction as regards material and workmanship. The house also carries a superb stock of gentlemen's furnishings of all kinds, fine neckwear, underwear in silk, wool and cotton; collars, cuffs, gloves, suspenders, and, in short, every item entering into the intimate outfit of a gentleman; umbrellas, canes, etc., in limitless variety, of all grades and of the most popular manufacture. They also take orders for laundry work, which is done in the best style and at low prices.

Messrs. Hinzen & Spelger have one of the handsomest and most tastefully-arranged stores in the city, and do a large and growing business. The firm was organized by Otto H. Hinzen and Ed F. Spelger, the first a former member of Hinzen & Rosen, piano manufacturers, the latter an experienced merchant, who has hitherto successfully conducted furnishing goods houses in Memphis and Nashville, and a dry goods house here. Both are popular and successful men, and will build up a big trade in their present line.

PROGRESS PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

John H. Bates & Son, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Colors, Window Glass, Red Oxide of Iron, Ready-made Paints, Brushes, etc.—Factory, No. 629 East Market Street; Office and Wareroom, No. 235 Market Street, near Third.



The vast growth of the building interest which of late years has marked the progress of the West and South has brought with it corresponding development of the allied trades, notably that of painting and the handling and manufacture of paints and painters' supplies. Of the reputable old firms here connected with this branch of business none stand higher than Messrs. John H. Bates & Son, whose popular establishment was founded by the senior member in 1850—thirty-six years ago. Their large and well-equipped factory, 75x30 feet, is situated at No. 629 East Market street. The office and salesrooms, No. 235 West Market, near Third street, is 25x150 feet, and three stories in height. Thirteen men and all necessary machinery are employed, and the annual production and sales foot up an average of about \$45,000.

The leading specialty of the house comprises a superior grade of car, bridge and roofing paints; also black asphaltum varnish, red oxide of iron, and ready-mixed paints, of which they manufacture large quantities for the trade. They also carry a heavy stock of all kinds of paints, oils, colors, window glass, brushes, and painters' and glaziers' goods generally, and are prepared to give low prices and liberal terms to buyers at any time.

ERNEST F. SAUERMAN.

Planing Mill and Box Factory, Nos. 611 and 613 East Market Street.

The lumber business is one of the most essential to the industrial and commercial prosperity of any community, and Louisville is well represented in this regard.

Among the leading establishments engaged in the sale and varied working up of this commodity none is better known popularly or commands a larger degree of trade favor than that of Ernest F. Sauermann, whose trade, though chiefly local, is quite extensive in volume. His is an establishment having the prestige of age and a career of business success. The manufacturing facilities include a well-equipped planing mill and box factory in which twenty hands are employed, turning out a class of wares confessedly of a very superior

quality. Mr. Sauermann also deals extensively in lumber, laths and shingles, and his trade is not only large, as already stated, but is constantly increasing from year to year.

Mr. Sauermann will soon commence the manufacture of a patent ventilated barrel especially designed for the shipment of fruit. This barrel is thoroughly arranged for fruit shipments, where long distance is concerned, and is provided with ventilations from top to bottom between every stave.

ALEXANDER'S HOTEL.

Jo. B. Alexander & Co., Proprietors—South-east Corner of Jefferson and Center Streets—Alex. W. Jones, W. Robert Logan and John J. Sullivan, Clerks.



The large and well-conducted Alexander's Hotel is centrally located, convenient to the business streets and to the various places of amusement, the churches, the railroad depots, and the steamboat landings. The proprietor is the *beau ideal* of a jovial, genial, old-time Southern landlord, while all connected with the management partake of his hospitable nature. Nightly a fine string band discourses sweet music for the entertainment of the lady guests and all who desire to listen.

Alexander's Hotel is a handsome five-story brick building; is well arranged throughout with an eye single to the comfort and safety of its guests, and is provided with every modern convenience and a corps of one hundred and twenty-five trained and attentive servants. The house has entertained as many as five hundred guests at one time, and did it well.

Mr. Alexander directs the affairs of the house in all its departments, a task for which he is specially well fitted by an experience of twenty years as host. For three years he was proprietor of the Alexander House, corner of Seventh and Market streets, but was burned out; for the next four years of the National Hotel, Fourth and Main; for five years of the Alexander Hotel, Eighth and Main; later reopened the Alexander House, Seventh and Market, which had been rebuilt and enlarged, and subsequently removed to the present location, formerly the Willard, which he has since conducted with ability and success.

DUCKWALL, TROXELL & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Hay, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Straw, Potatoes, Apples, etc.—Nos. 143 and 145 Fourth Street, Between Main and the River.

Louisville's wholesale trade in grain, produce, fruits and food supplies generally is immense in extent and value, for two reasons: First, she is the center and outlet of a rich and growing agricultural region; and second, she is the grand depot of supplies to which both North and South must turn for the earliest and choicest products, each of the others' peculiarities of soil, climate and cultivation. It is therefore no unusual thing to find in this market, at certain seasons, vast shipments of Northern and Southern fruits, vegetables and grain in transit, hurrying forward, each upon its mission of comfort and pleasure and reciprocal benefits to widely separated peoples.

The old, responsible and famous house of Duckwall, Troxell & Co., Nos. 143 and 145 Fourth street, between Main and the river, has since 1841 been a leading factor in the

matter of these exchanges, and has steadily progressed with the times, developing new fields of enterprise, and under all conditions meeting in the fullest and most satisfactory manner every legitimate demand made upon their resources.

As before intimated, the house was established forty-five years ago the original partners being Messrs. W. A. and D. Duckwall and W. H. Troxell. Mr. W. H. Troxell died in 1883, since which time the enterprise has been conducted by the surviving partners. The house did a business in grain, feed and produce of \$165,000 last year, and has fine prospects of exceeding that total in 1886, their trade being general in the city and throughout the Southern States.

Mr. David Duckwall, a hale and well-preserved old-time merchant, remains at the head of the house. Mr. G. R. Troxell succeeded to the interest of W. H. Troxell at the time of his death. He was connected with the establishment for six years, and is a capable, energetic, polite and careful young business man. Mr. Casler was for sixteen years book-keeper of the firm previous to acquiring a partnership, and knows the whole system from the ground up. The Duckwalls are Virginians, as is also Mr. Casler, while the Troxells are of Maryland stock seasoned by a generation or so of Louisiana life.

The house is a superb one, and will achieve greater triumphs in the future than in the past.

ORIENTAL STEAM LAUNDRY.

W. A. Haas, Superintendent—E. Jennings & Co., Proprietors—No. 1407 Fifth Street, near Oak.

The establishment of steam laundries at all leading centers of population has proved a blessing to all classes—to men because they can have their linen done up in such style as no family laundress can possibly approach, and to women—house-keepers and servants—because it relieves them of the most trying, the most toilsome and the least appreciated of their labors, the preparing in a presentable manner of the shirts, collars and cuffs of the fathers, husbands and brothers of the household.

The Oriental Steam Laundry, located at No. 1407 Fifth street, with branch offices throughout the city, is a branch of E. Jennings & Co.'s great Chicago Oriental Steam Laundry, and was established in 1872. It has a very large and constantly-increasing patronage from the best classes of the community, and makes a specialty of the more dainty and particular grades of work in its line.

Mr. W. A. Haas, the superintendent, is an energetic, thoroughgoing business man, who conducts this branch of the enterprise on business principles and successfully. The Oriental has charge of the laundry work of all sleeping-car lines entering Louisville. The establishment is 40x100 feet and two stories high, fitted up with improved modern machinery, and employs a large force of skilled labor, the annual aggregate of receipts footing up an average of \$25,000. Since last July the run of custom has been trebled in volume.

E. Jennings & Co. carry on a very extensive business in sleeping-car furnishings at Chicago, in addition to their great laundry, and maintain a branch of the same business at Kansas City, Mo.

In addition to the large drying-room, they have a broad yard 50x50 feet, with wire racks arranged for sun bleaching, thus doing away with the use of chemicals for bleaching purposes.



THE COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING COMPANY.

L. T. Davidson, President; August Straus, Vice-President; John A. Haldeman, Secretary and Treasurer—South east Corner Fourth Avenue and Green Street.

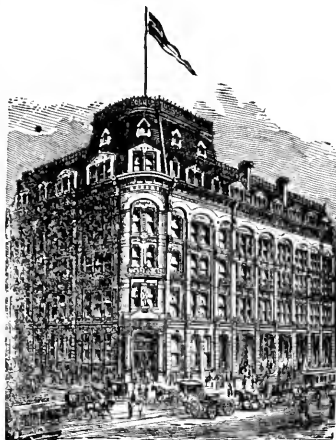
It is a difficult matter to write a satisfactory description of the facilities of such an establishment as the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company control—not because of lack of material, but because of its over-abundance and the uncertainty regarding the proper place to begin, every department, from the officers' sanctum to the press-room and bindery, being complete and each a separate and thoroughly-equipped industry, yet combined under one management to form a harmonious and mutually dependent whole, running smoothly and without jar under a perfect system that insures the best results with the least friction and loss of time, labor and money.

The Courier-Journal job rooms were opened for business in 1868 by R. W. Meredith & Co., Mr. Meredith having previously been foreman of the news composing-room. This firm conducted the business with varying success until April of 1883, when the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company took possession. Mr. L. T. Davidson, the president, and Mr. August Straus, the vice-president, are practical and skillful mechanics—the former in all departments, the latter a printer. Mr. John A. Haldeman, secretary and treasurer, a son of President Haldeman, of the Courier-Journal Company, was literally bred to the newspaper and printing profession, and has inherited talent and acquired advantages of a high order. He is also the energetic business manager of the Evening Times. These three gentlemen form a combination that for ability, enterprise, skill and aggressiveness has no rival in the ranks of Southern printing houses and no superior anywhere.

Recognizing the fact that printing is indeed the art preservative of arts, without whose aid the phenomenal progress of our time would have been impossible, and that the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company furnishes the best illustration of development in that art to be found in the South, the editor of this volume recently made a tour of the establishment in company with Vice-President Straus. A printer of large experience himself, the aforesaid editor found a pleasant surprise at every step, and herewith submits a detailed account of what he saw, though it is, for lack of space and other reasons, necessarily incomplete, yet gives in succinct form a general outline of the concern and an inkling of its facilities and capabilities in connection with job, book, newspaper and fancy printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, engraving, binding and publishing.

The accompanying engraving gives a general view of the Courier-Journal building, the finest business edifice in the city. The entire fourth floor of this superb pile, fronting 165 feet on Fourth avenue and 86½ feet on Green street, is occupied by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company as composing-rooms, bindery, engraving-room, cut and plate store-room and private office. Two-thirds of the vast cellar is devoted to the presses, the storage of heavy stock, and other purposes incident to the company's business. The electrotyping and stereotyping department is located in the north-east corner of the fifth floor.

To begin at the richly-furnished and Brussels-carpeted sanctum, we find here at their respective desks President Davidson and Vice-President Straus; the former tall, slender, fair and somewhat delicate in appearance, but with that indescribable something in his face and manner that bespeaks responsibility, authority and capacity; the latter, below the medium height, a decided brunette, alert, active, healthy, urbane and unassuming. Mr. Haldeman confines himself to the counting-room, on Fourth avenue, usually, though on the occasion of our visit we found him hard at work assisting in making the stereotype plates for the Times, and later in supplying the multitude of screamingly-impatient newsboys with bundles of that wonderfully successful and very popular journal. Adjoining the executive sanctum is the proof-room, where half-a-dozen pretty young ladies, smart as steel-traps, were busily engaged in the work of vigilantly searching out and



marking, with neatness and dispatch, the errors of the unfortunate compositors in the next room, whither we proceeded.

The job and book composing-room is one of the most spacious, lofty, best arranged, best lighted, best regulated and pleasantest ever provided to mitigate the misery of the printer. The equipment of material of all kinds—types, frames, cabinets, furniture, imposing-stones, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class establishment of the kind—is complete, and embraces every style of new faces and every modern improvement that can add to the efficiency of the force, the attractiveness of the work done, or to the economy of time and labor. The same remarks apply to the book-bindery, on the same floor adjoining on the south. Mr. C. B. Humphreys, a veteran typo and skillful job printer, assisted by the capable Mr. T. B. Hubbell, presides over the composing-room, while Mr. Charles Cutter is foreman of the bindery, assisted by Mr. Charles C. Fletcher.

Retracing our steps through the composing-room and across the central hall, we visit the poster composing-room, where the large bills are gotten up that have spread the fame of the company all over the West and South; then the Home and Farm and periodical composing-room; then back to the North-west corner, where we find the artists and engravers, eight in number, hard at work under the supervision of Mr. W. F. Clarke, an accomplished knight of the pencil and graver.

Up one flight of stairs and in the north-east corner of the building we enter the electrotyping department and are introduced to Mr. A. Coquard, the skillful and ingenious foreman, and Mr. W. E. Whitehouse, the finisher. Here, as elsewhere, improvement in processes, superior workmanship and economy of time obtain, and the seven employes turn out, with perfected appliances, a powerful dynamo run by steam, and the exercise of trained judgment, as much work daily as was formerly done by four times the number of workmen.

Bidding adieu to this home of molten metal, electric baths and precipitated copper, we enter the elevator and in a few seconds step out into the press-room, in the basement. Few, indeed, of those who tread securely along the sidewalks of Fourth and Green streets have any adequate notion of the work that is going on almost beneath their very feet. Here are located the boilers and engines, the lightning web presses upon which are printed those great newspapers, the Courier-Journal and the Evening Times, the newspaper stereotyping apparatus, and the seventeen cylinder and nine small job presses of the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, together with the immense vaults wherein are stored the tons upon tons of book, news and poster paper of all grades required to feed those monsters of iron and steel that toil throughout the long hours of the day and night for the pleasure and profit of the waiting world above. This department—the book and job press-room—is under the direction of Mr. Henry Gathof, a good-natured but energetic and excellent workman, and is illuminated throughout by a complete system of electric lights.

Mounting to the floor above, we find ourselves in the warerooms where are kept the light grades of stock, such as writing, cover and fancy paper, envelopes, cards, etc., and the counting room, and, after a pleasant word with the obliging cashier, Mr. James W. Wigginton, step into the street, and—our tour of inspection is over.

A brief resume of matters pertinent to the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co. will not be out of place here. The capital stock is \$100,000, all of which is actively employed. The average annual value of work done is nearly, if not quite, \$250,000. The average number of employes in all departments is about 170, and the weekly wages paid approximate \$1,500. The company have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of every description of book, job and newspaper printing, binding, blank-book manufacturing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, etc., employing the most skillful artisans in each branch, and turning out the finest possible work. It is the most extensive and most perfectly-managed concern of the kind in the United States, outside of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and additional facilities are being constantly introduced, the Cottrell Printing Press Company now having in process of construction a splendid new front-delivery machine for the press room, and other accessories coming forward as required. Colored railroad and show printing, hitherto done only at the East, is made a specialty, and heavy orders are executed for all portions of the South and West.

President Walter N. Haldeman, of the Courier-Journal Company, is one of the principal stockholders, and is extremely proud of the success already achieved by, and in store for, this great and growing enterprise, managed by the "boys" entirely.

We can not close this notice without congratulating the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company upon the excellent work, fine taste and clean composition of **THE INDUSTRIES OF LOUISVILLE AND NEW ALBANY**, printed in their establishment. We can conscientiously commend all who want good book work at reasonable prices, and on short notice, to this company.

SIMON SHULHAFAER,

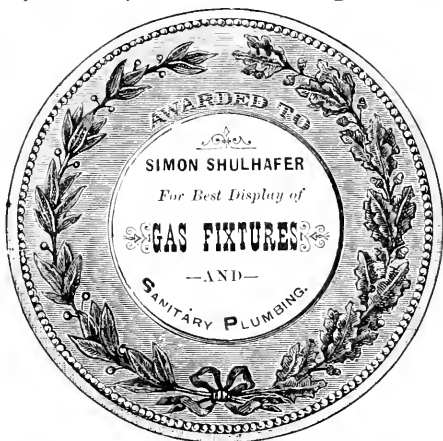
Plumber and Sanitary Engineer—Gas Goods of Every Description—Nos. 510 and 512 Fifth Avenue, Law Temple.



less steam engineer. In short, it is no longer sufficient to constitute a workman that a man can kiss the cook and make a sort of wiped joint, but he must be a thorough mechanic and a student as well, capable of discovering faults of plan or construction that endanger the health of those whom they are likely to affect, firm enough to insist upon their correction, and honest enough to refuse compliance with the orders of ignorant builders and conscienceless property-owners when those orders threaten disaster to innocent victims of cupidity or folly.

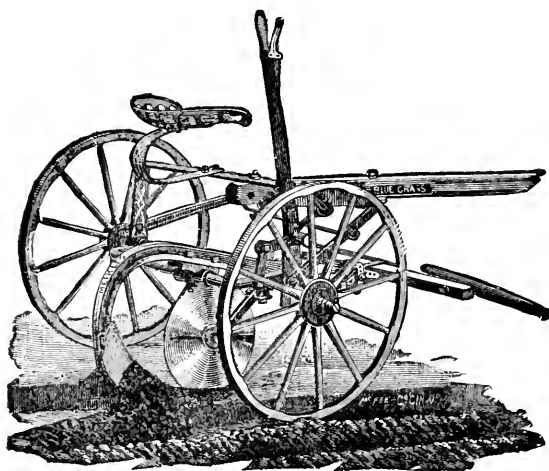
Louisville is fortunate in the possession of at least one skillful plumber who can honestly claim the title of sanitary engineer—Mr. Simon Shulhafer, whose fine plumbing and gas-fitting establishment, Nos. 510 and 512 Fifth avenue, Law Temple building, is headquarters for everything useful and ornamental in his art. A member of the American Public Health Association of the U. S., an earnest, cautious, upright man and thoroughly competent workman, employing none but first-class artisans, and holder of the only medal awarded at the Southern Exposition for plumbing and gas fixtures, he occupies an enviable position before the public whom he serves so well. Mr. Shulhafer embarked in the above business here in 1872, and has made for himself a singularly fine reputation besides building up a large and flourishing trade. His establishment occupies two floors of the Law Temple, each 40x100 feet, and employs some twenty men, to whom he pays good wages, and whom he can depend upon to exercise their best skill whenever and wherever called upon. He does a business of some \$60,000 a year in the city and the South, to which trade he gives special attention, his establishment being headquarters for chandeliers and gas goods for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States. He handles immense quantities of gas-fitters' and plumbers' goods of all kinds, gives personal attention to all orders for work or goods, is a practical plumber and gas-fitter himself, keeps posted in all improvements, and renders unvarying satisfaction to customers.

Sanitary science has, of late years, received greatly-increased attention from the fact that investigation has shown the defective and often fatal results arising from mere mechanical drainage and ignorant plumbing. How many lives were lost and how much of wasting disease was caused before intelligent efforts were made to arrest the evil can never be known; suffice it to say that the snide plumber has had his day and wrought his share of mischief, and brains, skill, and a humane desire to do good, safe work after scientific principles now has the floor and is developing a public sentiment that, in the future, will place the "skin" plumber in the same category with the cheap, ignorant and reckless.



THOMAS MEIKLE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Plows, Cultivators, etc.—Works, Tenth and Monroe Streets; Office and Warehouse, Monroe, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets.



MEIKLE'S "BLUEGRASS" SULKY PLOW.

with a bolt factory and jobbing shop. In 1870 he began the manufacture of double-shovel plows and patent wrought-iron clevises of his invention, and, shortly after that, of steam engines and of steam and hydraulic elevators. This was a success, but the plow-manufacturing branch of the business, from the construction of a limited number of turning plows in 1876, grew so rapidly as finally to crowd other industries out of the works, and the manufacture of bolts, engines, elevators and other machinery not immediately related to agriculture was finally abandoned in the year 1882.

Assisted by the capital of the well-known hardware house of Messrs. W. B. Belknap & Co., who early recognized the genius and energy of Mr. Meikle and became associated with him in the business, the corporation of Thomas Meikle & Co. has grown to large proportions, employing from 250 to 300 hands according to the season, with a pay roll of \$1,500 to \$2,500 per week. It is financially among the most solid of Louisville's numerous manufacturing establishments. The offices and warehouse, 100 by 204 feet in extent, are located on Monroe street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The shops occupy the square above between Tenth and Eleventh streets, covering an area of three acres, the entrance to the works being at Tenth and Monroe streets. A railroad switch, connecting the yards with the main track, insures the convenient handling of supplies of material and shipment of goods in car loads. The expansion of the business is largely due to a resolute keeping up with the times on the part of Mr. Meikle and his associates. A rapid evolution has been going on for a few years past in what are called "improved implements," such as sulky plows and walking and riding cultivators. While improving his hand plows, and putting on the market several new series of unexcelled beauty and finish, such as the "Bluegrass" series for sandy land, and the "Black Prince" series for black land, Mr. Meikle has given his special attention for two years past to the improvement of riding plows and cultivators. He claims now to have in the "Bluegrass" sulky (of which a cut is given with this notice) the lightest, simplest and best riding plow in the world, while his new walking cultivator, the "Thistle," and riding cultivator, the "Magnolia," have received, this season, some finishing touches, suggested by close personal experiment in the field.

The operations of Thomas Meikle & Co. have, thus far, been confined principally to the Southern States, although their superb exhibition at the World's Fair in New Orleans led to orders from abroad, and to a large shipment in particular, amounting to several car loads, to Santiago, Chili. Their greatest sales, especially of high-grade plows and of sulky plows and cultivators, are in Texas, precisely the section of the entire South where the very best implements and labor-saving improvements are most in demand. To win the "blue ribbon" in the progressive State of Texas is equivalent to victory anywhere.

Louisville was already the "Plow City," manufacturing more plows than any other place in the country, and sending them all over the world, to Russia, to Australia, to South America and New Zealand, when the firm of Thomas Meikle & Co. entered the lists. This was but a brief decade ago, and in that period the cost of production has been cheapened, and sharp competition has depressed prices until manufacturers to-day are glad to take for a cast plow or double shovel less than the net profit on it formerly was. Among these great factories that of Thomas Meikle & Co. has risen as rapidly as any to the front. Mr. Thomas Meikle, who is general superintendent, began, in a small way, in 1869,

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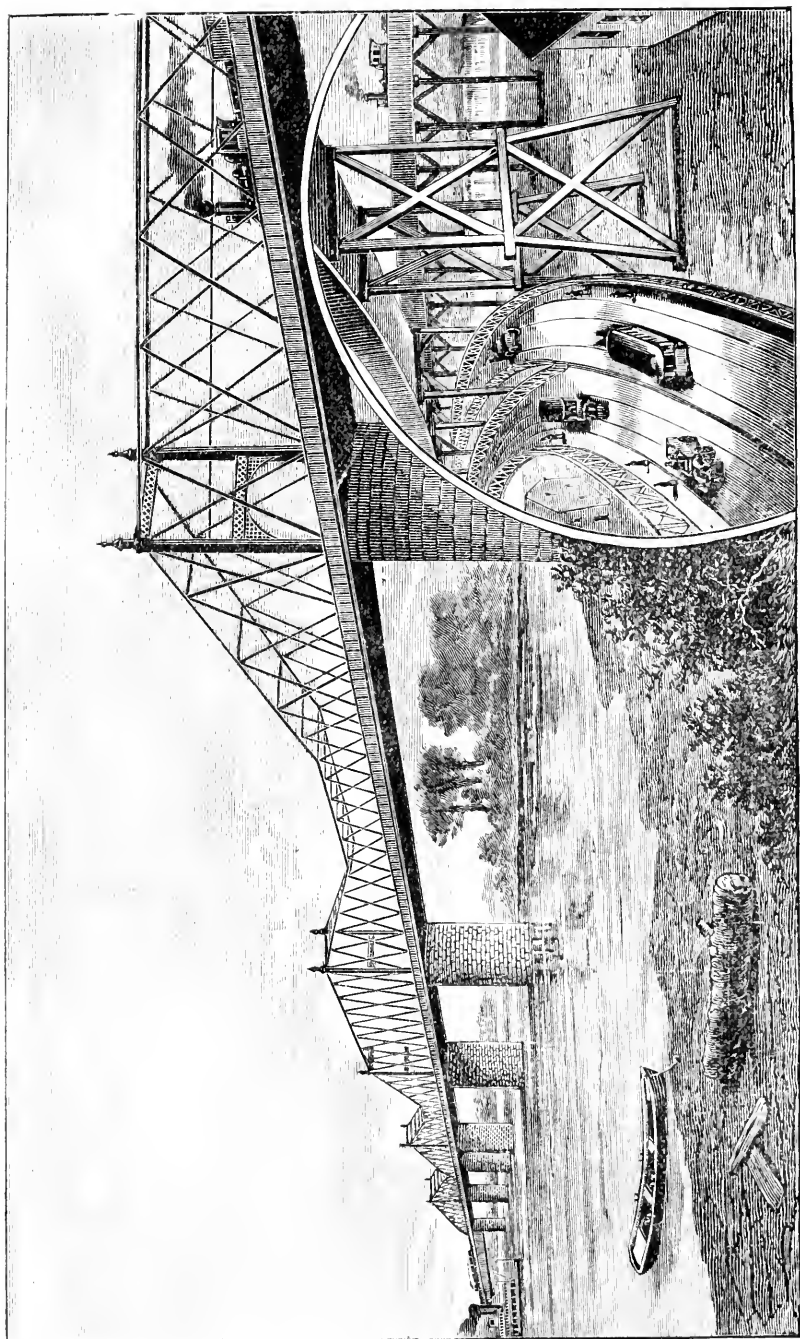
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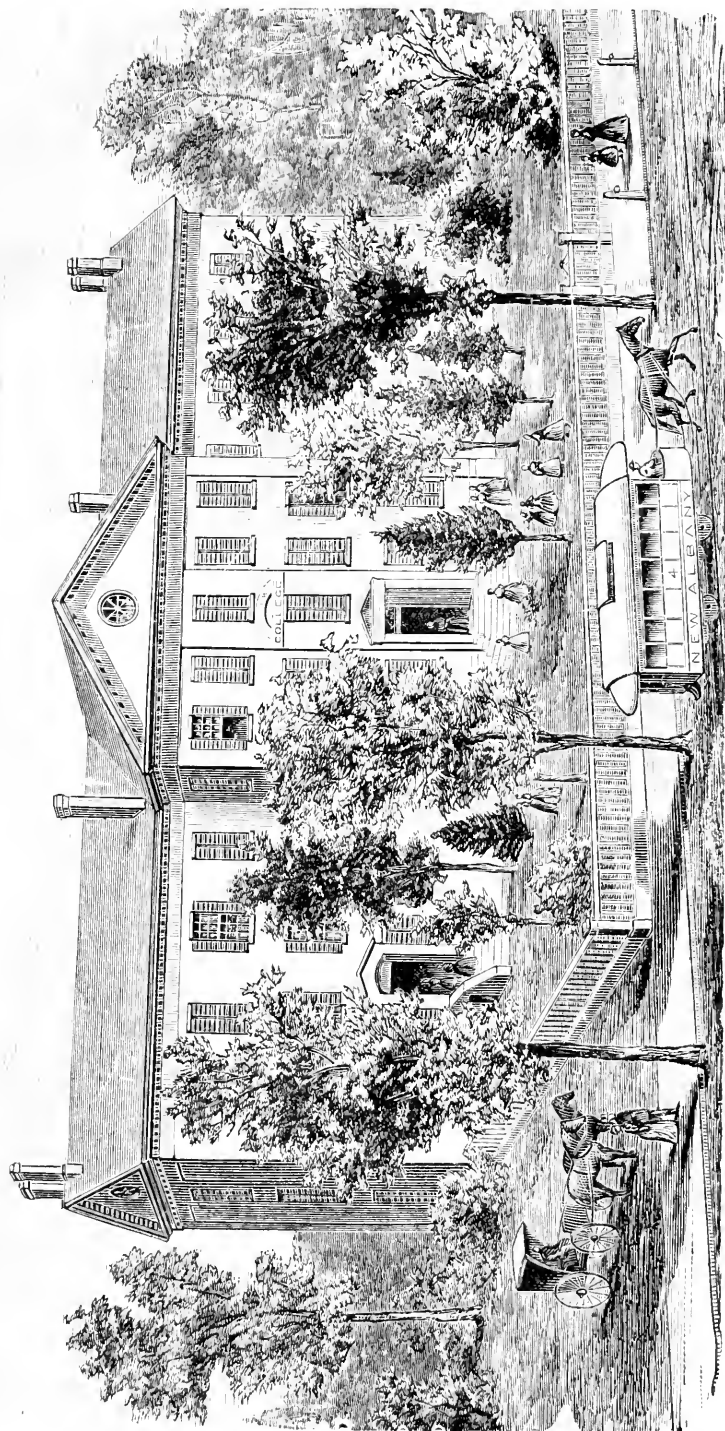


KENTUCKY AND INDIANA CANTILEVER BRIDGE.



NEW ALBANY, INDIANA





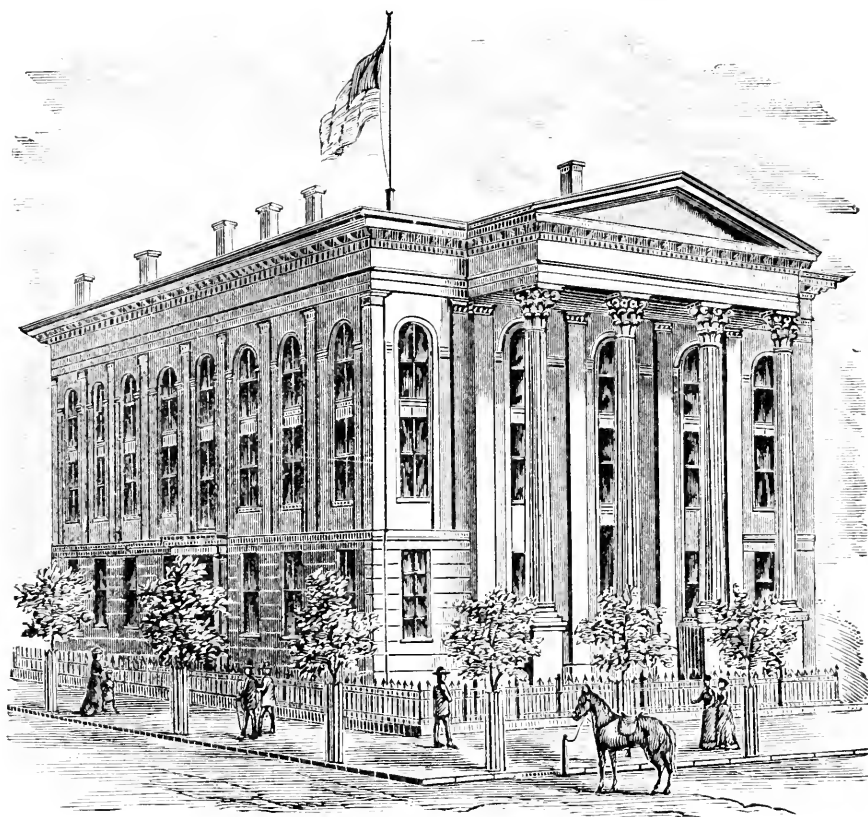
DePAUW COLLEGE.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

NEW ALBANY is the county seat of Floyd county, Indiana. It is located in the center of the Ohio Valley, two miles below the falls of the Ohio river, opposite the city of Louisville, Kentucky, in latitude $38^{\circ} 18'$ north, and longitude $8^{\circ} 49'$ west. It is laid out upon an elevated plateau upon two benches or plains, one twenty feet higher than the other, and sweeping northward and westward to a range of hills that bear from the Indians the poetic name of the "Silver Hills," and which are from three hundred to five hundred feet in height. These hills, in the vicinity of the city, are covered with charming suburban residences, many of them of beautiful architecture in design and adornment. The city was laid out in 1813 by Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner, the original plat embracing but 826 acres, the land being entered at the Government land office at Vincennes, when that town was the capital of the territory of Indiana, and purchased by the Scribners. The lots were disposed of by public auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of November, 1813, and the proprietors of the town stipulated that "one-fourth part of each payment upon lots sold shall be paid into the hands of trustees, to be chosen by the purchasers, until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars, the interest of which to be applied to the support of schools in the town for the use of its inhabitants forever." This was the foundation of the free school system of New Albany, and from the funds thus derived the Scribner High School, at the corner of West First and Spring streets, now the High School of the colored people, was built, and has ever since been in part supported, a period of sixty-nine years.

In 1814 a large number of families from New York and New Jersey removed to New Albany, making, virtually, the first permanent settlement here. The new town enjoyed a prosperous growth, and, being distinguished for its healthy location, attracted more people than the surrounding towns; for several years even rivaling Louisville on account of the unhealthy condition of that town.

July 14, 1839, New Albany was incorporated as a city, having a population of 4,200, with a valuation for taxation of \$1,760,735, the rate of taxation being 65 cents on the \$100 of valuation. The first city officers were P. M. Dorsey, mayor; Henry Collins, recorder; John S. Davis, city clerk; Edward Brown, sr., treasurer; David Wilkinson, collector of taxes and city marshal. Not one of these survive, and of the wives of all of them but one—Mrs. Wilkinson—is now alive. The first councilmen were Patrick Crowley, James Crowley, Israel C. Crane, Edward Brown, sr., Hezekiah Beeler, Samuel Bolin, Henry W. Smith, Randall Crawford, Absalom Cox, William Underhill, Preston F. Tuley, E. W. Benton. All these long ago passed away. The population of the city in 1850 was 8,181; in 1860 it was 12,000; in 1870 it was 15,000; and at present it is estimated at 25,000, and will not fall under that estimate.



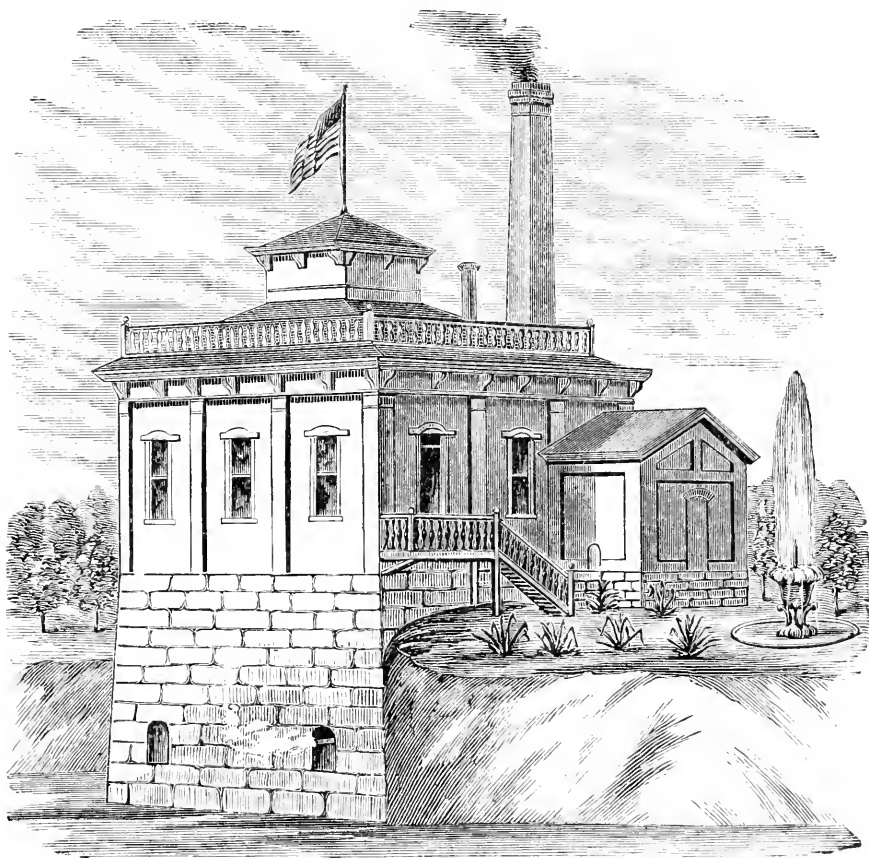
FLOYD COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

There were no stirring incidents of importance in the early history of New Albany. The city has had a quiet growth, and has ever been more celebrated for its moral, religious and educational advantages, fine climate and good health than as a "fast town," where vice predominates and the temptations to youth are numerous and alluring. In its religious, benevolent and educational enterprises it has long held rank as the first city and the most desirable as a place of residence in Indiana. It is also the leading city of the State in the extent and variety of its manufactures.

The scenery, from the views afforded from the range of hills west and north-west of the city, is grand and beautiful beyond description—a panorama that the most skilled artist's brush can not copy, and can not fail to enrapture the stranger, as it does all who look upon it. The wide expanse of country dotted over with white farm-houses, grazing herds, shady groves and green fields; the bright Ohio, viewed in its sparkling course for ten miles up the stream and an equal distance down its tortuous windings; the falls, with their never-ceasing yet musical roar, Jeffersonville and Louisville at their head; broad fields crowned with the growing grain and forests with their emerald foliage; the "Silver Hills," stretching away to the north-east, and intervening slopes and densely-wooded glens, with the river hills towering from four to six hundred feet skyward to the west and in the distance in Kentucky, form a scene of

grandeur and beauty such as is nowhere else to be witnessed and enjoyed in Indiana.

The city has the finest water-works in the State, affording an incomparable fire service. It is lighted with gas, has fifty miles of paved streets, sidewalks and alleys, many fine public buildings, churches, benevolent institutions, school-houses and private residences, a complete system of railroads, river navigation to all points west, south and north-west, street railroads and most of the other conveniences of a prosperous city. It has an elegant court-house, costing \$150,000; a fine city hall; a large appropriation for the erection of a Government building for post-office and custom-house; fifty-four public free schools, taught in thirteen fine buildings; a first class college for the higher education of young women; elegant buildings for parochial Catholic schools and seminaries; twenty-three churches; two large brick market-houses, owned by the city and paying a good revenue; a first-class opera-house and a number of public halls; eight hotels; one hundred and sixty-one stores for the sale of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, variety and fancy goods, millinery, etc.; a large number of mechanical establishments, in which the trades are carried on; four National and one independent banks, with an aggregate capital of



NEW ALBANY WATER-WORKS.

\$1,300,000 and total resources of \$2,984,397. New Albany is distinguished for the number and extent of its industrial establishments. These aggregate in number 129. They have invested a total capital of \$6,479,740, employ 3,750 operatives, paying out annually in wages \$1,772,384, turning out an annual product valued at \$20,648,457.

The principal manufactories are the DePauw American Plate Glass Works, covering sixteen acres and turning out the finest quality of plate glass, window, skylight and flooring glass and fruit jars, and in these works over \$2,000,000 have been invested; the New Albany Woolen Mills; the New Albany Cotton Mills; the New Albany Hosiery Mills; the New Albany Cotton Batting Factory; the Ohio Falls Iron Works (merchant and bridge iron); New Albany Rail Mills (railroad rails, fish bars and cable road outfits complete); the New Albany Steam Forge Works; three extensive bent-wood and spoke works; four large flour mills; New Albany Stove Works (largest in Indiana); two extensive furniture factories; seven large tanneries; four extensive breweries; large boot and shoe factory; large glue and fertilizer factory; four large foundries and machine shops; ten extensive cigar factories; three carriage and wagon factories. The great iron and steel bridge over the Ohio river, with street car, vehicle and railroad tracks, which is rapidly nearing completion, at a cost of \$1,500,000, will unite the two cities of New Albany and Louisville. Little doubt is entertained that during the year 1886 the Ohio & Mississippi railroad will be extended to this city, a link of but seven miles only being necessary to accomplish this.

The above facts and figures briefly represent the material resources of New Albany. It may be added that the city has been growing rapidly for the last four years, and a much more rapid growth is confidently anticipated by its citizens in the future. The people are public-spirited, enterprising and liberal to engage in such enterprises as promise successful results. They pay their taxes with the same liberal spirit. Capital has been liberally invested in the search for natural gas as an aid to the further development and encouragement of manufacturing, though fuel supply in coal is abundant, near at hand and very cheap. Public free libraries, gymnasiums and similar institutions will show the liberality of the people.

THE CANTILEVER BRIDGE.

On Saturday afternoon, April 10, 1885, an immense throng of Louisville and New Albany people, including many of the most prominent residents of both cities, witnessed the driving of the last steel connecting pin in the longest cantilever system in the world—the Indiana and Kentucky bridge. At 4:35 o'clock, all things being in readiness, Col. Bennett H. Young, projector of this vast interstate improvement and president of the company, advanced to the great oaken rammer suspended in position for the purpose, and, aided by Vice-President Culbertson, Messrs. Directors Grant, Goldsmith, Stine, Brown and Bloom, drove home the pin, the work, with resting spells, requiring some ten minutes. At its conclusion Colonel Young addressed the assembled spectators as follows:

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In life there is always a struggle for excellence, and to accomplish tasks hitherto never undertaken is pleasing and gratifying to

people in every station. We have now driven the last pin in the longest cantilever span in the world. This is something to the credit of Louisville and New Albany, whose citizens have been prominent in the erection of this splendid structure, but we also now stand in the center of the only combination of cantilever spans so far constructed. Within twenty years a convention of engineers was called to determine whether a five-hundred-foot span was safe and could be used for heavy railway traffic. They decided that such a span could not be erected. Yet the Henderson bridge has a five-hundred-and-twenty-five-foot span, and this bridge has substantially two five-hundred-foot spans. You can now understand, as you view this bridge from the present point, what an immense work it has been. Backed by no corporation, a few of your fellow-citizens conceived it and carried it to a successful completion. This great river, flowing beneath us with its rapid and apparently irresistible current, can not stay the march of commercial life or check the physical triumphs of man. By this cantilever system, which is nothing more than the science of balancing spans, these engineers now before you have bid defiance to the rage of the storm, and though these seething waters might have washed away any support placed in its bed, their genius has built this great span without any ground support, and by skillful calculating as to weights they have projected this span across this channel and have placed the hundreds and thousands of pounds of metal required in this bridge from pier to pier, and made each part hold the other in position over the water until the cords are now, by this pin we have driven, forever united, and sufficiently strong to carry any burden which can be placed upon it. We thank you for your attendance. We shall hereafter ask your patronage. Louisville and New Albany are now practically one, and in sixty days the travel and trade between will pass along this highway independent of all the vicissitudes of wind or water."

As before intimated, Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, was the originator of this bridge project. In the face of many obstacles and discouragements he organized the company, obtaining charters from the Kentucky Legislature April 1, 1880, and under the laws of Indiana in March, 1881, the capital stock being \$1,500,000. The work was actually begun in the latter year, but for reasons not necessary to state was suspended until 1884. The chief engineer was Mr. John McLeod, assisted by Messrs. M. Moulton and C. A. Bradley. Mr. Edward Hemberle, of the Union Bridge Company, prepared the plans finally approved and adopted in the year last named. The stone and foundation work was performed by Alexander & LeDuke; the superstructure of iron and steel built by the Union Bridge Company, and the approaches constructed by Messrs. T. H. Hamilton and Coulter—the entire force of men employed from first to last averaged 400. The work will be completed in its entirety and in full operation on the first of June, though railroad trains have been using the structure for regular traffic since the middle of May. The traffic facilities consist of double railroad track and wagon way and double footway, and will accommodate all demands of travel likely to arise for many years to come.

The total cost of the bridge and appurtenances was \$1,500,000, and it is, beyond all question, the finest, most complete and most substantial structure ever thrown across the Ohio, providing for river navigation by means of a grand steel draw span resting upon pier No. 3, and reaching, when in position, from No. 2 to No. 4—a splendid triumph of engineering and mechanical skill unequalled on this continent, if in the world. The two longest connecting cantilever spans in existence—483 and 485 feet respectively—also form parts of this mighty work. All other cantilever bridges consist of a single span, whereas here is a system of them reaching from shore to shore. This bridge is also the

loftiest ever built in the west, across a navigable river, and at no stage of water will it interfere with steamboating.

The direct advantages resulting from the completion of this enterprise are many and of incalculable value, and particularly to New Albany, which is thus brought within a few minutes' ride of the business center of Louisville and becomes the most attractive of that city's suburbs. Already tolls have been reduced in the ratio of \$300,000 per annum, and the prices of real estate in the vicinity of the bridge—and for that matter all over the city—have advanced and population has increased at a hitherto unheard-of pace since this great artery of commerce and travel became a fixed and substantial fact. Long may the public-spirited and indefatigable projector and his associates live to enjoy the fruits of their magnificent work.

TRANSPORTATION.

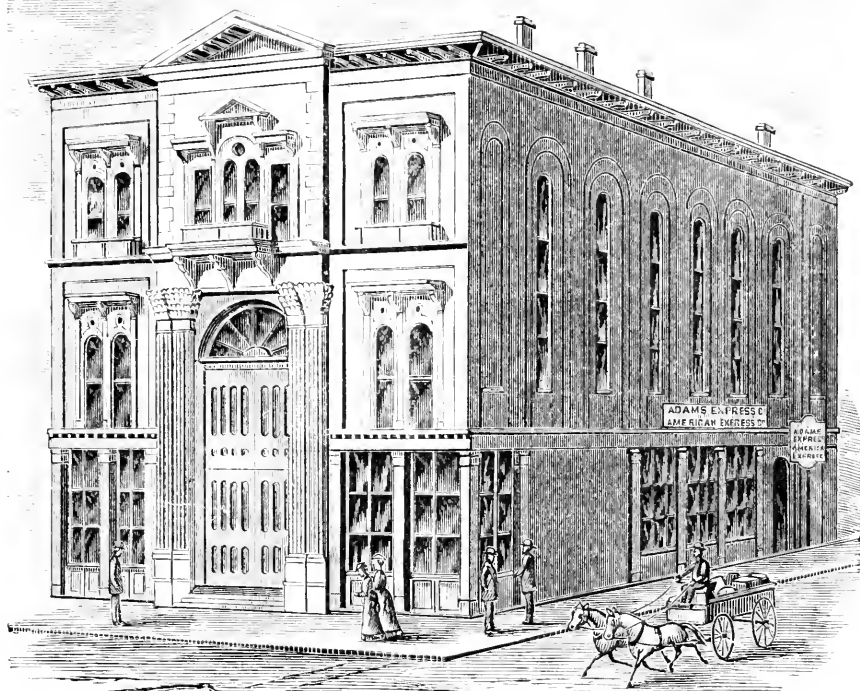
Besides her favorable location below the falls for river traffic, New Albany has direct railroad communications as follows: Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad; Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad; Ohio & Mississippi railroad (connecting branch nearly completed). Via the two bridges she also has immediate connection with all the railroads centering at Louisville. It will thus be seen that her facilities for the shipment of manufactured commodities and the receipt of material, fuel, etc., are unsurpassed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Besides the ten large and handsome free schools—two of which are set aside for male and female high schools—there are several excellent private schools, one German Protestant parochial school, and one German Methodist parochial school. In the higher grades, the DePauw College for Young Ladies comes first in importance. It belongs to the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which body it was presented by Washington C. DePauw, Esq., after complete renovation and remodeling. A full faculty of experienced teachers is in charge, the curriculum embracing all the usual branches, with vocal and instrumental music, French and German.

St. Mary's Female Academy, in charge of the sisters of St. Francis, is one of the finest schools in the State, occupying a large, elegant and perfectly-appointed building. The course is quite thorough, including modern languages, needle-work, painting and other polite arts.

The Morse Academy is a first-class school, supplied with complete apparatus, and presents attractions to those desiring the advantages without the drawbacks of the usual college course.



NEW ALBANY OPERA HOUSE.

FINANCE.

The finances of the city are in exemplary shape. The municipal debt is light, taxes moderate, and every condition favorable for the growth of the city in wealth and importance.

The banks are five in number: The New Albany National, capital \$200,000; Merchants' National, capital \$100,000; First National, capital \$300,000; Second National, capital \$100,000; and New Albany Banking Company, a State institution, capital \$100,000. All of these fiduciary trusts are in the hands of careful, yet public-spirited, men, are sound and strong, and may, at all times, be depended upon to extend all proper aid to every enterprise giving assurance of solidity and ultimate benefit to the city.

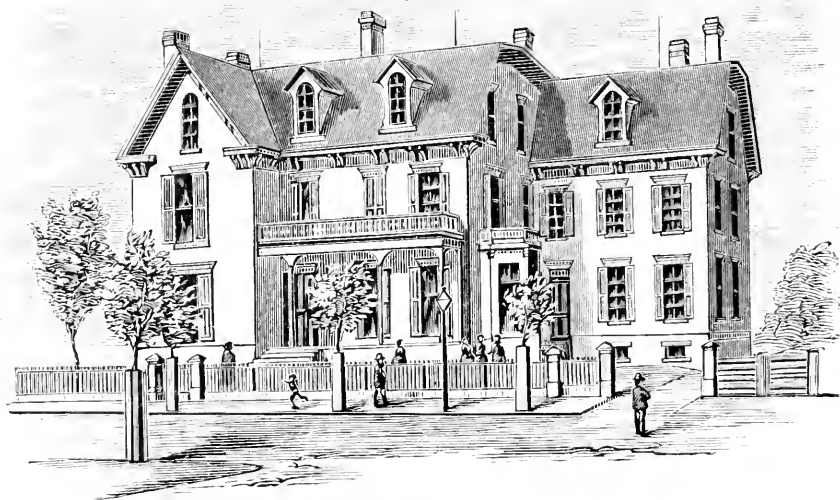
MANUFACTURES.

No city in the country is better situated with reference to certain manufactures than is New Albany, and particularly for the production of glass of all kinds, and glassware, iron and steel, machinery and iron and steel goods gen-

erally, woodenware, furniture, leather and leather goods, woolen and cotton goods, etc. More extended notice of these interests will be found under the proper headings further along.

In the matter of fuel New Albany is specially favored by reason of her propinquity to, and cheapness of, railroad rates from the renowned Southern Indiana block coal mines.

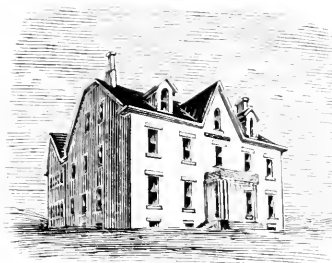
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.



THE OLD LADIES' HOME.

This fine example of practical philanthropy, erected and endowed by Wm. S. Culbertson, Esq., in 1873, illustrates the generous founder's substantial character, and it is an ornament to the city as well as a noble benefaction. It stands in the fashionable quarter of East Main street, is constructed of the best materials and by the best workmen throughout, contains some sixteen rooms, besides parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., and will comfortably shelter and accommodate thirty inmates. The only qualifications demanded are homelessness, good moral character, an age of not less than sixty years, and actual residence in Indiana. The rules are extremely liberal, nothing being required of the beneficiaries beyond what will insure order and quiet. The government is absolutely nonsectarian, and the inmates may attend any church they prefer, but they are not permitted to indulge in religious or other controversies. Perfect neatness and cleanliness, calm and content, with peace and plenty, reign and bless the declining years of these mothers in Israel, who, bereft of friends and homes of their own, are thus provided for.

CORNELIA MEMORIAL ORPHANS' HOME.



This is another of Mr. Culbertson's noble benefactions, erected and dedicated in 1882, as a memorial to his deceased wife—a Christian lady of the loftiest and most charitable character, whom to know was to love. Our engraving gives a very good view of the building, which, standing upon an elevated site on the north side of Poplar street, in the eastern suburbs, commands delightful views of natural scenery, of the broad Ohio, of the falls and of Louisville.

No more healthful or inviting spot could have been selected. The edifice is of brick, two-and-a-half stories in height, of modern style, attractive in appearance and beautifully finished within and without. The interior arrangements are perfect, embracing sixteen large, lofty, well-ventilated and amply-lighted rooms, reception room, model kitchen, halls, bath-rooms, stairs, cellar, water-closets, outbuildings and, in short, every appliance and convenience, including gas and water in every room. The accommodations are sufficient for fifty children, matron and servants, without crowding. The grounds embrace two acres, a part of which is set in bluegrass and the remainder utilized as a garden. The smaller children are taught in the house, the larger ones attending school.

Mr. Culbertson is recognized as a father by these otherwise friendless mites, and his frequent visits hailed with delight.

THE CHURCHES.

The facilities for public worship are ample, and, to the credit of the city be it said, most of the churches are well attended. They are as follows: Presbyterian—three and two missions; Methodist—seven white, two colored, one German, one mission; Protestant Episcopal—one and one mission; Lutheran—two; Catholic—two, one German, one Irish; Christian—one; United Brethren—one; Universalist—one. There are also congregations of Southern Methodists, Spiritualists and Second Adventists. Every church has its Sunday-school.

THE PRESS.

THE NEW ALBANY DAILY AND WEEKLY LEDGER.

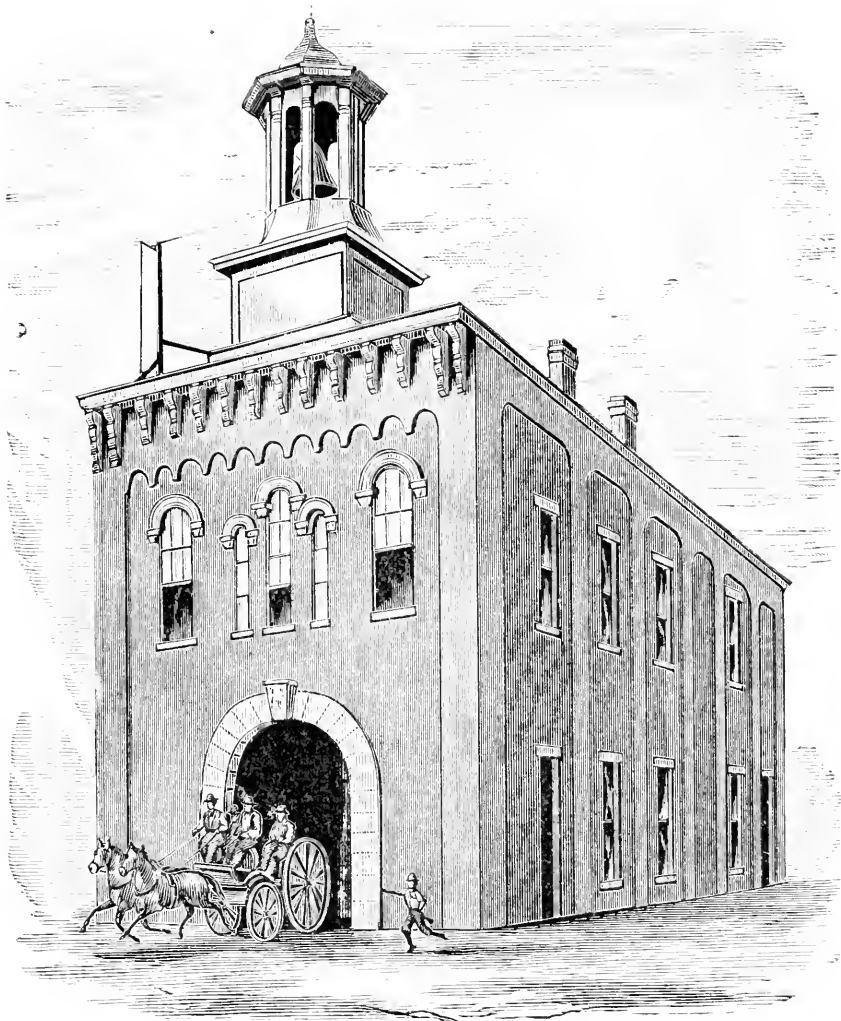
In 1847 Messrs. Theodore Bosworth and John B. Norman commenced the publication of the New Albany Tri-weekly Democrat, and at the close of that year Mr. Norman purchased the interest of Mr. Bosworth and established the New Albany Daily Democrat, continuing its publication until September, 1849, when he disposed of one-half interest in the office to Hon. Phineas M. Kent.

Messrs. Norman & Kent changed the name of the paper to the New Albany Daily Ledger, and also established the Weekly Ledger. Mr. Kent, in 1851, disposed of his interest to Mr. Norman, who continued the Ledger as sole proprietor until 1856, when he sold a one-third interest to James M. Morrison and another third to Lucien G. Matthews. The firm of Norman, Morrison & Matthews continued the Ledger until December 1, 1855, when Mr. Norman retired and purchased one-half interest in the Indianapolis Sentinel, but in the spring of 1856 retired from the Sentinel and resumed his former interest in the Ledger. Mr. Morrison died in January, 1862, and Norman & Matthews purchased his interest and continued the publication of the paper until Mr. Norman's death on the 30th of October, 1869, Mr. Matthews purchasing his interest and continuing the Daily and Weekly Ledger until 1872, when he sold the office to Messrs. Merrill & Moter. In the autumn of the same year a stock company was organized and purchased the Ledger of the last-named firm, with Jonathan Peters as president and James P. Applegate as secretary, who still hold these positions, with John B. Mitchell as treasurer. Jonathan Peters is the business manager and James P. Applegate the editor. The Daily and Weekly Ledger have been published for thirty-seven years, and are among the most widely-circulated newspapers in Indiana, having attached to them an extensive job printing office, book bindery and blank-book manufactory, and paper box factory, all of which are enjoying a large patronage.

The publishers of this work take pleasure in acknowledging their obligations to President Peters, of the Ledger Publishing Company, for many valued favors, and to Mr. C. W. Cottom, of the editorial staff, for timely and indispensable assistance in the compilation of matter for this department. Mr. Cottom is an able yet modest and retiring gentleman, who has made a study of New Albany, her history, her advantages and her prospects, all of which are treated at length in an exhaustive pamphlet from his pen, published in 1873, "New Albany: Its Material Interests and Manufacturing and Commercial Advantages." It is a privilege to know such men as Messrs. Peters and Cottom, and to recognize their worth.

THE SATURDAY HERALD—WEEKLY.

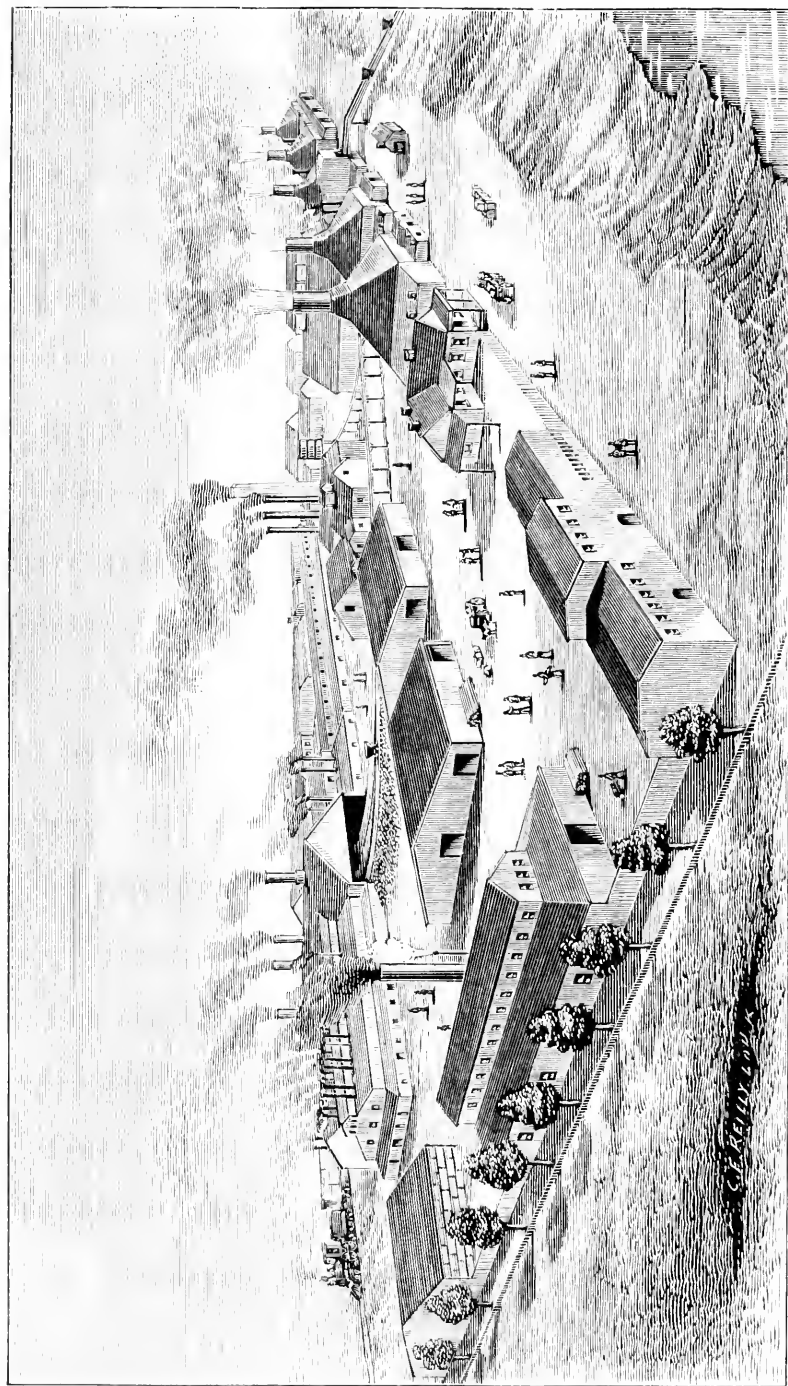
The ninth volume of this interesting hebdomadal closes in June. The Herald, therefore, while not a new venture, marks a new era of the journal of free circulation. Hitherto all such papers have been issued with more or less irregularity, depending upon the amount and value of the advertising patronage, usually lying dormant during the busy season and being published spasmodically at other times. The Herald, on the contrary, turns out an edition of 4,000 copies every Saturday the year round, which are distributed gratis all over New Albany and in eighteen surrounding villages in the county. Mr. James W. Conner, the enterprising publisher, claims that by this plan more actual readers are reached in the immediate vicinity than by any other, and that consequently money invested in the advertising columns of the Herald must make better proportionate returns than from any similar medium. The office is located at No. 126 Pearl street.



SANDERSON FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

New Albany's Fire Department is one of the best equipped and most efficient in the West, size of city considered. It consists of three first-class steamers, one hand-engine, one hook and ladder truck, a plentiful supply of reels and hose, three brick and one frame engine-houses, and a complement of paid firemen, under the direction of an experienced chief engineer. One of the ferry-boats also is provided with a powerful pump, that affords protection to the shipping, and to the mills, factories, etc., on the river front.



DePAUW'S AMERICAN GLASS WORKS. (See opposite page.)

Representative Houses.

This concluding chapter of our work will be devoted to a faithful presentation of the claims of New Albany's leading manufacturing, commercial and financial concerns upon the consideration of the country, to a delineation of their advantages and a description of their facilities. This work has been performed conscientiously and with entire fairness, and, we believe, gives an outline of the origin, history, extent and prospects of nearly if not quite every house of more than local fame in the city.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS WORKS.

DePauw's American Plate Glass Works—Polished and Obscured Plate Glass, Window Glass, Skylight Glass, Flooring Glass, Ground Glass, Fruit Jars, Chemicals, etc.—New Albany and Louisville.

The manufacture of plate glass, though one of the most important of the great industries, is necessarily surrounded with considerable mystery—in Europe because of that jealousy among men so natural in a calling that has required hundreds of years' experience and the expenditure of vast fortunes to perfect; in this country because, besides the immense cost of plant and the bitter competition, particularly from foreign sources, the machinery and processes are entirely new and in all respects superior to those hitherto employed, enabling our domestic producers, despite the difference in wages, first cost of some materials, etc., to put upon the market a superior grade of glass at a greatly-reduced price, and the consequent necessity of guarding the secrets of manufacture from those who would employ them only to the injury of the originators.

The history of this industry in the United States, up to 1872, was a monotonous record of failure and bankruptcy. Previous to that time a Louisville company had made the experiment, and met with disaster after sinking half a million dollars in the enterprise. It was then that the now famous Washington C. DePauw, of New Albany, took the matter in hand and bent his energies to "plucking from the bitter husk of defeat the sweet kernel of victory." That he succeeded where all his predecessors had failed is due no less to the pluck and determination of the man than to the vast fund of intelligence and pecuniary resources at his command. It is stated as a fact that his actual losses in the contest with European rivals during the first eight years—1872 to 1880—were fully \$600,000. It was a costly triumph, but a triumph nevertheless, and one calculated to cause his patriotic heart to swell with noble emotions—a triumph that has already revolutionized the plate glass trade of the world, reduced the price of an indispensable commodity fifty to seventy per cent., and permanently established under the American flag an industry which both friend and foe confidently pronounced chimerical so far as this continent was concerned.

The DePauw American Plate Glass Works cost in cash, first and last—including foundry, machine-shops and other adjuncts necessary to their complete equipment—about two millions of dollars. Thirty acres of valuable ground, lying between the Pennsylvania railroad and the river, are devoted to their occupancy, and covered with buildings pertaining to the establishment, filled with furnaces, machinery, raw material, finished goods, and hundreds of busy, contented workmen.

The leading specialty of the works is, of course, high-grade plate glass, of all sizes and weights. Superior qualities of window-glass of all standard dimensions—5,000 boxes being the average weekly output and this department employing the completest glass-flatten-

ing oven in the world; obscured or ground glass for windows, skylights, half-doors, side-lights, transoms, etc.; and the popular self-sealing "Mason's" and "Standard" fruit jars, forming a list of auxiliary manufactures for which there is a constantly-growing demand all over the United States—in brief, wherever excellence of quality and reasonable prices can find a market.

From a recently-published review of this great enterprise we extract the subjoined points: "The capacity is 1,500,000 feet of plate glass, 150,000 boxes window-glass and 20,000 gross of fruit jars per annum. They have shipped glass in the same week to New York, New Orleans, St. Paul and San Francisco. The works employ from 1,000 to 1,500 men; seventy-five per cent. of the cost of plate glass is directly or indirectly wages. The amount of material used is immense. Of coal nearly 2,000,000 bushels are used annually; 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of lumber, 25,000 tons of grinding sand, 12,000 tons mixing sand, 4,000 tons of soda ash and as much quick lime. They import, also, emery, arsenic, fire-brick, and other materials amounting to \$200,000 annually. They make cylinders of pure white double thick window glass eighty inches long and fifty-eight inches in circumference, and cast plates 135 by 215 inches in dimensions. A casting table has been introduced for the production of sheets of polished plate glass 150 by 220 inches in size. The New Albany works have a capacity of 116 pots; the Louisville works 32 pots—making a total capacity of 148 pots when in full blast. This is about three times the number of pots in any other works, either plate or window glass, in this country.

"Over these immense glass works—both at New Albany and Louisville—there is one presiding genius, Mr. W. C. DePauw, the proprietor. Interested, as he is, in woolen mills, cotton mills, merchant iron and bridge iron, steel and iron rail mills, foundries, half a dozen or more banks, and other business enterprises of vast importance, he gives to the DePauw American Plate Glass Works the closest attention and the special benefit of his remarkable genius as a manufacturer and the founder and successful promoter of industrial enterprises.

"The labor and responsibility of the management of these great glass works are shared with Mr. DePauw by his son, Mr. N. T. DePauw, who is the business manager and general superintendent of the works, a man of great business sagacity and of the most enlightened and liberal business principles. His entire time is devoted to the office and the management of the works, in which he is ably assisted in the plate department by Mr. W. D. Keys, and in the window glass and fruit jar departments by Colonel G. F. Penn."

CHARLES L. HOOVER,

Wholesale Druggist—Manufacturer of Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, etc., and Jobber in Genuine American and Foreign Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Chemicals, Paints, Varnishes, Perfumery, etc., Nos. 4 and 6 West Main Street.

Mr. Charles L. Hoover is the oldest and most extensive wholesale druggist in Southern Indiana. He established himself on State street in 1851, and year by year has added to his facilities and trade connections until for the past twelve months his sales aggregate fully \$75,000, with excellent prospects of largely increasing them for the ensuing year. He removed to his present location, Nos. 4 and 6 West Main street, in April, 1881, securing thereby a commodious and convenient building, 50 feet front, 75 feet deep, three floors and cellar, affording superior advantages for both storage and shipment of goods. His trade extends all over Southern and Western Indiana and Northern Kentucky among the better class of retail druggists and physicians who require pure drugs and genuine goods in all lines connected with the drug and fancy-goods trade.

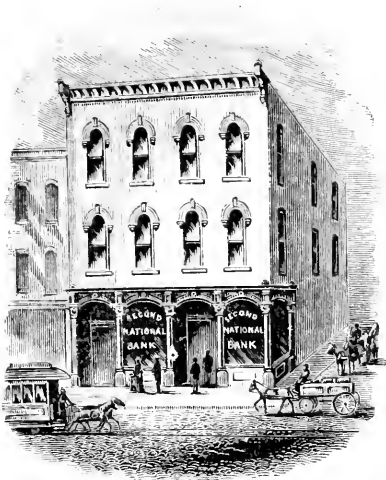
Formerly a practicing physician himself, Mr. Hoover fully appreciates the value of standard medicines in the treatment of disease, and spares neither effort nor expense in meeting the demand for such imported and domestic drugs as are beyond the suspicion of adulteration.

Mr. Hoover is proprietor of Ward's English balsam of wild cherry, compound santonine worm lozenges, and French horse and cattle powder, all of which are manufactured on the premises. The distillation of flavoring extracts is also a specialty of the house. In addition Mr. Hoover is wholesale agent for the celebrated Averill mixed paints, for the sale of which he has the exclusive right in Southern Indiana.

He has with him, in charge of the various departments of the establishment, five sons, all of whom were trained to the profession of pharmacy from boyhood. The house is one of New Albany's most creditable institutions.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

L. Bracley, President; I. P. Leyden, Vice-President; E. B. Lapping, Cashier—No. 12 Main Street.



The city of New Albany enjoys excellent banking facilities, which afford great assistance to all kinds of legitimate enterprise, public and private. One of these banks, popular with all classes, and of growing importance to the business interests of city and country, is the Second National, conveniently located at No. 12 West Main street. This fine bank was organized and chartered in 1874, and is doing a heavy business in deposits, discounts, loans, collections, etc. The capital stock, all paid up, is \$100,000; surplus fund, \$20,000; undivided profits, \$12,924.57. Its correspondents are the United States National of New York, the Cincinnati National of Cincinnati, and the Kentucky National of Louisville.

The officers we have already named. The board of directors is composed of live, pushing business men, as follows: L. Bradley, the president, who is also secretary and treasurer of the New Albany Cotton Batting Mills Company; I. P. Leyden, the vice-president, is engaged in the milling business; R. G. McCord, of McCord & Aydelotte, Louisville; S. W. Walts, Florida orange-grower; R. P. Main, farmer; J. Goodhub, wholesale confectioner; John Shrader, furniture manufacturer.

Liberal and well-managed, the Second National is a financial institution of which any city might well feel proud.

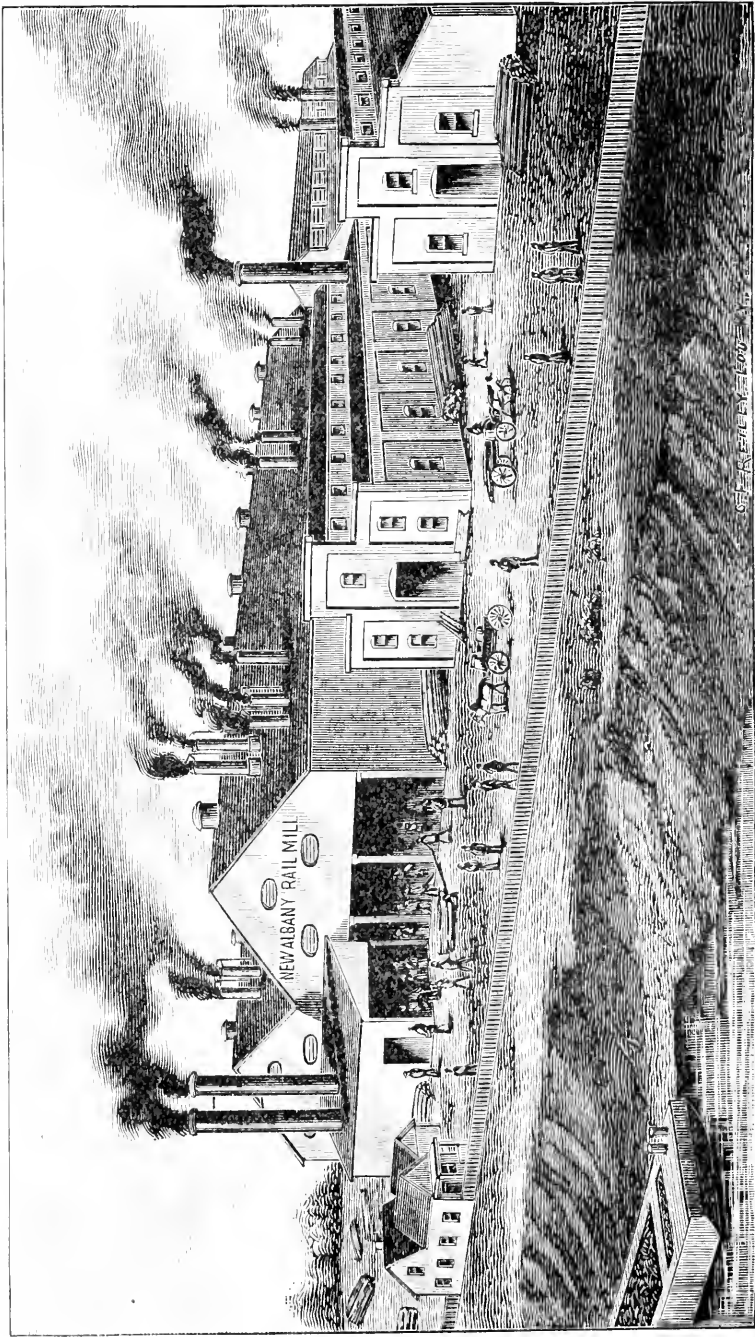
W. H. PADGETT & SONS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Furniture, Office Desks, Counters, Store Fixtures, etc.—No. 171 State Street, between Elm and Oak.

Mankind can never pay in full the debt they owe to the cabinet-maker and the furniture manufacturer. From earliest infancy to tottering age he ministers to our ease and comfort—provides the cradle that rocks the prattling babe to seraphic slumber, the bed that refreshes the wearied man and woman, and the casket that contains all that is mortal of us when “life’s fitful fever” ends in “the sleep that knows no waking.” The cabinet-maker is, therefore, a most important factor in smoothing over the rough places in this vale of tears, softening our woes, beautifying our homes, and fulfilling to the full his mission in the grand pioneer corps of civilization’s ever-advancing forces.

The firm of W. H. Padgett & Sons, No. 171 State street, New Albany, established in April of last year, is contributing its quota to the ease and pleasure of this generation in manufacturing a long line of fine, medium and common furniture, for which a ready market is found at home. Their commodious factory, fitted up with steam power and a complete equipment of improved machinery, employing a force of skilled workmen, and using none but the best materials—for the securing of which they have unusual facilities—is quite an acquisition to the city’s industries, and can not fail to develop an immense trade, eventually. The specialty of the house is medium-grade house furniture, though fine goods are made when required. Special attention is also given to the manufacture of store fixtures—counters, shelving, desks, etc.—and no establishment around the falls is better prepared to do elegant work or render better satisfaction in this line.

Mr. Wm. H. Padgett, the senior member of the firm, is an accomplished cabinet-maker, having learned his trade with the famous old firm of Johnson, Meader & Richard, Cincinnati, and has been in the same branch of business for thirty years. The sons, George H. and E. H., are also skillful practical workmen, the former having long been with John Shrader’s furniture house, this city.



NEW ALBANY RAIL MILL. (See opposite page.)

NEW ALBANY RAIL MILL COMPANY.

W. C. DePauw, President; C. W. DePauw, Vice-President; Albert Trinler, Manager—Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Rails of All Kinds, Fish Plates, Track Bolts, Spikes, Castings, Steam Engines, Grate Bars, etc.

The above splendid mill, established by Joshua Bryden and J. B. Ford in 1864, came into possession of the company who now own and operate it in 1876. With ample capital and business talent, experience in the management of extensive industrial enterprises, popularity and a fixed determination to succeed, they have enlarged and improved the plant until now it is the largest and most valuable of the kind in the State. The company was incorporated in 1876, with the officers named at the head of this article. The plant is valued at \$300,000, and the average annual output is near \$1,200,000, varying with the activity or dullness of railroad building and the demand for rails and other products. The ground occupied is two by three blocks in area, and contains an immense outfit of furnaces, rolls, hammers, boilers, engines, and all necessary machinery employed in the manufacture of the specialties to which attention is given. Power is supplied by eleven large boilers and twenty engines of all classes.

The leading specialty of the New Albany Rail Mill Company is the manufacture of iron and steel rails for railroads, coal mines, cement mills, saw mills and all other enterprises in which railway tracks are utilized. They also produce immense quantities of fish bars, fish plates, track bolts, spikes and miscellaneous castings for railway purposes, steam engines, grate bars, etc., and give skillful attention to repairs of every description of machinery, rolling-mill work, brass work and other heavy metal work.

The capacity of the mill is 30,000 tons of steel and iron rails per annum, besides the other items mentioned in such quantities as are required. This company last year had the contract for and built the St. Louis cable street railway complete—a piece of work that demanded vast capital, unusual skill and practically-unlimited facilities. The works are at present busily engaged in the preparation of material for other cable roads.

It is useless to go into any extended notice of the officers of the company. W. C. DePauw, Esq., the president, is famous throughout the continent for his enterprise and benefactions. Mr. C. W. DePauw, his son, partakes, in a marked degree, of the eminent characteristics of his sire.

J. M. HAINS & CO.,

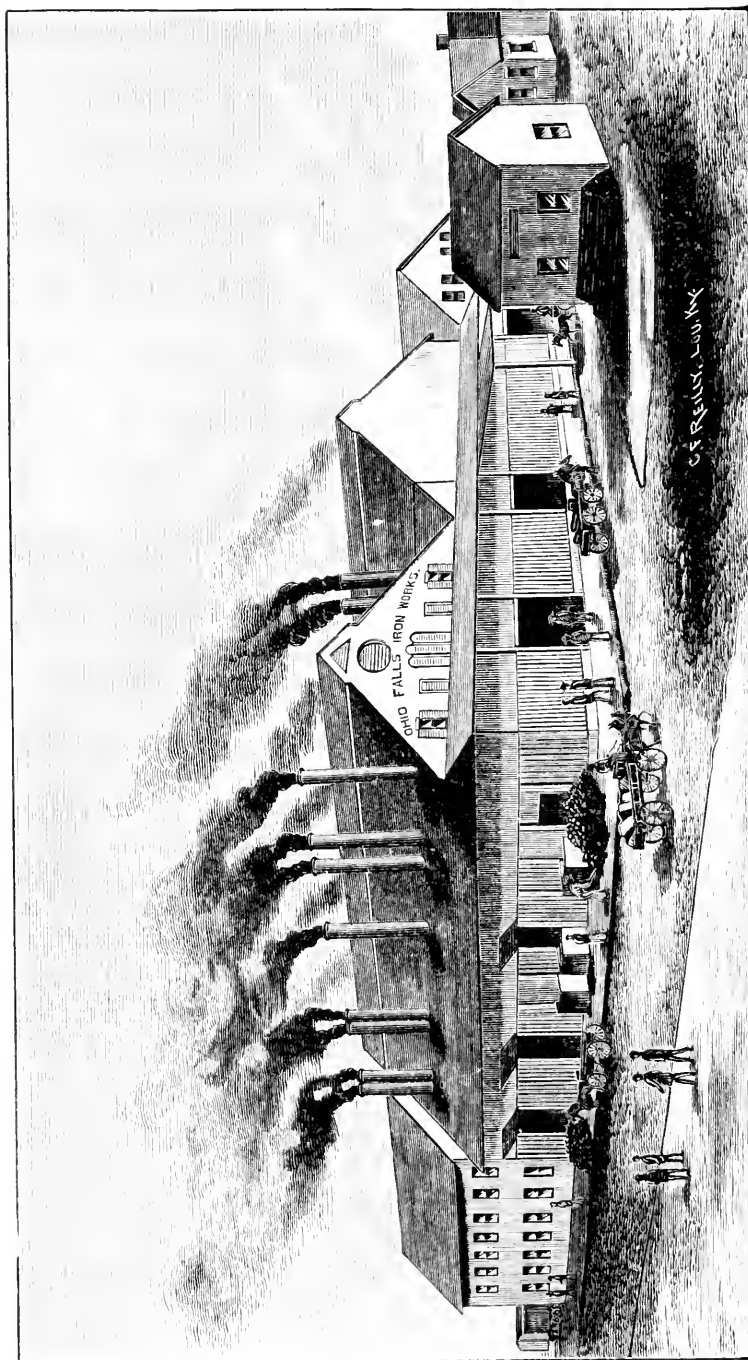
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Best Grades Flour, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Feed, etc.—Mills, Nos 104 and 106 State Street and 41 and 43 Main Street.

The milling industry about the falls is a great and growing one, upon the extent and character of which the sister cities have good reason to congratulate themselves. Above all others, the grower and shipper of grain, the miller and the dealer in mill products, are the purveyors to man's most pressing physical wants and benefactors of the race, regardless of caste, color or condition.

New Albany's principal milling firm, and one which reflects credit alike upon the advantages presented here for the establishment of kindred institutions and upon the enterprise, sagacity and public spirit of the members, is that of J. M. Hains & Co., whose fine mills are located, one ("A") at Nos. 41 and 43 East Main street, the other ("B") at Nos. 104 and 106 State street. The first was established by J. M. Hains, the second by Peter Mann. Both are fitted up with improved roller-process machinery and are of 200 and 100 barrels daily capacity, respectively. All grades of flour are manufactured by these mills, together with immense quantities of Graham flour, cracked wheat, feed, etc. They employ a force of fourteen men and produce \$165,000 worth of breadstuffs and feed per annum, nearly one-half of which is disposed of in the Louisville market, heavy shipments being made to Georgia and Florida, and New Albany and vicinity consuming the remainder.

The firm began operations in the "A" or Main-street mill, erected in 1854, but met with such success that a year later they purchased, refitted and started the "B" mill on State street. Their leading brands, all of which are excellent and very popular, are "Manna," "Patent," "Tuberosa," "Snowdrop," "Silver Leaf" and "Southern."

The firm is composed of enterprising men, Mr. J. M. Hains being president of the New Albany National Bank.



OHIO FALLS IRON WORKS. (See opposite page.)

OHIO FALLS IRON WORKS.

W. C. DePauw, President; P. R. Stoy, Vice-President and Treasurer; John McCullough—Manufacturers of Merchant, Bar and Bridge Iron, Locomotive, Car, Wagon, Plow and Other Dimension Irons.

This great industry had its inception in 1867, with the same eminent business men who now control it, and whose names are given above. Of them, it is only necessary to say that Mr. DePauw is the same who made the American Plate Glass Works a success in the face of discouragements that would have crushed an ordinary man; that Mr. Peter R. Stoy is one of New Albany's oldest and most substantial citizens, who for forty-five years has conducted the leading hardware house here; and that Mr. McCullough is a progressive farmer and capitalist of enterprise and sagacity.

The company as it now stands was incorporated in the same year noted—1867—with a paid-up capital of \$200,000. The works are among the largest in the West, covering 260x400 feet of ground, the buildings the best of their class, and equipped throughout with steam power and a full complement of massive machinery of the best make and latest approved design. The capacity is 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum of finished goods, embracing every description of merchant, bar, bridge, car, wagon, plow and dimension irons generally. Some 225 skilled iron-workers, laborers, etc., are employed, the pay-rolls footing up from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per week.

The works, of course, have an immense trade, extending all over the continent, their products ranking with those of the most celebrated manufacturers. In a recent circular to the trade the company say:

"Established in 1867, we have gone on from year to year adding facility to facility, enabling us to more fully meet the wants of our customers, and now think we can as promptly and satisfactorily fill your valued orders as any iron manufactory in the country.

"We make a specialty of extra quality iron for bridges, locomotives and other machinery when such is needed, and have special facilities for getting out promptly dimension iron for car, plow and wagon works.

"We carry at all seasons from 600 to 1,000 tons manufactured iron, from which to draw in filling hurried orders. Referring you to the past as a guarantee for the future, we respectfully ask a continuance of your patronage."

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

J. H. Butler, President; C. H. Fawcett, Vice-President; E. C. Hangary, Cashier—Main Street.

While not an excessively pretentious institution, the Merchants' National Bank of New Albany is a sound and responsible one. Originally chartered January 6, 1865, this fine bank has pursued a conservative yet liberal policy, extending such encouragement as was safe and advisable to all public enterprises of a legitimate character, and has consequently grown in popularity and the confidence of the public generally. As an indication of the success which has attended the Merchants' National we may state that during the first twenty years of its existence the sum of \$368,000 was paid to the stockholders in dividends.

It was re-chartered January 6, 1885, as a non-dividend-paying bank, with a capital of \$100,000; surplus, \$47,000; undivided profits, \$12,474, and has begun its second lease of life under very favorable and promising auspices. This institution does a regular banking business in all branches, including deposits, loans, collections, exchange, etc. The deposits average considerably more than the capital stock of \$100,000. The surplus is \$50,000, and undivided profits, \$30,000. All doubtful paper has been charged off, and depreciation on building reduced from \$24,000 to \$10,000. The stock is now the most valuable in New Albany, and economy reigns throughout.

President J. H. Butler is an accomplished financier, as are his assistants, Vice-President Fawcett and Cashier Hangary.

The Merchants' National has regular correspondents as follows: United States National of New York; Bank of Commerce, Indianapolis; Kentucky National Bank of Louisville; Second National Bank of Louisville.

The Board of Directors is composed of such prominent leading citizens as Washington C. DePauw, Esq., N. T. DePauw, J. K. Woodward, jr., G. V. Howk, C. H. Fawcett, E. C. Hangary, and J. H. Butler, the president.

NEW ALBANY BANKING COMPANY.

F. B. Winstandley, President; C. J. Frederick, Cashier—South-east Corner Pearl and Market Streets.

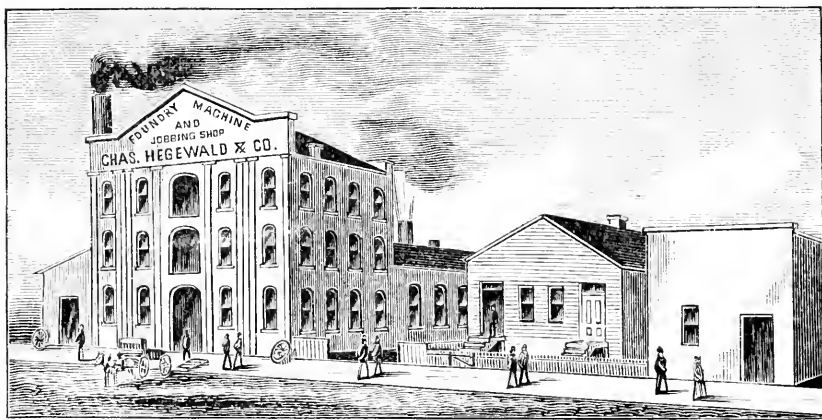
The New Albany Banking Company operates under a State charter granted in 1838, and is the oldest bank in the city and one of the oldest in the State. Originally it was the New Albany Insurance Company, but the name was changed by order of the Circuit Court to New Albany Banking Company.

The New Albany Banking Company, with a cash capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$13,000, is a sound, conservative and reliable, yet public-spirited and liberal, corporation, lending its influence and substantial aid to such public improvements and enterprises as recommend themselves to the directory as deserving and of general utility to the community. The officers, I. S. Winstandley, president, and C. J. Frederick, cashier, and the board of directors are selected from the best class of New Albany's substantial business men. The board embraces the names of such men as W. W. Tuley, G. C. Cannon, Paul Reising, W. L. Breyfogle, I. S. Winstandley, J. H. Stotsenberg and L. Vernia, than whom it is safe to say none more fitted for the position of advisers could be found.

This company transacts only a general banking business, paying special attention to collecting. In all other particulars the same facilities are afforded as in other banking institutions.

CHARLES HEGEWALD & CO.,

Founders and Machinists—Manufacturers of Marine and Stationary Engines, Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, Glass Works Machinery, Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Mill Cearing, Pulleys, Hangers, Rolling-Mill and Blast Furnace Castings, Faulkner's Turbine Water Wheel, Air Grates, Sash Weights, Every Description of Light and Heavy Machinery, etc.—Office and Shop, Water Street, Between Pearl and Bank; Warehouses, Bank Street, Between Main and Water.



The firm of Charles Hegewald & Co. was organized in 1874 by Messrs. Charles Hegewald, an experienced iron founder and machinist, and N. T. DePauw, business manager of the American Plate Glass Works. The concern occupies an acre of ground bounded by Main, Water, Pearl and Bank streets, convenient to both river and railroad. The buildings comprise the workshops, three stories in height, and the warehouses, two stories. A complete outfit of machinery and facilities for manufacturing forms the most valuable portion of the plant. A force of fifty or sixty skilled workmen is employed, wages aggregating \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year, and the average annual value of output is about \$125,000 to \$150,000, orders being filled and machinery and material shipped to every section of the country South, West and North, while the local patronage is large and steadily increasing.

The leading specialties of the firm are steamboat and stationary engines, marine and glass-works machinery, boilers, rolling-mill and blast furnace castings, though a long line

of machinery and fittings of all kinds is built to order in the best style and of unsurpassed material. Of the miscellaneous goods made or handled by the firm the following is a partial list, viz: Gas pipe and fittings, brass castings, steam and water gauges, iron and brass valves, Hancock inspirators, Eberman injectors, Babbitt metal, hemp and gum packing, hose, cast and malleable fittings, fire brick, tile and clay, bolts and nuts, Dayton cam steam pumps, Judson governors, pig and sheet lead, copper, tin, asbestos packing, rubber belting, etc., all of the best makes and at as reasonable quotations as can be obtained anywhere.

Mr. Hegewald is also connected with M. Zier & Co.'s boiler works, and the firm offers special figures on this kind of work. Send for catalogue and price list.

CRESCENT CIGAR FACTORY—SIEVERS & SCHLOSSER, PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Cigars and Smoking Tobacco—No. 66 State Street.



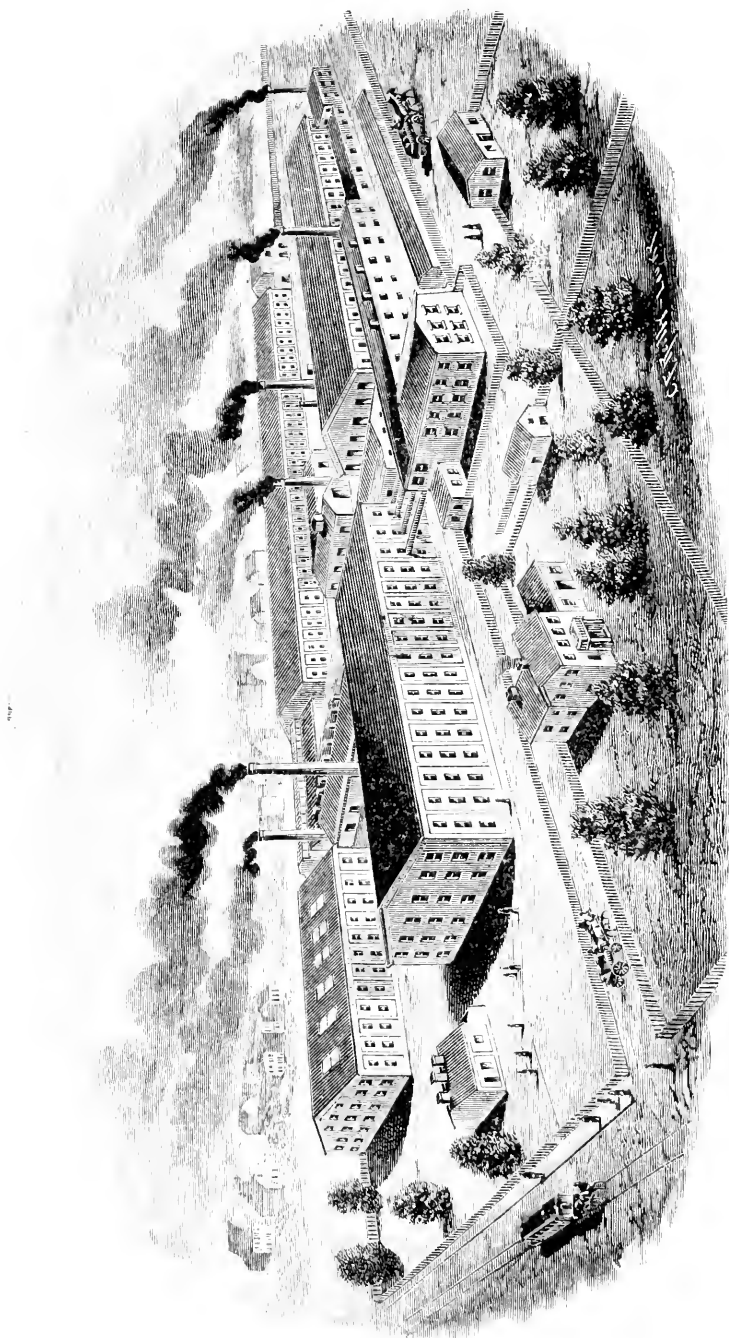
There is so much deception and humbug in the cigar trade that it is refreshing to find exceptions to the rule—to discover cigar manufacturers who recognize the principle of "live and let live" and decline to join in flooding the market with cheap and trashy imitations of famous brands or grind the faces of their operatives in the name of business. Such a house is that of Sievers & Schlosser, No. 66 State street, New Albany, who have built up a flourishing and growing trade upon the principle laid down in the Golden Rule.

This prosperous concern, established in 1884, handles none but the finest selected leaf of domestic and Cuban growth, employs none but skilled union workmen, and puts upon the market none but the highest grades of cigars. Consequently, when smoking a weed from a box bearing their brand, one knows that he is neither contracting leprosy from Chinese-made goods nor contributing to the ill-gotten gains of some grasping employer of cheap tenement-house labor. Beginning in a small way, the firm soon made for their goods a ready market by dint of merit alone, and found themselves obliged to remove, in October last, to their present location, where they have two floors 20x60 feet, where some ten or a dozen first-class hands find steady and remunerative employment.

The firm's leading brands are "Crescent," "Old Tom," "S. and S.," "Pink of Perfection" and "Estelle" cigars, and choice smoking tobacco of various brands.

Mr. Christian J. Sievers is a German, twenty years in New Albany, twelve of which have been devoted to the cigar trade. Mr. Schlosser has been in the same kind of business for the past fifteen years.

The house does a heavy wholesale and retail trade in cigars, both of their own manufacture and imported, and connoisseurs will do well to call and investigate.



NEW ALBANY WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS. (See Opposite Page.)

NEW ALBANY WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

W. C. DePauw, President; J. F. Gebhart, Superintendent; E. P. Croxall, Book-keeper and Treasurer; S. W. Vance, Secretary—Manufacturer of Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys, etc.—Factory, Upper Vincennes Street; Office, Nos. 15, 17 and 19 West Main Street.

The above splendid enterprise has been of immense benefit to New Albany in the past, and bids fair to multiply in usefulness and importance in the future. Originally established in 1861, the company now owning and operating the mills was incorporated in 1864, since which time the history of the concern has been one of constant development, improvement and enlargement, so that at this date the mills are among the largest of the kind in the country, with a high reputation for the character of their goods, and a ready market all over the continent for all they can produce.

The cut printed herewith gives a general view of the mills as they appeared up to the present spring. Extensive improvements have since considerably altered the general aspect of affairs; but as they are not yet completed, we regret the necessity which compels us to forego presenting an accurate picture. The buildings are five in number, viz: first, 57x180 feet, three stories, with L; second, 48x250 feet, two stories, with L; third, 28x340 feet, two stories; fourth, 57x425 feet, two-and-a-half stories and basement; fifth, picker house, 40x140 feet, one story. No. 2 is the cotton mill proper, running six thousand spindles, while No. 4 is devoted to woolen manufactures exclusively, running sixteen sets of sixty-inch cards. Seven steam-engines and eleven boilers furnish the power for a complete equipment of machinery of modern design and of the best and most effective description. A force of six hundred operatives is employed, and wages are paid weekly to the amount of \$4,500. The entire establishment is illuminated with Brush incandescent lights. The capital stock, only \$65,000 at the time of incorporation, has been increased to \$400,000; the sales foot up \$1,000,000 a year, and everything goes to show that this is one of the most successful and flourishing industrial ventures ever inaugurated in this section of the country.

Besides the buildings above enumerated, the company have on their premises a commodious carpenter, blacksmith and machine-shop, where all necessary repairs to buildings and equipment are made economically and with dispatch. They also occupy as office and warerooms the fine four-story business house Nos. 15, 17 and 19 West Main street, where a heavy stock of manufactured goods from their own mills, consisting of jeans, flannels, blankets, kerseys, cotton warp, cotton yarns, etc., is kept constantly on hand for the convenience and inspection of buyers—the trade being with jobbers exclusively. Of cotton jeans warp they manufacture all that they can use, and sell largely to other mills.

The demand for these goods is so large as to have induced the company to establish agencies for their sale at several leading Western mercantile centers; viz: Record Bros., Chicago; John A. Scott, St. Louis; L. Liebenstin, Cincinnati, and J. A. Harbison, Louisville. Full lines of samples will be carried by each of these houses, and the trade will secure as good terms and as good goods from them as at headquarters. The quartermaster's department of the United States army is a heavy customer of these mills.

Of the company itself it is not necessary to say much. The famous business man and philanthropist, Washington C. DePauw, is president; J. F. Gebhart, superintendent; Mr. N. T. DePauw, manager of the American Plate Glass Works; Dr. Newland, retired capitalist, and E. Benjamin, of the Louisville Machine Company, are directors—a combination of experience, uprightness and business capacity seldom equaled.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Produce Dealer and General Commission Merchant, Nos. 100 and 102 State Street.

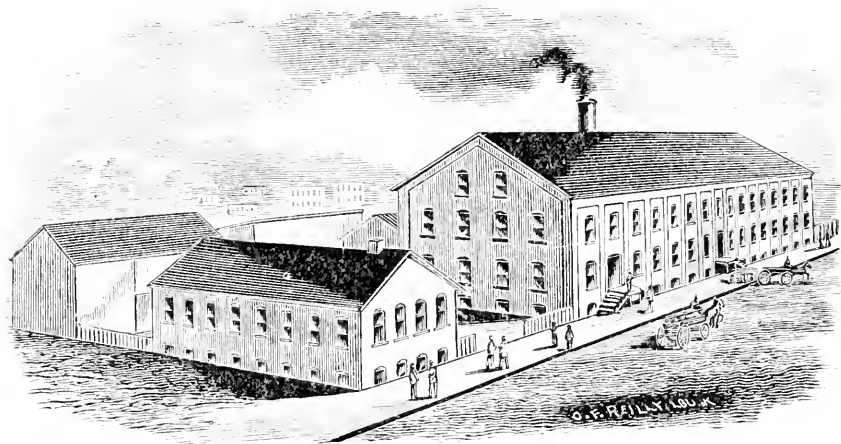
Of New Albany's commission merchants none occupy a more enviable position in relation to the trade and commerce of the city than Mr. James Peacock, successor to the firm of J. Peacock & Co., established in 1880. Mr. Frank Belvey, the junior partner, withdrew in 1884, since which time the house has been successfully conducted by Mr. Peacock alone. He occupies three floors of the fine building, 30x60 feet, Nos. 100 and 102 State street, and has unsurpassed facilities for the prosecution of an extensive business—ample storage capacity and all requisite conveniences for the handling of consign-

ments—receiving from, and shipping to, all points North, East and South, and making specialties of New York apples, pears, plums, small fruits generally, particularly strawberries and raspberries, and vegetables of all kinds. He is also agent for Straus' celebrated patent-roller flour, of which he handles large quantities, together with every description of country produce.

Mr Peacock does a strictly commission business. He has one of the best-located and most completely-equipped houses of the kind in the West, and is prepared to handle, in the most satisfactory manner, any quantity of goods in his line, especially inviting consignments of berries and other fruits in season.

NEW ALBANY HOSIERY MILL.

W. A. Hedden & Co., Proprietors—Manufacturers of Woollen Hosiery of Every Description—Ekin Avenue, near Vincennes Street.



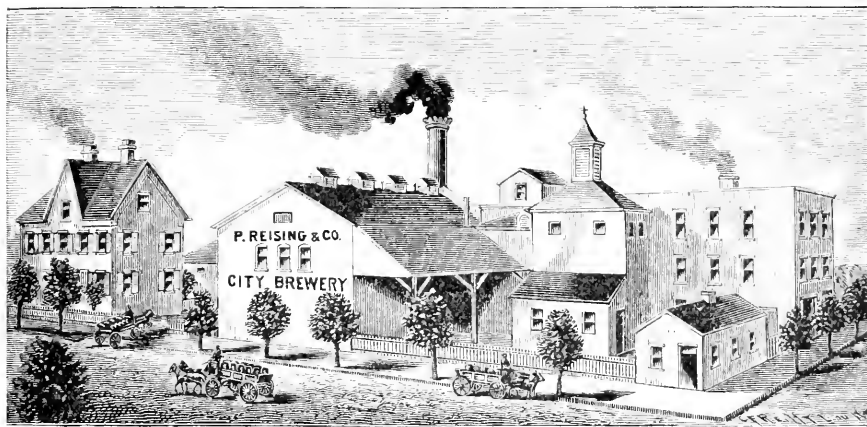
The New Albany Hosiery Mill began operations in 1879 as a branch of the New Albany Woollen Mills, under the control of Mr. R. Gruener. The present firm, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Hedden and R. Gruener, took possession and started the mills as an independent enterprise in 1881, and have made of it one of the most important and successful of New Albany's manufacturing establishments, with a trade extending throughout the East, West and North-west amounting during the past year to \$150,000. One hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty operatives find employment in the mills, and over \$40,000 per annum is paid in wages—a very considerable sum added to the aggregate expended among the merchants and property owners of the city for food, raiment and shelter.

The leading specialties are fine gauge hose, ribbed and fashioned hose, Shaker socks, fulled goods, mittens and stocking yarns, all of the products being popular with consumers and the trade and finding a ready market, the demand steadily increasing as the goods become better known.

As before intimated, this venture was originally an offshoot of the New Albany Woollen Mills. The present firm located first at State and West Main streets, but removed to the present location in order to secure more room and better facilities. The mills embrace one fine building of three stories, 50x135 feet, filled with intricate and costly machinery of approved pattern, and several other buildings, 25x135 feet, one story in height. A spacious and handsomely-appointed salesroom recently erected adjoining the factory buildings affords greatly-increased facilities for both storage and the convenience of buyers, who will have here the best opportunities of selection, comparison and inspection. A splendid line of the company's goods is at all times on exhibition, and all interested either in the hosiery trade or the industries of the city will be well repaid for the time and trouble of making a visit to this superb establishment.

CITY BREWERY.

Paul Reising & Co., Proprietors—Paul Reising and Fred C. Kistner, Maltsters and Brewers of Superior Lager Beer—Corner West Fourth and Spring Streets.



The City Brewery is one of New Albany's old-time enterprises, opened by Bottomly & Ainsley fifty years ago. A Mr. Kueller succeeded that firm; then came John Jager, whose management was such that the sheriff administered on the property and sold it to Mr. Paul Reising some twenty-six years ago, who for several years previously had been engaged in the brewing of common beer on Main street—an industry which he continued at his present place for eleven years, then going into the manufacture of lager beer and malt.

The City Brewery makes a specialty of extra lager beer, for which there is a generous and steadily-increasing demand in New Albany and the adjacent country towns. Ten men are employed, and last year's sales of lager beer footed up over 6,000 barrels, the capacity being ample, besides, to supply 15,000 bushels of malt, all of which is made from selected barley.

Mr. Reising is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and a prominent man in business circles, occupying, among other positions, a place on the directory of the New Albany Banking Company.

Mr. Fred C. Kistner, son-in-law of Mr. Reising, is a partner in and principal manager of the establishment. He is to the full as energetic and popular as his senior, and the two will undoubtedly keep the City Brewery in the front rank.

An immense ice machine of approved make supplies the brewery with abundance of ice and at the same time forces great currents of cold air through the vaults, keeping them at a uniform temperature at all seasons.

NEW ALBANY NATIONAL BANK.

J. M. Hains, President; M. A. Weir, Cashier—No. 13 Main Street.

This prosperous banking institution, chartered in 1864, stands very high in the estimation of the business community of New Albany, not only because of the lofty character and upright methods of its officers and directors, but because of the assistance it has rendered in the past and present to the material interests of the city. Cautious yet liberal, whatever enterprise proves sound and for the general good is certain of recognition and aid from the New Albany National Bank. The officers are named above. The board of directors embraces the names of some of New Albany's most public-spirited men, engaged in other leading manufacturing, commercial and financial ventures—men who build up

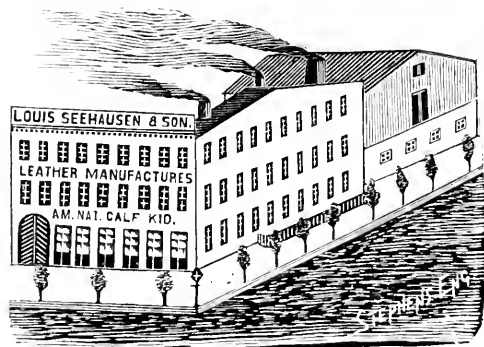
the material interest of and are an honor to any community with which they may cast their lot. Among them are W. C. DePauw and his son, N. T. DePauw, of the American Plate Glass Works, New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills, etc.; Moses Irwin, ferry owner; M. A. Weir, cashier of the bank; John McCulloch, farmer; J. M. Hains, miller and president; Silas C. Day, deceased, and Peter R. Stoy, vice-president of the Ohio Falls Iron Works, one of New Albany's oldest and most respected merchants and citizens.

The New Albany National is twenty-two years old, and has the entire confidence of the general public. The capital stock is \$200,000; surplus, \$80,000; undivided profits, \$32,000; average deposits, \$160,000. The last report of the bank's condition, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, presents the following very favorable showing: Assets—Deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation, \$50,000; reserve account, \$2,250; cash, \$23,901.74; N — D —, \$318,713.31; building and fixtures, 15,000; wooden-mill bonds, \$20,000; water-works bonds, \$13,000; expense account, \$828.78; city bonds, \$50; city orders, \$5,488.85; due from other banks and bankers, \$35,192.52; total, \$484,425.20. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$200,000; certificates, \$1,811.75; due depositors, \$118,863.75; surplus, \$80,000; circulation, \$45,000; dividend, \$207; profit and loss, \$31,050.18; due other banks and bankers, \$7,492.52; total, \$484,425.20. In brief, the New Albany National is and has always been the most successful bank ever instituted here; its dividends have been larger, and its surplus has ever been known as heavier than that of any other local bank, while it has been throughout its career eminently and unprecedently successful.

The New Albany National does a general banking, deposit, exchange, discount, loan and collection business, and has correspondents at leading monetary centers as follows: United States National Bank and Gilman, Sons & Co., New York; First National Bank, Chicago; Third and Merchants' National banks, Cincinnati, and Second National Bank, Louisville.

LOUIS SEEHAUSEN & SON,

Manufacturers of Calf and Sheep Kid, Corner of Lower Third and Main Street.



The extensive tannery of Louis Seehausen & Son, Lower Third and Main streets, is one of New Albany's standard industries, established in 1879 by the senior member of the firm. Mr. Louis Seehausen, jr., trained to the business from boyhood, was admitted to a partnership in 1885.

The specialty of the house is the tanning of superior grades of calf, morocco, and kid skins for the trade, and particularly for the manufacture of ladies' fine goods. In this department Seehausen & Son have been very successful, turning out from 50,000 to 60,000 finished skins per annum, which are sold all over the United States.

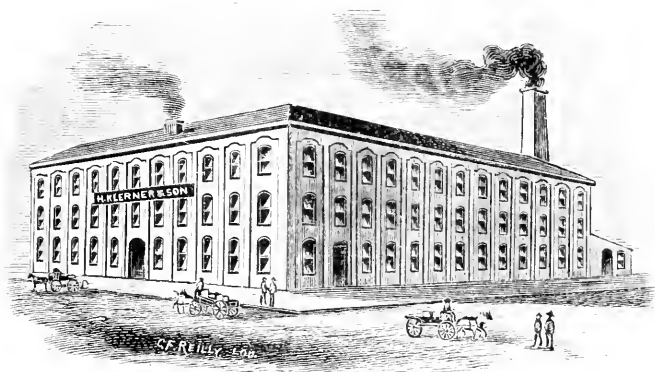
Some fifteen to twenty skilled tanners and curriers are constantly employed, and the great yards and shops are scenes of steady work year in and year out.

The tannery, as shown in the cut, is located at Main and Lower Third streets, is 60x100 feet, and four stories in height. A complete equipment of latest improved machinery of costly and ingenious character forms a part of the plant, enabling the firm to turn out superior work with dispatch, and in the best manner. A forty-horse-power boiler and engine in the adjoining building supplies steam for all departments.

The trade of the house, the result of superior goods, is constantly growing, while the demand from former customers continues steady and strong. The senior member of the firm, a German by birth and rearing, has ever proved a good and useful citizen and his well-merited success has in many ways resulted to the good of the community. Louis Seehausen, jr., is a native of New Albany, and a promising young man. Father and son are practical tanners, hard and steady workers, and, the entire concern being under their personal supervision and economically managed, they are enabled to offer unusually low quotations to buyers.

H. KLERNER & SONS,

Manufacturers of Furniture—Factory and Warerooms. Upper Fifth and Oak Streets.



Messrs. H. Klerner & Sons embarked in the furniture business in New Albany in 1871, and have by energy, industry and integrity achieved unusual success. Their fine factory at Upper Fifth and Oak streets turns out annually about \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of medium-grade furniture, their specialty being principally bed-room furniture, such as wardrobes, toilet sets, bedsteads, etc., most of which is shipped South to Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and other States, where these goods are very popular, the sales being constant at all seasons.

H. Klerner & Sons' factory is three stories in height, 50x100 feet in area, and employs thirty-five hands besides a fine assortment of labor-saving machinery. The warehouse, also of three stories, is 40x120 feet square, and furnishes ample storage facilities. The lumber-yards are two in number, one at the factory and another on Fourth street, and contain an immense quantity of selected walnut, ash and poplar for use in the shops.

The firm is composed of Mr. H. Klerner, his sons Jacob and Peter, and Mr. H. H. Meyer, all practical workmen and excellent business men. They are doing much to advance the material interests of the city and attract notice to its manufacturing and commercial advantages.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

W. S. Culbertson, President; Jesse J. Brown, Vice-President; S. A. Culbertson, Cashier.

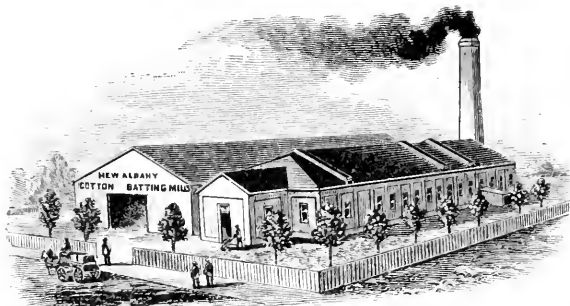
This, the oldest of the New Albany banks, is the successor of the New Albany branch of the State Bank of Indiana, reorganized under the National banking act in 1865, and is a powerful and influential institution, public-spirited in its management, yet carefully and skillfully conducted. The capital stock is \$300,000; surplus, \$60,000; undivided profits, \$21,134. The deposits are very large in amount, some of the wealthiest and most prominent capitalists and business men being regular customers. Loans, discounts, collections, and all other legitimate banking business form portions of its regular transactions. Having responsible Eastern correspondents—the United States National and Fourth National Banks of New York—the First National is fully equipped for the transaction of business and the collection of accounts in that section.

The officers are named above. All are trained and expert financiers. The board of directors is composed of some of New Albany's oldest and best business men and citizens, as follows: Morris McDonald, Alexander Dowling, J. K. Woodward, W. S. Culbertson, Jesse J. Brown.

The First National is not only a credit to, but a most capable factor in, New Albany's prosperity.

NEW ALBANY COTTON BATTING MILLS.

L. Bradley, Secretary and Treasurer; D. F. Bowman, Superintendent.—Eighth Street, near Vincennes.



The variety of uses to which ordinary cotton batting is applied, both domestic and manufacturing, will at once suggest themselves to any one familiar with the material. It is not generally known, however, to the outside world, that New Albany boasts one of the largest and most flourishing plants in the country, devoted exclusively to this industry. We refer to the New Albany Cotton Batting Mills, situated on

Eighth street, near Vincennes, of which Mr. L. Bradley is secretary and treasurer, and Mr. D. F. Bowman superintendent. The enterprise was established by the latter gentleman in 1881, and incorporated as above in 1883, with \$20,000 capital. The premises cover an acre and a half of ground, on which are erected a handsome factory and warehouse, the former 37x150 feet, the latter 50x150. The factory is equipped in the best manner with improved machinery and employs 25 operatives, turning out \$125,000 worth of finished batting per annum, for which a market is found all over the country.

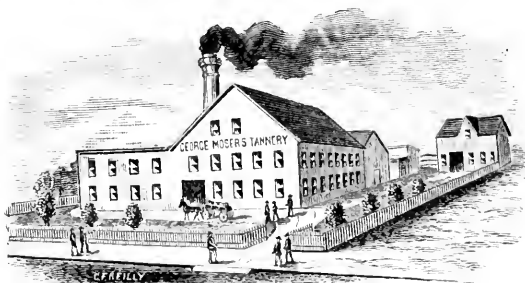
The managers are capable and experienced business men. Mr. Bradley, formerly a prominent and successful merchant, and many years president of the New Albany Woolen Mills Company, is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. Mr. Bowman was for ten years connected with the New Albany Woolen Mills and New Albany Cotton Mills previous to embarking in his present venture. Mr. D. B. Doll, one of the best known and most popular traveling men in the West and South, is also the general agent and one of the company's heaviest stockholders. Every indication points to a long, prosperous and useful career for the New Albany Batting Mills.

G. MOSER.

Manufacturer of Harness, Skirting, Kip, Upper and Collar Leather—Office and Tannery, Nos. 272 to 278 East Eighth Street, between Sycamore and B.

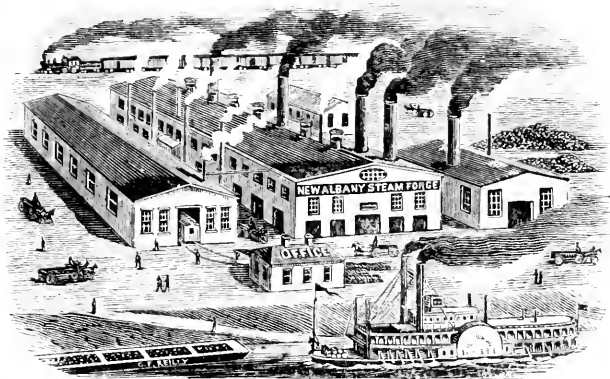
Mr. Moser is a life-long and skillful tanner, of varied experience, having worked as a journeyman in the leading establishments of Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville and Chicago previous to going into business for himself, in 1877. His thorough practical knowledge of the business has proved of great value to him in every way, enabling him to manufacture the best possible goods, and to find ready sale for his products. His yards are 110x225 feet in area, the extensive and finely-equipped shops and warehouses two stories in height, and regularly employ a dozen or more men the year around, turning out some \$40,000 worth of superior harness, skirting, kip, upper and collar leather of the best grades.

Mr. Moser is of German birth, but has resided in New Albany for twenty years, where he is much respected for his industry, public spirit and unassuming manners.



NEW ALBANY STEAM FORGE.

Charles Sackett, President; Geo. E. Sackett, Secretary and Treasurer; J. T. Wright, Superintendent. Manufacturers of Every Description of Light and Heavy Forgings. Water Street, near Upper Sixth.



The above-named company, incorporated in 1869, with a capital stock of \$125,000, has proved a grand success and developed into one of Indiana's giant industries, the average annual output being valued at \$250,000. The works and appurtenances embrace a piece of land 400x450 feet square. The shops proper occupy buildings 71x210 and 60x80 feet, to which is attached a storage shed 80x120 feet. A convenient and commodious steamboat landing fronts the works on the river side, while railroad switches enter the premises from either end, thus affording economic shipping facilities.

The equipment is complete, consisting of one large upright hammer and one 4,000 helve hammer, used in forging the largest sized shafts and cranks and other heavy work, and four other hammers ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 capacity of blow, for lighter work, with numerous cranes for the convenient and rapid handling of the product, and a large engine and accompanying battery of boilers for general use in the works. About 100 men—skilled mechanics and laborers—are employed, and \$1,200 a week is paid in wages. The machinery throughout is of the heaviest and most approved kinds, and includes every device that can be employed to advantage.

The specialties of the New Albany Steam Forge are car-axes and railroad forgings generally, including locomotive frames, etc., of superior material and workmanship. There is a wide demand for work in this line from all parts of the United States and Canada, and this company commands the confidence and patronage of many of the roads throughout the great North-west and South.

Steamboat forgings of all kinds are also made to order, such as shafts, cranks, piston-rods, pitman jaws and wrists, and in short, anything required in the line of machine forgings.

The making of sugar-mill shafts for use in the Louisiana plantations receives special attention also. The great leading idea of the company is to turn out the best possible work at short notice, and thus merit the consideration and patronage of interested parties.

CLARK'S NEW ALBANY SAW-MILL.

Between Seventh and Eighth Street, Near the River.

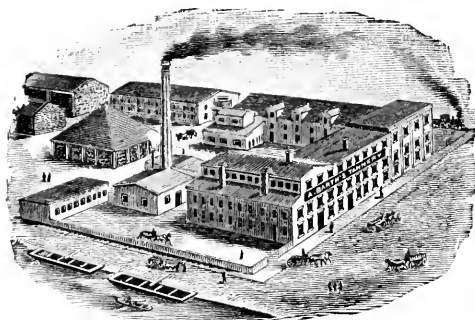
New Albany's advantageous location below the falls long ago made her a great lumber market for the interior and for the lower Ohio. Her trade in this line still clings to her and continues to grow, as is shown by the erection of new and the remodeling of old mills, the establishment of new lumber-yards and the increased sales.

Some three or more years ago Messrs. Clark & Ogle opened a new mill near the river, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and did a flourishing business from the start. About

two and a half years ago Mr. Ogle withdrew, and Mr. C. R. Clark has since conducted the enterprise on his individual account. He is a heavy buyer of logs, laths, lumber and shingles, manufactures large quantities of hard and soft building and furniture material, and is prepared to furnish anything in his line at short notice and in the best style. The trade will find it to their interest to call at his splendidly-equipped mill when in want of lumber of any kind, as his facilities enable him to fill orders in the best manner and in any quantity desired. He runs one large and four smaller saws, turning out 1,500,000 feet last year, mostly poplar. The present outlook is for an output of 2,000,000 feet for 1886.

A. BARTH,

Tanner and Currier, Upper Tenth and River.



Few persons non-resident here have an adequate idea of the extent of the leather industry of New Albany. Many hundred thousand hides—kip, calf, kid and morocco—are annually dressed here and shipped to all principal points for the use of boot, shoe, glove, saddle, harness and trunk manufacturers. New Albany is advantageously located for securing unlimited quantities of sumac and hides, and, therefore, offers extraordinary inducements to tanners.

Mr. A. Barth owns and operates a very extensive tannery at Upper Tenth street and the river. It was established

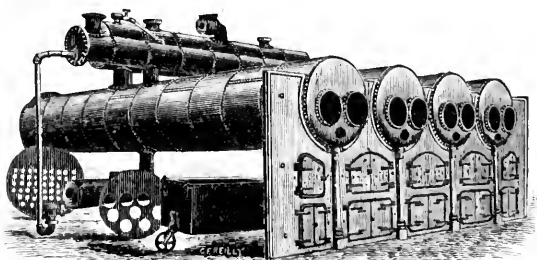
in 1864, by A. Barth & Co., Mr. Barth becoming sole proprietor last June. The tannery and appurtenances cover nearly one acre of ground, and comprise, besides a large and conveniently-arranged yard, six buildings respectively 50x150, 45x90, 100x100, 80x100, 30x90 and 22x40 feet, devoted to the various departments, as bark shed and mill, curriers' shop, engine and boiler room, store room, etc. The average output is 12,000 finished hides per annum, of all kinds; the number of employes 30 to 35.

As before stated, Mr. Barth manufactures all kinds and grades of leather. Having had a lifetime of experience in the business, he understands it in both theory and practice, and therein possesses superior advantages. As a consequence, he finds ready sale for every hide he can put upon the market, and is correspondingly prosperous.

M. ZIER & CO.

Boiler and Sheet Iron Works—Manufacturers of Marine and Stationary Boilers, Chimneys, Breeching, Water and Oil Tanks, and all kinds of Plate and Sheet Iron Work—Water Street, between State and First.

The above-named very large and complete establishment has been in uninterrupted operation for some thirty years under the personal supervision of the founder, Mr. M. Zier, and in that long period has turned out a vast amount of first-class work, including, among other important and costly jobs, the boilers, chimneys, breechings, etc., of many of the finest and swiftest steamers that ever plowed the Western waters. Mr. Zier is a thoroughly-accomplished mechanic, both theoretical and practical, and in his line has no superior either for skill or for conscientious devotion to the interests of his patrons. His partner, Mr. Charles Hegewald, also a skillful mechanic of large and



varied experience, is head of the firm of Charles Hegewald & Co., founders and machinists, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He joined Mr. Zier in 1878, bringing with him much valuable experience, business tact and energy, all of which have been utilized in increasing the value of the plant and extending the operations of the firm.

The works, fronting on the river between State and First streets, are very large, covering one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet of ground. All useful appliances and machinery and forty skilled workmen are employed, and large quantities of the best grade of work are done, embracing the construction of new boilers, water and oil tanks, breeching, chimneys, roofing, and plate and sheet-iron work generally for steamboats, railroads, mills, etc., marine work being the great specialty. The firm have just finished the roof for the new New Albany woolen mills—one of the best jobs of the kind in the country—and are prepared to give estimates and make contracts for any amount of similar work.



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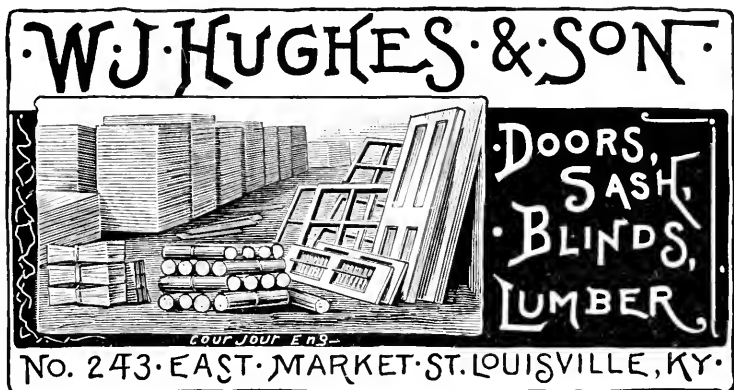
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Bromophyte has been analyzed by some of the leading chemists of Boston, New York, Washington City and Louisville, and found to be very rich in phosphorus, ammonia, nitrogen, potash, etc., and a single trial will convince you of its rare merits.

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C. W. GRIPP.

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(Late of Sperry, Frederick & Bowen)

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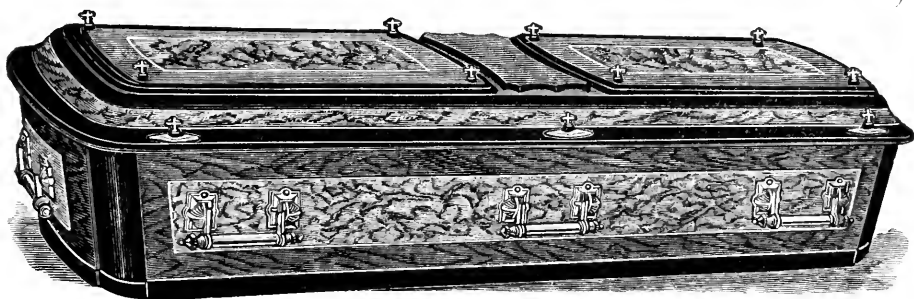
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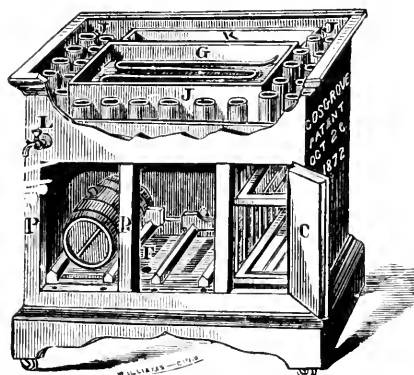
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